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International Development Research Centre

PROJECTS

1970-1981



The International Development Research Centre is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the needs of developing countries. The Centre's activity is concentrated in five sectors: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; social sciences; and communications. IDRC is financed solely by the Parliament of Canada; its policies, however, are set by an international Board of Governors. The Centre's headquarters are in Ottawa, Canada. Regional offices are located in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

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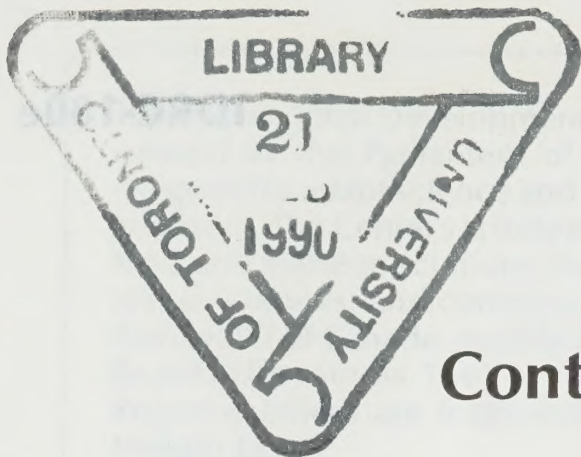
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*Il existe également une édition française de cette publication.
La edición española de esta publicación también se encuentra disponible.*

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International Development Research Centre PROJECTS 1970-1981



Contents

Preface	3
Introduction	4
Guide to Users	5
Subject/Area Index	7
List of Projects	51

Preface

Twelve years ago, the Commission on International Development chaired by the late Lester B. Pearson brought to the attention of the world the substantial disadvantage of the developing countries in engaging effectively in research of their own design.

Canada responded to the challenge of this global scientific inequity with the creation of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Established by the Parliament of Canada in 1970, IDRC was instructed to put into practice the principle that the human competence needed in solving the problems of developing countries must be of those countries if it is to be effective and self-sustaining. Today, as then, the Governors of the Centre insist that research supported by IDRC must strengthen the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries and that these capabilities be applied in practical research on locally identified needs and priorities.

More recently, the Brandt Commission confirmed the primacy of technology in development: "clearly it is the most important to developing countries; and it can even be argued that their principal weakness is the lack of access to technology, or of command of it. The acquisition of technology is crucial, not only to growth, but to the capacity to grow."

The 1115 projects listed in this publication represent 10 years of research activity supported by the Centre. In another sense they represent an account of the growing human resources competent to contribute to science and technology in developing countries — an illustration of how technology and skills are acquired in the process of securing a measure of well-being for the world's poor. I believe that it is a remarkable testament, one that reveals the contribution to human dignity made by the scientific communities of the developing countries.

Ivan L. Head
President, IDRC

Introduction

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was established by an Act of the Parliament of Canada assented to on 13 May 1970. The first meeting of the IDRC Board of Governors took place in October 1970.

The Centre was established (as the Act states) "to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions."

The Centre was created as a public corporation to allow it the greatest possible measure of flexibility and autonomy, while still being accountable to the people of Canada through Parliament. The responsive and international nature of the Centre's operation is characterized by its Board of Governors. Composed of 11 Canadians and 10 members from other countries (six of whom are usually from developing countries), the Board approves all major projects and sets policy.

The greatest emphasis in operation and policy is placed on support for researchers living and working in developing regions and on research to promote the well-being of the rural poor of the semi-arid tropics. Following the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (UNCSTD), the Canadian government requested that IDRC undertake an additional program thrust: to seek to link Canadian research and development capacity in cooperative programs with developing countries to find solutions to developing country problems.

From the first Board of Governors meeting in October 1970, to the end of March 1981, the Centre has approved support for 1115 projects. Total appropriations have been close to \$209 million (Canadian). The average expenditure has been \$187 000. Completed projects now total 600, and many others have entered second and even third phases. Research is under way in 100 different countries. A narrative account giving an overview of the Centre's first 10 years of development activities is available in the 1980 annual review entitled *Searching*.

This publication owes much to the Communications Division (Aline Bussi res, Patricia Gigu re, and Rowan Shirkie), the Information Sciences Division (Monique Duguay and Gail Hutchinson), and the Office of the President (John Comeau, manager of the project information system, and Rachel Drouin).

Guide to Users

This publication presents all IDRC projects from the first year of operation in 1971 up to the end of March 1981.

The subject/area index lists projects according to their specific subjects or field of research and according to country or geographic region. Projects have been indexed using the IDRC Library Thesaurus, which is based on an internationally accepted controlled vocabulary of descriptors used to index and retrieve information about development. Index terms or descriptors have been included following each project so that similar research, or networks of projects, may be traced by referring to the same terms in the subject index.

The projects are listed sequentially according to IDRC file numbers. The first two digits indicate the year in which a project file was created.

The project number is followed by an abbreviation indicating the program area within IDRC: (AFNS) Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences; (COOP) Cooperative Programs Unit; (HS) Health Sciences; (IS) Information Sciences; and (SS) Social Sciences. Other areas of project activity are identified: (COM) Communications; (SEC) Office of the Secretary; and (SGB) Special Governing Board Activities, Office of the President.

A brief project rationale and statement of research objectives is given for each project.

The grant figure given in the project description represents the IDRC contribution to the research. However, this is not the full amount of funds available to the project. In some cases there have been other donor agencies, with whom IDRC has joined in support of a particular project. In nearly every case there has been a substantial contribution from the recipient organization or country, either in funds, salaries, or facilities. For reasons of space and clarity, these contributions have not been listed individually.

The expected duration of the research is given in months, followed by a notation of "active" or "completed." A project is deemed to be completed when the initiating program division is satisfied that the work undertaken during the course of a project is finished. The project recipient organization and location is included.

For more information about IDRC or specific projects, direct inquiries to the Communications Division, IDRC, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9. Precedence is given to requests from developing countries.

Subject/Area Index

ABORTION

710089 720103 730140 800026

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

790051

ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE

740010

ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

730141 750062 750118 760002 770024 780072 800187 800191

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

790166

ACCESS TO MARKET

800042

ACHIEVEMENT

790122

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

730060 750089 760030

ADULT EDUCATION

790155 800001 800034 800045

AERIAL SURVEYS

720099

AFFORESTATION

720093 730114 730115 740003 740020 740029 750048 750120 760007

760020 760090 760126 770018 770082 770145 800027 800028

AFRICA

750065

AGRARIAN REFORMS

760123 770109 800004

AGRARIAN STRUCTURE

780081 800018 800078

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

800112

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

800012

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

730014 780093 790114 800117

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

710003 710005 720124 750086 770090 770118 780100

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

710003 710005 710079 710107 720124 730014 740036 740053 750001

770063 770064 770091 790044 790045 790068

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

780055 800005

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

790052 790139 790145 790160 800027 800099

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

730014 770118 790114

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

800063

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

730148 740016 740049 740053 740120 740123 740124 750028 760026

760047 760091 780053 780114 780115 790112 800013 800059 800060

800065

AGRICULTURAL MARKET

730014 790066 790114 800042

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

720022 720081 730068 770090 770144 800101 800113 800139

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

800018

AGRICULTURAL POLICY									
770090	770130	770144	780060	790045	790068	800018	800078		
AGRICULTURAL PRICES									
790114									
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION									
710005	720006	720124	730014	730114	740029	740036	750086	760087	
770018	770058	770063	770064	770074	770085	770086	770118	770130	
770139	770144	780046	780060	780081	780103	780117	780133	790021	
790044	790045	790047	800072						
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
720075	730149	790114							
AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS									
780081									
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH									
730030	770141								
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY									
770144									
AGRICULTURAL WASTES									
750090	760074	760141	770087	770088	780031	790047	790049	790071	
790137	800006								
AGRICULTURE									
720021	720123	730030	730047	740070	750084	750130	760092	760093	
760178	770062	780122	800145						
AGRIS									
720123	730047	740070	750084	750130	760092	760093	760125	770016	
770062	780122	790034	800019	800053					
AGROFORESTRY									
760007	760008	760040	760090	760130	760136	780001	790043	800028	
800032	800085	800130							
AGROINDUSTRY									
800015									
AGRONOMY									
710079	720096	730010	730012	730014	730041	730050	730145	740004	
740023	740046	740053	740058	740128	740142	750031	750037	750042	
750110	750122	760191	770092	790016					
ALCOHOLISM									
800123									
ALFA									
740049									
ALGAE									
790071	800002	800107							
ALGERIA									
730033	780043								
ALPACAS									
800109									
AMENORRHEA									
790033									
ANIMAL DISEASES									
720126	730062	730101	730113	730147	740163	750040			
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY									
790120	800109								
ANIMAL NUTRITION									
710079	720112	720115	730139	740047	740056	740060	740143	750090	
750094	760061	760064	760074	760075	760144	770034	770087	770088	
770147	780026	780031	780032	780035	780036	780058	790049		
ANIMAL PRODUCTION									
710081	720125	730061	730139	750090	760074	760131	760144	770007	
770046	770088	770125	780031	780035	780058	780062	780103	790047	
790049	800109								

CATALOGUE	730030	760178							
CATALOGUING	760125								
CATTLE	720115	720126	730101	730113	740047	740163	750040	750090	760131
	760144	770087	770088	780026	790049				
CATTLE INDUSTRY	770144								
CATTLE PRODUCTION	770087	780035	790068						
CEMENT	720091								
CENSUSES	750027								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	730002								
CEREALS	710019	710020	720011	730009	730042	730050	730148	740004	740023
	740040	740054	740142	740157	740168	750019	750045	750088	750116
	750122	760026	760127	760149	770004	780006	780078	790016	800115
CHAGAS' DISEASE	800123								
CHAMECULTURE	780091								
CHARCOAL	770106								
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	780032	780036	790069						
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	800200								
CHEMICAL PROPERTY	780026								
CHEMISTRY	770017								
CHICKPEAS	730010	730013	730033	730148	740040	740161	750031	760127	770073
	770101	780043	780048	790144	800021	800118			
CHILD REARING	790046	790155							
CHILDREN	720060	730142	740090	750047	750071	750087	760112	780078	
CHILE	710052	710084	730012	730057	750008	750101	760068	760088	760089
	760172	770014	770033	770093	770157	770161	780003	780007	780021
	780036	780052	780060	780061	780098	780117	780123	790052	790103
	790108	790153	790155	800016	800038	800071	800083	800090	800107
	800148	800151	800152	800153	800154	800155	800156	800164	
CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY	750093	780077	800100						
CIVIL ENGINEERING	780073								
CLIMATE	720024	720073	720095	720101	730033	730050	740004	740019	740026
	740029	740053	740054	740087	740132	750037	750107	760007	760111
	760127	760134	760148	760191	770010	770018	770081	770162	780043
	780092	780095	780112						

CLIMATIC INFLUENCE

770085 770086 780064 780092

CLIMATIC ZONES

780046

COASTAL FISHING

770110 800107

COCONUTS

770127

COFFEE

720115 740143 780027 800081

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

790092

COLOMBIA

710005 710052 710059 710081 720015 720107 720124 720125 730018

730026 730028 730104 730146 740002 740007 740009 740012 740103

740153 740162 750064 750093 750123 760028 760084 760089 760152

770110 770111 770144 780088 780101 780103 780107 780121 780135

790006 790021 790059 790067 790089 790118 790133 790167 800072

800074 800081 800092 800098 800100 800101

COMMUNICATION

740133 770111 790035 800041 800099 800151 800156

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

740135 740136 750126 760063 760070

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

760189 770065 790155 800214

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

780020 800198

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

710084 720022 720111 740007 760050 760112 780121 800008 800045

COMPARISON

800052

COMPASS

720049

COMPUTER CENTRES

770062

COMPUTER PROGRAMMES

750105 770126 770151 780094

COMPUTER SCIENCE

770148

COMPUTERS

720046 750105 770104 770151

CONCH

790097

CONGO

730002 790040

CONSTRAINTS

740087 780112

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

740009 780073

CONSULTANTS

800067

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

710079 720006 720024 730035 730128 740128 750045 750135 750136

750137 760003 760077 760086 770004 770092 780008 780023 780034

780040 780051 790042

CONSUMER DEMAND

800122

CONSUMER PREFERENCE
790038

CONTENT ANALYSIS
750100 760176 770038

CONTRACEPTION
710089 710100 730066 730140 750106 750133 760182 780021 780096
790033 790103 790150 800068 800090

CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
800146

CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY
750106 760171 760173 760182 760185 770037 770068 790031 790150

CONTRACEPTIVES
730066 740014 740092 740094 750133 760172 770056 770097 780096
790128 800024 800068 800146

COPPER
790001

CORN
770144

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS
720060 730142 740090 750047 750071 750087 760112 770009 790053

COSTA RICA
720123 720125 730011 730057 740007 740130 740143 750090 750100
760030 760173 760181 770013 770062 770085 770086 770130 770139
770148 780046 790034 790047 800073 800080 800114

COSTS
790060

COTTON
720006 760074

COWPEAS
720003 720025 730009 730063 730128 740031 740040 740053 740080
740087 740128 740159 740160 740168 750075 750107 750135 760003
760077 760083 760132 770010 770050 770074 770092 770102 770159
780040 780046 780112 780116 790007 790027 790038 790107 790172

CRAFTSMEN
800005

CREDIT COOPERATIVES
730119 760174 800117

CREDIT SYSTEMS
730119

CROP PRODUCTION
740160

CROP PROTECTION
720025 730114 740029 740087 750001 750048 770018 780112

CROP ROTATION
750122 760127 770041 800121

CROP YIELD
710079 720024 720025 720054 730143 730145 740023 740026 740049
740162 750032 750037 750097 750098 750107 750122 750123 760052
760078 760148 760152 770073 770081 770085 770086 780044 780047
780050 780064 780088 790016

CROPPING SYSTEMS
740019

CRUSTACEA
800107

CUBA
730057 760189 790098

CULTIVATION PRACTICES
740046 740049 750032 750072 750097 750114 760115 770010 770041

770048	770050	770058	770060	770073	770074	770083	770085	770086
770101	770102	770147	780006	780032	780039	780040	780042	780043
780044	780047	780048	780049	780050	780056	780064	780088	780133
780135	790003	790017	790021	790038	790052	790087	790090	790094
790104	790134	790140	790142	790144	800021	800102	800103	800115
800121	800130	800166						
CULTIVATION SYSTEMS								
710005	710079	710107	720006	720011	720025	720054	720086	720124
730012	730013	730014	730041	730043	730050	730145	740004	740046
740053	740054	740056	740058	740087	740128	740138	740142	740153
740157	740160	750001	750031	750032	750037	750041	750072	750086
750088	750097	750107	750110	750114	750122	760008	760040	760052
760060	760075	760078	760083	760087	760088	760115	760127	760130
760136	760191	770010	770041	770048	770049	770050	770058	770073
770074	770085	770086	770092	770102	770118	780001	780006	780039
780040	780045	780046	780047	780049	780050	780064	780095	780103
780112	780133	790017	790021	790043	790055	790063	790090	790091
790104	790145	790173	800021	800114	800120	800121		
CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES								
710107	730043	730114	730115	740128	760020	760057	760060	760078
760105	760127	760131	760152	770007	770021	770147	780103	
CULTURAL FACTORS								
720103	760050							
CULTURE								
760050								
CURRICULUM								
740001	780079	790005						
DAIRY INDUSTRY								
770046								
DAMS								
760122	790158							
DATA ANALYSIS								
710042	710059	710087	720008	720076	730110	770023	790115	800192
DATA BANKS								
720049	720050	740070	760027	760167	790029			
DATA COLLECTING								
720046	750101	760094	760156	760167	760181	770127	780010	780062
DATA PROCESSING								
720021	720049	720123	730149	740070	740108	740135	740136	750105
760094	760125	760167	770013	770062	770104	770126	770148	770151
770161	780061	780099	790029					
DECENTRALIZATION								
760011								
DECISION MAKING								
740096	780025	780071	780075	800018	800037	800096	800098	
DEHYDRATED FOOD								
710039	720004	740006	760111					
DEHYDRATION								
800064								
DEMAND								
800044								
DEMOGRAPHY								
710087	730125	750027	760114	800094				
DENTISTRY								
780134								
DESERT								
790120								

DESIGN
770018

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
720074 720118 730135 740055 740096 740104 750051 760011 760049
760163 770124 770129

DEVELOPMENT AID
750073

DEVELOPMENT BANKS
800098

DEVELOPMENT CENTRES
750124 790048

DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL
740034

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
730057

DEVELOPMENT POLICY
730057 770139 780002 780030 800049 800080 800173

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
710005 740034 800171

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
740011 760018 760065 780076

DEVSIS
740112 750006 750008 750024 750059 750134 790080 790152 800176

DIAGNOSIS
770061 770136 780070 780125 790106 800205

DIARRHEA
790075 790076 790165 800077 800083

DIRECTORY
740034 750008 750024 780099

DISEASE CONTROL
710094 720126 730065 730101 730113 730123 730136 750014 750026
750068 760095 760100 760139 760184 770057 770061 780069 780070
780102 790040 790069 790085 790095 800163 800168 800194

DISEASE RESISTANCE
750072 760103 770008 770060 770073 790133

DISEASE TRANSMISSION
760139 780129 790072 790106 790123 800133 800182 800194

DISEASE VECTORS
800182

DISEASES
790046 790168 800205

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
740117

DOCPAL
800164

DOMINICA
720010

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
750124 760034 770023 770056 790160

DRINKING WATER
800025

DROUGHT
720101 730129 740058 740107 750098 760134 760144 760180 770058
770100 770101 770155 780046 780108 790027 790064

DRUGS
770061 780070

DRYING
740121 770162 780027 780051 780053 780113 790110 790111 790124

800012	800014	800055	800059	800060	800064	800066	800126	800127	19
800137									
DYSENTERY									
750014									
EARTHQUAKES									
740108	760107								
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS									
720074	740055	800122	800174						
ECONOMIC ASPECTS									
740020	740047	750042	760047	760083					
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS									
800094	800186								
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
710005	720049	720120	740069	740112	760019				
ECONOMIC GROWTH									
720069	730054								
ECONOMIC IMPACT									
760075									
ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS									
760008	760060	760064							
ECONOMIC INTEGRATION									
750008									
ECONOMIC MODELS									
710003									
ECONOMIC PLANNING									
780061	780086	780098							
ECONOMIC POLICY									
780060	800081	800148	800174						
ECONOMIC STATUS									
760009									
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE									
800071									
ECONOMICS									
800108									
ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION									
740069									
ECUADOR									
710052	740009	740133	770066	770109	780091	790128	800068	800119	
800179									
EDUCATION									
740028	740069	740150	750009	760167					
EDUCATION OF WOMEN									
800147									
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT									
780118	780123	790006							
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION									
780079	780101	790005							
EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION									
800073									
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES									
740069	780101	790089							
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES									
790005									
EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS									
720056	720122	760048	760133	770134	770142	780136	790155	800073	
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS									
730026	770093								

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
730026 760068 790122

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING
740028 760167 780136 790005 790051

EDUCATIONAL POLICY
780101 800045 800148

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS
740028 760167 770142 780079 790005 790157

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
760013 770014 770157 790009 790014 790059 800075 800151 800208
800216

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
800073 800074

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
720056 720122 760048 760133 780136 790006

EGGPLANT
740053 740054 750107

EGYPT
710088 710089 730018 730029 740119 750028 750048 750112 750130
750133 760074 760075 760101 760111 760163 760184 770006 770017
770035 770036 770073 770128 780041 780044 780056 790005 790033
790075 790076 790112 790120 800006 800027 800049 800118 800125
800126 800166 800194

EL SALVADOR
730011 740007 740130 740143 750095 770131 780046 780058

ELECTRICIANS
800016

ELECTRIFICATION
770128

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
710010 750105 770151 790029

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
790053

EMIGRANTS
800084

EMIGRATION
800084 800202

EMPLOYMENT
710095 740032 740062 740150 750108 760068 770030 770093 770109
770130 770139 780060 780100 790020 790055 790060 790061 790131
790158 800080 800153 800156

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
760068 780052 790020

EMPLOYMENT POLICY
740062 770001

ENERGY
760186

ENERGY CONSUMPTION
800036 800111 800196

ENERGY CRISIS
800196

ENERGY POLICY
800036 800196

ENERGY RESOURCES
800036

ENERGY SOURCES
760186 770076 800111

ENGINEERING									
720046									
ENGINEERING DESIGN									
740021	750028	760035	760109	760141	760158	760187	770020	770022	
770029	770035	770053	770069	770106	770107	770122	770162	780008	
780014	780016	780018	780023	780028	780029	780051	780055	780065	
780082	780105	780113	790074	790077	790082	790110	790112	790164	
800013	800044	800060	800065	800067	800158	800179			
ENTOMOLOGY									
730014	730136	760103	760160	770008					
ENVIRONMENT									
710054	720069								
ENZYMES									
780021									
EPIDEMIOLOGY									
710089	730108	750014	760100	760139	770054	770136	780069	780102	
780125	790028	790076	790123	790154	790168	800083	800133	800159	
800168	800205								
EQUIPMENT									
770035	800138								
ETHICS									
780071									
ETHIOPIA									
720024	720095	730046	730061	740023	740108	750127	760052	770022	
770029	770116	780062	780089	790016	790080	800010	800045	800088	
800131	800132	800144							
ETHNIC FACTORS									
800186									
ETHNIC GROUPS									
780119	790046								
EVALUATION									
730055	740071	750010	750015	750077	750124	750138	760017	760030	
760034	760079	760099	760138	760165	770001	770027	770065	770066	
770067	770080	770096	770098	770104	770108	780102	780128	780136	
790015	790058	790089	790122	790128	790157	790174	800051	800067	
800144	800150	800157	800160	800214	800216				
EXPORT EARNINGS									
800081									
EXPORT PROMOTION									
790161									
EXPORT VOLUME									
790161 800081									
EXTENSION SERVICES									
720050	720062	770152							
FABA BEANS									
730010	730033	750065	760127	770073	780043	780056	780085	790144	
800009	800118	800125							
FAMILY									
720015	790067	800112							
FAMILY BUDGET									
720128 740090									
FAMILY PLANNING									
720020	720072	720106	730024	730039	740014	740082	740094	740115	
750100	750138	760033	760043	760080	770079	770098	770153	780013	
780119									
FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES									
710086	720010	730027	730060	740014	750020	760034	760051	770009	
770056	780119	790058	800143	800214					

FAMILY SIZE									
720060	730142	740068							
FARM SIZE									
770058	770085	770086	770118	780046	780103	790045	800078		
FARMERS									
760129	770118	780050	780117	800113					
FARMING SYSTEMS									
720124	750090	750110	760007	760083	770058	780001	780049	790043	
790068									
FEED									
710006	710079	710081	720112	720115	720125	730058	730065	730139	
740016	740046	740047	740049	740056	740060	740142	740143	740146	
750002	750042	750090	750094	750123	760037	760064	760074	760075	
760088	760105	760115	760120	760127	760131	760144	770007	770034	
770046	770049	770051	770058	770059	770087	770088	770125	770147	
780026	780031	780032	780033	780035	780036	780058	780097	780130	
790049	790071	790072	790137	800006	800122				
FEED PROCESSING									
730139	740016								
FEED PRODUCTION									
710006	720115	730033	730041	730139	740016	740047	740060	740074	
740162	750002	750042	750123	760037	760064	760120	760144	770007	
770034	770046	770087	770088	770125	780026	780031	780032	780036	
780058	780130	780135	790047	790049	790120	800058			
FELLOWSHIPS									
790084									
FERROCEMENT									
760145	800095								
FERTILITY									
710042	710059	710084	710100	720008	720076	730109	740012	740092	
740102	750127	750132	760050	760084	760172	770023	770097	780013	
780021	790168	800112							
FERTILITY DETERMINANTS									
710042	720008	720060	730142	740068	740088	740090	740102	750025	
750044	750047	750071	750087	760050	760112	760162	770138	790004	
790037	790136	800004							
FERTILITY REGULATION									
710064	710100	720106	750106	790132	800024	800090			
FERTILIZERS									
740046	740053	750097	760127	760152	770010	770017	770041	770050	
770060	770103	780029	780047	780050	780088	800003	800011	800166	
FIJI									
740117	760186	790001							
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION									
800171	800174								
FINANCIAL MARKET									
780093									
FINANCIAL POLICY									
780093									
FISH									
710039	710106	730147	740079	740146	760111	780078	780097	780110	
FISH BREEDING									
730058	730065	730069	740144	740146	750103	760001	760045	760157	
770042	770051	770110	770121	780033	780090	780091	790050	790091	
FISH CULTURE									
730058	730065	730069	730147	740144	740146	750007	750035	750103	
760001	760045	760061	760140	760157	770035	770042	770051	770059	
770110	780033	780091	780097	790018	790050	790072	790085	790091	
790099	790160	800057							

FISH DISEASES

790069 790085

FISH NUTRITION

730058 730065 770051 800057

FISH PRESERVATION

710106 730035 740079 750035 760086 780034 780110 790111 800066

FISH PRODUCTION

730058 730065 740146 750034 760061 760140 760157 770035 770042

770051 770059 770110 770121 770146 780033 780090 790018 790050

800107

FISH PRODUCTS

760086

FISH SPECIES

730035 740144 750034 750035 760001 760045 760157 770042 770051

770110 780033 780034 780091 790018 790072 790099 790160

FISHERY

710106 750034

FISHERY CONSERVATION

750035

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

710106 730008 750034 750035 770091 770146 780091 790097 800002

800107

FISHERY EXPLOITATION

730035 780034 790097

FISHERY MANAGEMENT

750034 750035

FISHERY PLANNING

750034

FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING

710106 730008 730035 740079 750036 760057 760086 770146 780034

780110 790110 790111 800066 800137

FISHERY PRODUCTS

730035 750036 780034 790111 800055 800066

FISHERY RESOURCES

730035 750035 780034

FISHING

710106

FISHING EQUIPMENT

770146

FISHING TECHNOLOGY

710106

FLOODS

800206

FLOUR

710020 710079 720003 730032 730042 730051 730128 740004 740040

740080 740168 750075 750135 750137 760003 760052 760077 770004

780007 780023 780054 790042 790066 790093 790107 790108 800010

800129

FLUORIDES

780134

FLUOROSIS

780134 800025

FOOD AID

790147

FOOD ANALYSIS

800125

FOOD CONSUMPTION
770054 790147

FOOD CONTAMINATION
800180

FOOD CROPS
760132 770058 780045 780088 780103 780107 790068

FOOD ENRICHMENT
780007

FOOD INDUSTRY
720004 730035 730042 780034 790024

FOOD POLICY
740118 770132 790147

FOOD PREPARATION
710079 720006 720024 730032 730042 730128 740004 740023 740080
740128 740142 740159 750045 750075 750135 750136 760003 760052
760077 770004 770049 770060 770102 780008 780023 780051 780056
780078 780116 790016 790042 790052 790107 800010 800129

FOOD PRESERVATION
710039 720004 720006 730014 760111

FOOD PROCESSING
710019 710020 710039 710079 720003 720004 720055 730032 730042
730051 730128 740004 740006 740040 740056 740079 740080 740113
740159 740168 750045 750075 750135 750136 750137 760003 760052
760077 760111 770004 770121 780007 780008 780023 780051 780056
780078 780110 790024 790077 790124 790156 800065 800138

FOOD PRODUCTION
710079 710107 720125 730033 730041 730043 730058 730145 730146
740002 740004 740019 740053 740056 740074 740087 740113 740118
740142 740153 740162 750001 750032 750041 750073 750107 750123
760007 760008 760040 760060 760078 760088 760130 760132 760136
770048 770049 770060 770101 770132 780039 780040 780047 780049
780050 780064 780095 780112 790024 790068 790120 790147

FOOD PRODUCTS
720055 740117 750135 780007 780054 790042 790107 790108 790124
790156 800010 800065

FOOD SUBSIDY
790167

FOOD SUPPLY
740118 750045 770132

FOOD TECHNOLOGY
710039

FORAGE
760115

FORAGE CROPS
800058

FORECASTS
720069

FOREST MANAGEMENT
770082 800184

FOREST PRODUCT PROCESSING
780104

FOREST PRODUCTION
730115

FOREST PRODUCTS
720091 720093 720094 720096 740009 740020 740165 750120 760008
760020 760040 760126 760130 770082 780073

FOREST RESOURCES
720094 720099 740165

FOREST TREES

800184

FOREST UTILIZATION

720094 740165

FORESTRY

720091	720093	720094	720096	720099	730114	730115	740003	740009
740020	740029	740165	750048	750120	760007	760008	760020	760040
760090	760126	760130	760136	770008	770018	770082	780001	790043
790120								

FORESTRY RESEARCH

760008 760020 760040 760136 780001 790043

FRANCE

710200 720120 740112 750006 790035

FRUITS

710039 720004 760111 790019

FUEL SUPPLY

720093 770082 770106 800076

FUNGI

790137 800180

FUNGUS DISEASES

800180

FURNITURE INDUSTRY

800100

GABON

730002

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT

720025	720051	720054	720073	720095	720096	720101	730010	730012
730013	730129	730143	730145	740023	740026	740046	740107	740132
740160	740161	750001	750032	750037	750041	750048	750072	750088
750094	750097	750098	750114	750116	750131	760052	760078	760105
760115	760134	760148	760149	760191	770041	770048	770049	770060
770073	770081	770083	770092	770101	770125	780008	780032	780035
780036	780039	780042	780043	780044	780045	780046	780047	780048
780092	790016	790017	790022	790026	790027	790038	790040	790052
790063	790064	790087	790090	790094	790104	790134	790142	790144
790172	800009	800056	800082	800102	800115	800118	800131	

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

760107 800086

GERM PLASM

780024

GERM PLASM PRESERVATION

790062

GHANA

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710106 720091 730009 750128 750129 760003 760008 760091 760163
780012 800013 800015
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GOATS

770034 770088 790049

GONADOTROPIN

740144

GOVERNMENT

770012

GOVERNMENT POLICY

740117 740153 780071 790053 790083

GRAIN MILLING

750116 760052

GRAIN PRESERVATION

720011 730009 730148 740120 740122 740123 740124 750021 780114
780115

GRAIN PROCESSING

710019	710020	720003	720011	730032	730042	730051	730128	730148
740004	740040	740080	740087	740121	740123	740124	740168	750045
750072	750075	750135	750137	760003	760026	760047	770004	780008
780023	780040	780053	780054	780055	780112	780114	780115	780116
790052	790066	790082	790093	790107	790108	800012	800014	800059
800062	800128	800144						

GRAINS

750021

GRASSES

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710006 740049 750002 750042 760075 760131 760144 770007 770046
770125 780032 780035 780036
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GRASSLAND

750042 780135

GRAZING

760131 760144 770007 770046 770114 770125 780035 780135 790003
800109

GREEN GRAM

790142

GROUND POTATOES

740157

GROUNDNUTS

720006 730148 740053 740058 760083 780044 790017 790142 800102
800128

GROUNDWATER

750128

GROWTH POLES

710028 740139

GUADELOUPE

740160 760191

GUATEMALA

720115	730011	740007	740130	740143	740159	760100	770001	770008
770136	780015	780027	780102	780125	790092	800044		

GUM ARABIC

720096 780104

GUYANA

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730035 740134 740160 750001 760049 760138 760191 770007 780025
780034 790091 800084
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HAITI

740082 770098 790035

HANDICRAFT

770021

HARICOT BEANS

770060

HARVESTING

730148 740049 740124 750028 780043 780053 780114 800021

HEALTH

730026 760146 770002 770026 790046

HEALTH CARE PROGRAMMES

770006

HEALTH CENTRES

740014 760165 760183 780020 780022

HEALTH EDUCATION

720113	730024	730104	740014	760100	770026	770045	770095	780102
790075	790164	790165	800179	800181				

HEALTH PERSONNEL

770006

HEALTH PLANNING
800163

HEALTH POLICY
730028

HEALTH SERVICES
720102 720113 730028 730055 730104 740014 740071 740082 740094
740098 750010 750015 750060 750077 750138 760017 760030 760033
760079 760099 760138 760146 760165 760183 760188 770001 770006
770026 770027 770065 770066 770067 770079 770098 770108 780020
780022 780037 780057 780067 780128 780132 790032 790058 790075
790083 790135 790165 790167 800025 800026 800040 800077 800096
800163 800178 800181 800203 800204

HERBICIDES
770041 780006 780041

HIGHER EDUCATION
800148 800152

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
800208

HOME ECONOMICS
720006

HONDURAS
730011 740130 770086 770130 780046 790034 790145 800198

HONG KONG
720075 720111 730149 750051 760096 760171 770037 780086 790168
800136

HORMONAL SILASTIC IMPLANT
800068

HORMONES
730058 730069 750103 770051 790031 790128

HOUSEHOLD
720128 770138

HOUSING
720091 720111 740007 740009 750095 760121 760175 760189 770131
780073 790060 790118 800083 800092

HOUSING NEEDS
720111

HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION
780071

HUMAN RIGHTS
780071

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
800215

HYBRIDIZATION
720011 720051 730013 750019 750032 750097 750098 750114 760149
790022

HYBRIDS
770081 780053 780092

HYDROLOGY
800206

HYGIENE
800201

HYPERTENSION
790154

ICARDA
740138

ICRAF
760136 780001 790043

INFORMATION CENTRES									
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770148	770150	780010	780098	790119	790141	800029	800053	800095	
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION									
740028	740133	750101	760094	760167	760181	770013	770062	770127	
770150	770161	780010	780098	790059	790152	800068	800077	800099	
800156	800193								
INFORMATION EXCHANGE									
770112									
INFORMATION NETWORK									
770013	770062	770100	770112						
INFORMATION PROCESSING									
720046	720107	720121	740028	740133	750024	750134	760028	760147	
770012	770150	780012	780062						
INFORMATION RECORDING									
800204	800205								
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL									
720046									
INFORMATION SERVICES									
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740031	740070	740137	750059	750084	750101	750130	760028	760066	
760082	760093	760094	760107	760145	760147	760167	760181	770014	
770015	770025	770062	770100	770112	770127	770148	770152	770161	
780010	780012	780061	780098	780099	780122	780126	780129	790029	
790034	790117	790119	790141	790151	800053	800063	800085	800086	
800140	800145	800154	800155	800176					
INFORMATION STORAGE									
720046									
INFORMATION SYSTEMS									
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750039	750084	750101	750130	750134	760027	760041	760066	760159	
770014	770062	770150	770161	780012	780061	780098	780122	780126	
790117	790118	790152	800154	800155	800164	800204			
INFRASTRUCTURE									
710005	730070								
INLAND FISHING									
750035	770110	790018	790099	790160					
INSECT CONTROL									
760103	760160	770008	770159	790038	790172	800009			
INSTITUTION BUILDING									
790139	800063								
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK									
770105									
INTEGRATED APPROACH									
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INTERCROPPING									
710107	720011	720025	720054	730013	730041	740058	740087	740128	
750037	750110	750114	760115	770050	770074	770086	770092	770102	
780040	780046	780049	780112	790021	790101	790173	800120		
INTERETHNIC RELATIONS									
790113									
INTERNAL MIGRATIONS									
790113	800089	800112							
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION									
760018	780030	780076	790048						
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS									
760018	780030	780076							

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
800124
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES
710088 720017 730029 760172 770068
INVENTORIES
720099
INVESTMENT POLICY
780087
INVESTMENT PROMOTION
780087
IRAN
720113 760099
IRRIGATION
720121 730115 730145 740066 750007 750107 760147 770050 770060
780047 780050 780064 800029 800184
ISIS
750105 750121 770126 770148 770151 780094
ISRAEL
720121 730143 760140 760147 770108 790072 800029
ITALY
740070 760178
IVORY COAST
770025 790113 790114 800098 800108 800140
JAMAICA
710003 710078 710079 720056 730027 730039 730133 740134 740160
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JORDAN
750120 780087 800021 800216
KENYA
710028 730050 730062 730101 740020 740096 740144 740163 750116
750122 750131 760103 760136 760137 760140 760163 770002 770104
780001 780016 780031 780134 790019 790028 790042 790043 790063
790162 800032 800085
KOREA
720060 730018 730142 740055 740091 740104 740139 750025 750051
750069 750087 760033 760043 760047 760096 760112 760119 760162
760175 760185 760190 770068 770076 770080 770103 770138 780053
780057 780086 780093 780099 780128 790004 790058 790154 800052
800059 800098 800122 800136
KOREA R
790058
LABELLING
800077
LABOUR MARKET
770090 770139 800039 800080 800089
LABOUR MIGRATIONS
800089 800202
LABOUR MOBILITY
780100 780117
LABOUR SUPPLY
740150 770130
LACTATION
760172 790033 790037
LAND DISTRIBUTION
790055
LAND MANAGEMENT
780001 790043

LAND RECLAMATION
740003 740029 750048 790120

LAND REFORMS
790174

LAND SETTLEMENT
750052 770129 780002 780063 780121 790113 790158 800094 800173

LAND TENURE
720104 780060 790055

LAND USE
800058

LAND UTILIZATION
760063 770114 770133

LANGUAGE TEACHING
720122

LAOS
720111

LATIN AMERICA
800003

LEADERSHIP
730025 740096

LEARNING
800074 800075

LEARNING DISABILITIES
790129 790170

LEATHER INDUSTRY
770044

LEBANON
730010 730042 740119 740142 750031 780041 811008

LEGAL STATUS
730026

LEGISLATION
740113 790070

LEGUMES
710006 710019 710078 720003 720006 720025 720054 730009 730010
730013 730014 730032 730033 730042 730051 730063 730128 730148
740031 740040 740053 740054 740058 740080 740087 740119 740128
740157 740159 740160 740161 740168 750002 750031 750042 750043
750045 750065 750075 750090 750107 750110 750112 750114 750122
750131 750136 760003 760026 760040 760075 760077 760083 760101
760127 760131 760132 760144 760152 760191 770007 770046 770048
770060 770073 770074 770092 770101 770102 780007 780032 780036
780040 780041 780043 780046 780048 780056 780078 780112 790003
790090 790101 790108 790119 790134 790142 790144 800021 800062
800065 800082

LEGUMINOSAE
800118 800127

LENTILS
730010 730033 750031 750112 760127 770060 770073 770101 780041
780043 780048 790144 800021 800118

LESOTHO
770023

LEUCAENA
760115

LIBERIA
730145 780047

LIBRARIANS
740001 780099

LIBRARIES

730053 740001 770112

LITERACY

740088 780118 790067 800034 800046 800208

LIVESTOCK

790068

LIVESTOCK CROPS

730033 740049 750042 760075 760127 760152 770046 770125 780032
780036 780088 780104 780135 790003

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

800122

LIVING CONDITIONS

710005 720091 770117 780037 800092 800134

LOBSTERS

790098

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

720118

LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

790025

LUPINO

780007 790108

MACROECONOMICS

800071

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

770080 790082 800005 800119

MAIZE

710107 720003 720006 730009 730041 730148 740040 740053 740054
740157 750019 750021 750090 750122 760074 760083 760127 770010
770050 770074 770083 770085 770086 780023 780046 790066 790145

MALAWI

770082 770107 800206

MALAYSIA

720022 720075 720103 720111 720112 730058 730068 740046 740092
740113 740121 740141 750035 750051 750052 760050 760096 760133
760140 770051 770072 770091 770097 780014 780082 780093 790046
790085 800024 800055 800136 800143 800160 800214

MALES

790132

MALI

710086 720094 730115 740014 740165 760070 770058 770100 770155
770156 780040 780108 790077 790082 790110 800011 800034 800046
800144 800184

MALNUTRITION

790102 790133 790167 800199

MANAGEMENT

760051

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

800143

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

730135

MANMADE FORESTS

720093 720096 730115 740003 760007 760020 760090 760126 770082

MANPOWER

730026 740150 750108 760009 770030

MANPOWER NEEDS

760047 800023

MANPOWER PLANNING

740062

MIDWIVES

720020 750020 770079 800203

MIGRANT WORKERS

800089 800202

MIGRATION POLICY

800084

MIGRATIONS

730011 730110 740103 790115 790158 800142

MILK

770046

MILLET

720003 720025 720054 720101 730010 730014 730032 730042 730128

730148 740040 740087 740107 740128 740168 750031 750043 750045

750072 750110 750116 760094 770004 770041 780006 780008 780046

780112 780116 790066 790082 790140 800056

MILLING

800144

MILLING INDUSTRY

780008 780014 780023 780054 780055 790066 790093

MINERS

800030

MINING

790001

MINISIS

790081

MODELS

800113

MODERNIZATION

720081 720118 770138

MOLLUSCS

800107

MORBIDITY

720103 740061 770066 770136 780125

MOROCCO

730135 760163 770012 790081

MORTALITY

720103 740061 750127 770066 780004 780109 790135

MOZAMBIQUE

780017 790017

MULTIPLE CROPPING

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750086 750110 750122 760083 760087 770010 770162 780045 780049

780064 780095 790021

MUNG BEANS

730148 740053 740054 770010

MUSSEL CULTURE

770121

MUSTARD

750114

NATIONAL

760171 780032

NATURAL RESOURCES

740135 740136 750126 760063 760070 790149

NEPAL

720007 720074 720102 740055 750011 750051 750052 770016 780086

800149 800174

NEW HEBRIDES

740117

NICARAGUA
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NIGER
720093 770092 770118 780051 790027 800076

NIGERIA
720003 720055 720118 720125 730015 730053 730109 730114 730123
730128 740031 740047 740128 750041 760007 760077 760085 760101
760130 760163 770034 780120 790027 790038 790045 790051 790087
790119 800008 800130

NOMADS
780063

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
730049 750011 750089 770105 800072

NURSES
750138 770108 780057 780128 790032

NUTRITION
710106 720006 730032 730042 730128 740053 740056 740080 740082
740142 740159 740161 740168 750037 750043 750045 750075 750135
760052 760078 760088 760102 760191 770004 770054 770098 770101
780007 780056 780078 790019 790033 790167 800083

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
800030

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
790070 800030 800040

OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION
790061

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
790070 800040

OILSEEDS
730143 750032 750037 750097 750098 750114 750122 760127 780044
790104 800102 800131 800132

ONCHOCERCIASIS
710094 750068

ONIONS
780051

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH
790024

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES
760171 760173 760185 770037 770079 790031 790103 790130

ORAL REHYDRATION
790075 790165 800077

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH
710064 710100 720016 720017 720072 720106 720200 730060 730066
730068 730133 730134 730137 740011 740012 740036 740091 740092
740115 750011 750039 750092 750106 750132 760013 760044 760051
760055 760065 760084 760095 760180 760190 770039 770043 770057
770061 770097 770141 770153 770156 780038 780070 780074 780080
780108 790009 790014 790056 790079 790153 800032 800061 800087
800132 800168 800187 800191 800216

OROBANCHE
740119 750112 780041

OYSTER CULTURE
730008 750005 760057 770021 770146

OYSTERS
740113

PACIFIC REGION
800052

PACKAGING

730149 740016 800077

PAKISTAN

740055 760065 760119 770126 790090

PALM OIL

780014

PANAMA740007 740130 760017 770046 770069 780032 790034 790074 790101
790156**PAPER**

740049

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

730041 740032 780020

PARAGUAY

760009 760089 760122 770001 770026 790034 790158 800139 800181

PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL

800204

PARASITES

710094 730147 750068 780129 790069 790085 790167

PARASITIC DISEASES

720126 730062 730101 730113 740163 800182 800199

PARASITOLOGY

720126 730101 730113 730136 730147 740163 750040

PARENTS

800149

PARTICLE BOARDS

720091

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT710006 740003 750002 750042 760131 760144 770007 770125 780001
780032 780036 790043**PEANUTS**

770010

PEAS

780041

PEASANTS

780117 800139

PERIODICALS720053 730024 730125 750085 760027 760114 760178 770045 790059
790121**PERU**710052 730017 730018 740006 740009 740033 740102 750007 750015
750022 750093 760090 760123 760144 770023 770064 780035 780073
780077 780088 780090 780133 790034 790124 800004 800028 800058
800066 800067 800099 800109**PEST CONTROL**720025 720051 730009 730136 730145 740053 750001 750026 750072
750110 750122 760103 760160 760191 770008 770010 770159 780047
790040 790065 800116**PESTS**

790021

PHILIPPINES710095 710107 720007 720018 720060 720075 720111 720122 730014
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760115 760119 760121 770009 770010 770030 770040 770072 770076
770079 770091 770116 770138 770141 780016 780033 780045 780064

780086	780093	780095	780110	780114	780118	780122	780136	790069	37
790139	800012	800014	800077	800117	800134	800136	800137	800150	
800201	800202	800203	800204						
PHOSPHATE									
760152	770017	780088							
PHOTOGRAMMETRY									
720099									
PHOTOGRAPHS									
720099									
PHYSICIAN EDUCATION									
740014	770038								
PHYSIOLOGY									
790132									
PIGEON PEAS									
710078	720054	730013	730148	740159	740160	740161	750110	750131	
760191	770074	780032	780046	790063					
PILOT PROJECTS									
710086									
PINES									
770008									
PISCICULTURE									
790050									
PLANNING									
710050	720007	720102	720111	730104	730112	750049	760017	760183	
760188	770001	780022	780037	780057	800049	800154	800155		
PLANT BREEDING									
710078	710079	720011	720024	720025	720051	720054	720073	720095	
730010	730012	730013	730033	730041	730050	730123	730129	730143	
730145	740004	740023	740026	740046	740049	740054	740056	740058	
740074	740087	740107	740128	740132	740142	740160	740161	740162	
750001	750031	750032	750037	750041	750048	750072	750088	750097	
750098	750107	750110	750114	750116	750123	750131	760038	760052	
760078	760088	760102	760105	760115	760127	760131	760132	760134	
760148	760149	760191	770004	770007	770041	770048	770049	770050	
770058	770060	770073	770074	770081	770085	770092	770101	770102	
770125	780006	780008	780024	780039	780040	780043	780044	780045	
780047	780048	780050	780064	780092	780107	780112	780116	780133	
790016	790021	790022	790026	790027	790038	790040	790052	790062	
790063	790064	790090	790094	790104	790134	790140	790142	790144	
790172	800009	800021	800056	800103	800118				
PLANT DISEASES									
720011	720025	720051	730033	730050	730123	740004	740023	740046	
750001	750026	750098	750122	760105	760149	760191	780042	780043	
780048	790016	790017	790021	800009					
PLANT ECOLOGY									
720101	730129	740049	760127						
PLANT HORMONES									
730129									
PLANT NUTRITION									
760115	770007								
PLANT PRODUCTION									
740049									
PLANT PROTECTION									
770049	770050								
PLANT SPECIES									
730043	760060	790022							
PLANTAIN									
770074	780039								

PLANTING									
800076									
PLUMBERS									
800016									
POLICY FORMULATION									
710052	710054	720111	730018	730034	730135	740007	740055	740093	
750054	760005	760018	760044	760049	760066	760089	760123	760159	
760175	760190	770044	770099	770104	770117	770123	770124	770129	
770131	780076	790001	790025						
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION									
760011									
POLLUTION									
720069									
POPULATION									
720072	730039	730056	730125	740091	740115	750101	760012	760041	
760190	770137	770150	770153	770161	780012	800135	800164		
POPULATION DYNAMICS									
720081	730002	730112	760089	770109	780100	780121	790169		
POPULATION INCREASE									
720069 730112									
POPULATION POLICY									
720016	730025	730057	740068	740093	760044	770099	780119	790169	
POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY									
710019	720003	720011	730009	730032	730042	730051	730128	730148	
740004	740040	740056	740080	740120	740121	740122	740123	740124	
740162	750021	750032	750072	750073	750075	750123	750135	750137	
760003	760026	760047	760052	760075	760091	760111	770004	770058	
770064	770121	770159	770162	780023	780032	780036	780051	780053	
780054	780055	780056	780114	780115	790007	790019	790066	790071	
790077	790082	790124	790139	800012	800014	800021	800055	800059	
800064	800066	800127	800144						
POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS									
750036	790050	790093	790107	790108	790109	790110	790111		
POTATOES									
740006	740119	750112	750122	770064	790124				
POULTRY									
720112	740047	740060	770034	780026	780031	790071			
POVERTY									
800134									
POWER DEMAND									
800111									
PREGNANCY									
790168 800178									
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION									
780003	780123	790092	800031						
PRESS									
750063	750067	760154	760176	770040					
PRICES									
800042 800081									
PRICING									
800195									
PRIMARY EDUCATION									
720122	730049	760048	760133	770134	770142	780003	780101	780118	
780123	780136	790005	790006	790051	790089	790122	800051	800149	
800160									
PRIMARY SCHOOLS									
790067	790129	800051	800074						

PRINTING INDUSTRY
760006

PRIVATE EDUCATION
790051

PROCESSING
800055

PRODUCTION FACTOR
770144

PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS
790044 790045

PRODUCTIVITY
770144 790131

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION
760048 760133 800150 800160

PROJECT EVALUATION
720015 740034 750095 760011 760121 770114 770131 780081 790060
790155 790164 800143 800181

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
720018

PROSOPIS
770147

PROSTAGLANDIN
720017

PROTEIN RICH FOOD
780007

PROTEINS
740159

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS
730140 740061

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
750051

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
720074 740055 760049 770124 790084 800174

PUBLIC POLICY
770144

PUBLIC SECTOR
760163

PUBLIC SERVICES
750095 760121 770131

PUBLICATION
720046 770012

PUERTO RICO
760164

PUMPS
760035 760109 760158 760187 770020 770022 770029 770107 770122
780016 780018 780082 780105

PURCHASING
790053

QUALITY CONTROL
720096 740016 740060 760003 770004 780034 780051 790024

QUALITY OF EDUCATION
800075

QUINOA
760078 780107 800115

RADIO
750089 750100 770105

RAIN
800158

RAINWATER COLLECTION
800158

RAPESEED
750032 750037 780044

READING
790067

REFORESTATION
760115 770147 780001 780104 790043 800076 800094

REFRIGERATION
790062

REGIONAL COOPERATION
720056 750078

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
720007 740139 750069 790158 800049 800112 800173

REGIONAL PLANNING
720082 770158 790158 800215

REMOTE SENSING
740135 740136 750126 760063 760070 800093

REPRODUCTION
710064 710100 720106 740012 740092 740144 760055 770097 800024

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
750073

RESEARCH CENTRES
720086 720125 730061 730062 740118 740138 770132 770134 770155
770156

RESEARCH EQUIPMENT
770036

RESEARCH METHODS
720126 730146 750100 790143

RESEARCH NETWORKS
760020

RESEARCH POLICY
710003 740153 750073 760136

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES
710003 720086 720125 730013 730061 730062 730146 740002 740019
740138 740153 780001 780095 790043

RESEARCH RESULTS
800156

RESERVOIRS
750034

RESOURCES ALLOCATION
800096

RESOURCES INVENTORY
780019

RICE
710107 720006 730014 730145 740019 740036 740053 740066 740120
740121 740122 740123 740124 740157 750073 750090 750107 760047
760074 760083 760091 770010 770085 770086 770144 770162 780045
780047 780049 780050 780053 780055 780064 780095 780113 780114
780115 790044 790109 790139 790145 800012 800013 800014 800059
800060

ROADS
730070

ROOT CROPS
710079 720112 730043 730146 740002 740006 740046 740047 740056
740060 740074 740153 740157 740162 750001 750041 750094 750107
750112 750123 760037 760038 760060 760105 760120 760160 770049
770074 780130 790087

RURAL AREAS
750060 760146 760154 770116 780013 780109 790083 790089 800073
800080

RURAL COOPERATIVES
730119

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
710005 710028 720124 740096 740104 750086 760014 760129 770025
770114 780081 780089 790012 790058 800049 800072 800105 800147
800186

RURAL ENVIRONMENT
800101

RURAL INDUSTRY
780055 790055

RURAL MIGRATIONS
710021 710095 730011 730034 740032 750052 780038 790174 800004
800101

RURAL PLANNING
800105

RURAL SCHOOLS
800051 800073

RURAL WORKERS
770117 780117

RWANDA
750037 770042

SAFFLOWER
750097

SAHEL
760180 770100 770155 770156 780108

SALTING
800066

SANITATION
740021 750022 750039 750125 770019 770095 780010 780017 780028
780029 780037 790117 800023 800083 800179 800201

SANITATION SERVICES
780097 800179 800198 800201

SAVINGS
780093

SCHISTOSOMIASIS
760184 800194

SCHOOL AGE POPULATION
790166

SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT
800051 800075

SCHOOL LEAVERS
760068 770093 780118 790020 790166

SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS
800051 800073 800074

SCHOOLING
740088 760068 790067 790166

SCIENCE POLICY
710052 710074 720053 730017 730018 730019 730054 740130 740134
750064 750069 760004 760005 760119 770044 780025 780075 790001
790131 790146 800037 800098

SCIENCE WRITING
750063 750067 760154 770040

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION
730031 730141 740010 750062 750076 750118 760002 760093 760108
760137 760155 770024 770033 770036 770043 770135 770157 770158

770160	780009	780072	780074	780075	780080	780111	790056	790079
790116	790148	800061	800087	800104	800132	800187	800191	
SCIENTISTS								
770111								
SCRIPT PROCESSING								
710010								
SEA MOSS								
800002								
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT								
780117								
SECONDARY EDUCATION								
790020								
SEISMS								
740108								
SELF-HELP								
800136								
SENEGAL								
720011	720096	720101	720104	720116	720128	730024	730137	740003
750088	750095	760026	770004	770045	770067	780080	780104	790012
790060	790066	790094	790102	790169				
SESAME								
730143	750098	760127	780044	800102				
SETTLEMENT								
790118	800147							
SHEA BUTTER								
790077								
SHEEP								
720126	760144	770034	770088	790049				
SHELLFISH								
730008	740113	740146	750005	760057	770021	770110	770121	770146
780090	790097	790098						
SHELTERBELT								
730114	730115	740029	750048	760020	770018	770145	800027	
SHIFTING CULTIVATION								
760008	760040	760130	780001	790043				
SIERRA LEONE								
730008	770102	770146	780013	780079	780113	790007	790015	790044
790068	790109	790166	800111					
SILICOSIS								
800030								
SILOS								
730009								
SILVICULTURE								
720096	730115	740003	740020	740029	750048	750120	760115	770082
770145	770147	800184						
SINGAPORE								
720050	720111	720200	730054	730070	730134	730140	740068	740092
740122	750044	750047	750051	750078	750092	760045	760050	760082
760141	760154	770043	770072	770097	770112	770121	770137	770138
780038	780086	780119	790024	790071	790151	800024	800040	800057
800146								
SKILLED WORKERS								
790061								
SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY								
720050	730019	740137	760082	760096	770091	770123	790025	790131
800100								
SOCIAL ASPECTS								
730053								

SOCIAL CHANGE

710005 720022 730070 740102 760122 760186 770117 770143 790004
800094

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

720049 720120 740112 760019

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

760014 770026 800046 800136

SOCIAL PLANNING

780061 780098

SOCIAL RESEARCH

720200 730134 730137 740067 740093 750092 750100 760137 760190
770033 770099 770157 770158 780004 780009 780074 780080 790009
790079

SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

790084 790143 790153 790159 790169 800041 800087 800108 800135
800170 800187 800191 800215

SOCIAL ROLE

730026 750025 750044 790004

SOCIAL SCIENCES

740112

SOCIAL SECURITY

800096

SOCIAL SERVICES

790083 800136

SOCIAL SURVEYS

760007 770023

SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS

760087

SOIL

720046 730014 760152 770017

SOIL ANALYSIS

730114 750120 750122 760127 760152 770082 780088

SOIL CHEMISTRY

760152 770017 780088 800166

SOIL CONSERVATION

770125

SOIL FERTILITY

730145 760007 760008 760040 760148 770017 770050 780047 780088
790120 800130

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

760152 780088

SOIL MANAGEMENT

790120

SOIL SCIENCES

770017

SOIL TYPES

780088

SOLAR ENERGY

760111 770162 780051 780113 800060 800126

SOLAR RADIATION

770162

SOMALIA

780063 800103

SORGHUM

710107 720003 720006 720011 720025 720051 720054 720073 720095
720101 730010 730014 730015 730032 730041 730042 730129 730148
740023 740040 740053 740054 740058 740087 740107 740128 740132
740157 740168 750019 750031 750037 750043 750045 750088 750107

750110	750116	750137	760083	760094	760102	760103	760132	760134
770004	770041	770085	770086	780006	780008	780023	780046	780054
780092	780112	780116	790016	790064	790093	790094	800010	800056
800103	800129	800144						
SOYBEANS								
710107	740053	740054	740058	740157	750107	750122	750135	750136
760083	760127	780007	790108	790142	800102			
SPAWNING								
790099								
SQUATTERS								
750015	750125	780037	790164	800198				
SRI LANKA								
720081	720111	740055	750011	750107	760080	760119	760132	770049
770091	770117	770127	780050	780086	780105	780132	790018	790104
790135	800082							
ST. LUCIA								
770074	800002	800120						
STERILITY								
740061	760182	780068						
STORAGE								
720011	730009	730148	740016	740056	740120	740122	740123	740124
740159	750021	750135	760026	760075	770159	780007	780024	780036
780053	780056	780114	780115	790007	790082	790098	790109	790172
800012	800014	800059	800127					
STOVES								
770106								
SUBSISTENCE FARMING								
710005	720124							
SUDAN								
740029	740135	760157	760163	770021	770041	770060	770065	770088
770124	770129	770143	770147	780019	780054	800030	800102	800180
SUGAR								
800195								
SUGAR CANE								
720006	730139	760064	760074	790091				
SUGAR INDUSTRY								
770144	800195							
SUNFLOWER								
750037	760127	780044						
SUPPLY AND DEMAND								
800195								
SURINAM								
720099	740160	760191	800084					
SURVEYS								
710059	710087	720128	730002	750127	760176	780109		
SWAZILAND								
750021	770114	780112						
SWEDEN								
730031	750076	760108	770160					
SWEET POTATOES								
710079	710107	730041	740053	740054	740074	750041	750090	750107
750122	760083	770010	770049	770074	790087			
SWINE								
710081	720112	720115	720125	740047	740060	760141	770034	780026
780058	790071							
SWITZERLAND								
710050	710054	710064	710100	720049	730049	740028	740071	740112
750039	760095	760167	770061	780030	780070	780071	800163	800168

SYRIA
740119 740138 760127 770101 770125 780041 790049 790144 800121
SYSTEMS DESIGN
750022 750105 770151 780061
TAIWAN
730068
TANZANIA
720025 720076 740021 740087 750116 750126 760011 760105 760163
770106 770138 770145 780029 790093 790121 790142 790173 800045
800129
TARIFF POLICY
800052
TARIFFS
800052
TEACHER RECRUITMENT
780120
TEACHER TRAINING
770026 770072 780120 790015 790059 800008 800038 800075 800149
800150 800160 800181
TEACHERS
780101 790015 800151
TEACHING
780120 790059 800074 800075
TEACHING AIDS
800149
TEACHING METHODS
800034 800075 800149 800151
TECHNICAL ASPECTS
750028 780055
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
800067
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
800039
TECHNICAL INFORMATION
720050 720062 720121 740137 760082 760147 770025 770100 770148
770152 790151
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
710052 710074 730017 730018 730019 740130 740134 740137 750064
750069 750093 760006 760119 760153 770044 770116 770144 780025
780077 790053 790061 790131 800098 800196 800200
TECHNOLOGY
720053
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
800015
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
740134 750064 750069 760005 760119 780025 800200
TESTING
790006 790129 790170 800069 800167
TEXTBOOK
770038
TEXTILE INDUSTRY
790061 800037
THAILAND
710074 720006 720007 720020 720046 720060 720111 720122 730019
730068 730142 740011 740016 740055 740058 740060 740090 740094
740120 750010 750011 750024 750036 750049 750051 750052 750135
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760159 760182 770059 770072 770076 770091 770162 780010 780014

780016	780026	780037	780049	780055	780074	780078	780081	780097
790032	790055	790056	790058	790070	790107	790122	790132	790137
790141	790161	800031	800036	800051	800060	800068	800077	800086
800087	800094	800095	800124	800128	800134	800135	800138	800158
800186	800195	800196	810061					
THEILERIOSIS								
730062	730101	740163						
THESAURUS								
710200	720107	720120	750006	760019	760028	760092	800019	
THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE								
770037								
TICK BEAN								
770060								
TILAPIA								
740144								
TIMBER								
740009	740165	780065	780073	800167				
TIMBER GRADING								
800167								
TOGO								
770050	770133	790050						
TOMATOES								
740053	740054	740119	750107					
TONGA								
740117								
TOURISM								
720116	760164	780086						
TOXICITY								
790137								
TOXICOLOGY								
720115	730063	740143	750040	750094	760052	760064	760120	770088
780031	780130							
TOXINS								
730063	730108	770054	800180					
TRADE								
800195								
TRADE BARRIERS								
710022								
TRADE POLICY								
740062	800124							
TRADE RELATIONS								
710022								
TRADE VOLUME								
800124								
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE								
740098	760079	770066	770067					
TRAINING								
730028	730135	740001	740067	770001	770096	780132	790032	790056
TRAINING ABROAD								
800157								
TRAINING ASSISTANCE								
730031	750076	760108	770160	780111	790116	800104		
TRAINING CENTRES								
740011	800023							
TRAINING COURSES								
740001	760005	770027	790143	790146	800016	800023		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES								
800203								

URBAN TRANSPORT
790162

URBANIZATION
710021 720116 740067

URUGUAY
760006 760014 760089 770044 770144 780100 800078

USA
720072 720115 730066 740033 740115 740118 740133 740143 740159
740160 750007 750022 750106 760041 760100 760139 760152 770019
770132 770136 770138 770153 780088 780096 780102 780125 790079
790084 790117 790121 790147 790150 800003 800011 800068 800069
800077 800146 800192

VACCINATION
790028

VACCINES
800069

VASECTOMY
800035

VECTOR
710094 750068 790095 790123

VEGETABLE OILS
790077

VEGETABLES
740053 740054 750107 760111 780078 790019 800064

VENDORS
720075 750054 760174

VENEZUELA
730018 730055 740007 740009 760051 770001 770038 800045 800074

VILLAGES
740104

VIRGIN ISLANDS
760164

VIRUSES
790106 800133

VITAL STATISTICS
740015 750027

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY
800199

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
730049 780052 790012 800005 800016 800039 800153

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
740071

VOLUNTEERS
740094 750010

WAGE PAYMENT SYSTEMS
780101

WAGE STRUCTURE
760163

WASTE DISPOSAL
740021 750007 750125 750129 760140 760141 760156 760175 770059
770095 770103 780010 780015 780017 780028 780029 780037 780097
790071 790072 790164

WASTE TREATMENT
780097

WATER ANALYSIS
800025

WATER BUFFALOES
790141

WATER CONSERVATION
730114

WATER CONSUMPTION
800044 800088 800119

WATER DISTRIBUTION
800119

WATER MANAGEMENT
730145 760085 780019 780047 790120 800088

WATER POLLUTION
730008 770069

WATER QUALITY
770069 780134 800158

WATER REQUIREMENTS
730115 740029 790027

WATER RESOURCES
750107 780019 780050

WATER STORAGE
800088 800158

WATER SUPPLY
750022 750039 760085 760156 770002 770019 770069 770080 770095
780019 780134 790117 800023 800025 800044 800088

WATER TREATMENT
740033 750007 750128 760140 760141 770053 770059 770069 780014
780134 790071 790072 790074

WATER UTILIZATION
730129

WEATHER
760134

WEED CONTROL
720025 730015 730145 740023 740053 740119 750065 750072 750112
750122 760101 770010 770041 770060 780006 780041 780043 780047
780048 780050 780085 790016

WELLS
770107

WHEAT
720003 730148 750114 750122 760127

WIND POWER
770020 770029 780018

WOMEN
730026 750025 750044 760009 790004 800001

WOOD
720091 740009 780073

WOOD CONSTRUCTION
800167

WOOD PRODUCTS
760115 770147

WORKING CONDITIONS
790070 800030

YAM
710079 750001 750041

YELLOW FEVER
790106

YOUTH
760181

YUGOSLAVIA
730018

ZAIRE
710087 720076 730108 740098 770054 790020 790136 800039 800157

ZAMBIA

750095 770057 770131 780028 800064

ZIMBABWE

800147

List of Projects

710003 (AFNS)**RESEARCH PRIORITIES (CARIBBEAN)**

As a means of diversifying export crops and reducing costs, the various industries of the Caribbean countries are extending the mechanization of sugarcane harvesting and conducting research into alternate crops and livestock enterprises. The objective of this project is to determine research priorities by collating and evaluating production and cost data and examining the operation of the agricultural systems and the prospects for the growth of the various crop and livestock industries.

/AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /RESEARCH POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/
/RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 88774 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

710005 (AFNS)**RURAL DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA) - PHASE I**

The farming area of Cundinamarca is characterized by low levels of income and productivity due to limited resources. The transfer of technology through a process that includes farmers in the testing and evaluation of improved practices carried out on their lands seems to be the solution to these problems. The objectives of this project are to prepare up-to-date data relating to the project area, to establish a basis for the evaluation of progress, and to test new technological ideas in the project area.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /INCOME/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /INFRASTRUCTURE/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /SUBSISTENCE FARMING/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 194000 12 months COMPLETED

-COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE (ICA), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

710006 (AFNS)**PASTURE LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE I**

In the Caribbean, a great deal of potential pastureland is not exploited because of poor soils on sloping rocky land. The objectives of this project are to find the most adaptable and productive native forage legume species that can blend with the commonly used grasses for the drier parts of the Caribbean and to develop appropriate management practices for these species.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /LEGUMES/ /GRASSES/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 147500 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

710010 (IS)**ARABIC SCRIPT PROCESSOR**

Arabic and the languages written in Arabic script use letters that change their shape according to their position in a word. Because of the strong caligraphic tradition, in Arabic-speaking countries, all attempts to reform Arabic script to fit modern printing machines have been found unacceptable. A prototype Arabic script processor had been developed that adapted printing, telecommunications, and computing machines to the script while maintaining its aesthetic qualities. This project enabled the processor to be demonstrated to appropriate institutions.

/SCRIPT PROCESSING/ - /ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT/

\$ 27458 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

710019 (AFNS)**RURAL GRAIN MILLING SYSTEMS (GUELPH)**

There is a growing demand for inexpensive, yet efficient, cereal mills in Third World countries. The conventional flour mill is complex and is expensive to buy and operate. What is needed is a locally manufactured mill that will remove the germ and bran from cereals and will grind the endosperm to flour. The objectives of this project are to test a Canadian manufactured mill (which can be produced at the local level in developing countries) for its usefulness in abrasive dehulling and milling on a variety of grains and grain legumes (wheat, triticale, barley, maize, sorghum, millet, soybean, dry bean, chick-pea, cottonseed, and rice).

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 15050 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

710020 (AFNS)**COMPOSITE FLOURS (MANITOBA) - PHASE I**

Flour obtained from grains is very important to the diet of peoples in developing countries. The dough from flour is used for breads, puddings, etc., but traditional methods of making dough are laborious and time consuming. The objective of this project is to enable the Plant Sciences Department of the University of Manitoba to develop easily made, hand-operated dough-making machines for use in developing countries.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /FLOUR/ /CEREALS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 20000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CANADA

710021 (SS)**RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS**

The influx of rural peoples to cities poses many problems for governments; unemployment soars and slums spring up around urban areas. In order to recommend solutions to these problems, this project will allow the International Association for Metropolitan Research and Development (INTERMET) to carry out a study of the causes and processes of rural migration to metropolitan areas of Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, and Venezuela.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /URBANIZATION/

\$ 84600 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR METROPOLITAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (INTERMET), TORONTO, CANADA

710022 (SS)**NONTARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE**

Various nontariff quantitative restrictions ("buy-national" laws and health and safety standards) are being used by countries to protect domestic industries, to provide incentives for regional development, and as a general response to other domestic pressures. Although mitigating against competition from all imports, many of these mechanisms are damaging to the trade of developing countries. The objectives of this project are to determine how barriers operate in countries and the effect they have in distorting trade and to explore/evaluate ways in which the nontariff trade problems might be dealt with.

/TRADE BARRIERS/ - /TRADE RELATIONS/

\$ 18750 20 months COMPLETED

-PRIVATE PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, MONTREAL, CANADA

710028 (SS)**GROWTH CENTRES (KENYA)**

"Growth centres" are created by policies designed to improve the capacity of rural areas to grow and to enhance their capability to hold their productive populations. They are also meant to avoid serious problems arising from the concentration of people in large urban centres. This project represents a joint venture between the geography department of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, and the University of Nairobi, Kenya, to study all aspects of Kenya's Muranga District growth centre with a view to understanding how a strategy of growth centres can assist in rural development.

/GROWTH POLES/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 130150 15 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

-CARLETON UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA, CANADA

710039 (AFNS)**OSMOTIC DEHYDRATION OF FOOD**

The process of osmotic dehydration involves the withdrawal of water from fruit, vegetables, and other foods using sugar and/or salt as plasmolyzing agents. The objective of this project is to fund additional research by the Food Research Institute (FRI) of Agriculture Canada to determine the feasibility of using this method for the dehydration of tropical fruit and fish.

/FOOD PRESERVATION/ - /FOOD TECHNOLOGY/ /FISH/ /FRUITS/ /DEHYDRATED FOOD/ /FOOD PROCESSING/

\$ 6000 5 months COMPLETED

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA

710042 (SS)**FERTILITY DECLINES (BARBADOS)**

In the past few years, there has been a significant decline in fertility in Barbados. Whether this is due to the introduction of family planning programs or not is not known. The objective of this project is to enable the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, to determine the key variables, including the practice of family planning, that have resulted in fertility declines in Barbados.

/FERTILITY/ - /DATA ANALYSIS/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 87100 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, LONDON, CANADA

710050 (SS)**UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

There are many varied approaches to development and planning with many new theories being introduced constantly. This project will enable the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) to carry out a study that will review prevailing theories and practices of unified development and planning and will seek to uncover or test new ideas and principles with which planners and decision-makers may determine their actions.

/PLANNING/ - /INTEGRATED APPROACH/

\$ 30250 12 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (UNRISD), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

710052 (SS)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES (ANDEAN PACT)

The Andean Common Market (ACM), which includes Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, has been concerned with technology imports and a science and technology program related to the industrial development of the region. The project allowed the Science and Technology Division of the ACM to carry out the necessary research and background studies in order to identify the types of technologies which were most appropriate to the needs of the region, ways to improve its bargaining position in importing technologies, and the most suitable framework for formulating science policies and conducting research.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/
/POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 146500 18 months COMPLETED

-COMMISSION OF THE ANDEAN COMMON MARKET, LIMA, PERU

710054 (SS)

SEMINARS ON DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

The objective of this project is to allow developing countries to participate in a series of seminars that will prepare them for the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Environment. Each seminar is to produce a regional report giving a general picture of environmental problems in the region, including action proposals to be incorporated into the global plan of action, or to lay ground for a possible regional plan of action. There is a growing belief that the issues of environment do and will continue to have important implications for developing countries. These seminars will provide the first opportunity for a systematic look at the relationship between the environment and the development process.

/ENVIRONMENT/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 40000 12 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

710059 (SS)

CHANGING FERTILITY (BOGOTA)

In the past few years, the fertility rate in Colombia has been declining. The reasons are not yet known, although any information on this phenomenon could be of great benefit in developing country family planning programs. The objectives of this project are to allow the Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine (ASCOFAME) to conduct a comparative analysis of surveys of fertility, contraceptive practices, and family planning motivations to determine the factors of low fertility in Colombia.

/FERTILITY/ - /DATA ANALYSIS/ /SURVEYS/

\$ 6531 12 months COMPLETED

-COLOMBIAN ASSOCIATION OF FACULTIES OF MEDICINE (ASCOFAME), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

710064 (HS)

57

WORLD FRAMEWORK FOR POPULATION RESEARCH

The purpose of this project was to carry out additional research on world population problems. IDRC's contribution assisted the WHO (World Health Organization) in establishing a technical advisory committee for bio-medical affairs and requirements in bio-medicine and permitted the WHO, UNFPA (U.N. Fund for Population Activities), UNESCO (U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), and the Population Council to convene meetings of a senior technical advisory panel on the broad spectrum of population problems and their related research demands.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 52000 12 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

710074 (SS)

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THAI INDUSTRY - PHASE I

Technological advancements and innovations have caused vast changes in the industrial sector in Thailand. To date, there have been no studies undertaken to measure the impact of this technological change. This project will enable the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand (ASRCT) to carry out scientific research to investigate three sets of relationships: between science/technology and the modern industrial sector; between science/technology and the traditional industrial sector; and between the modern and traditional industrial sector.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/ /INDUSTRIAL SECTOR/

\$ 19500 18 months COMPLETED

-APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THAILAND (ASRCT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

710078 (AFNS)

GRAIN LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE I

The objectives of this project are to breed hardy, adaptable, and disease-resistant grain legumes (pigeon pea and dry bean); to provide training scholarships; and to coordinate activities with similar research in Uganda, India, and Latin America.

/LEGUMES/ - /PIGEON PEAS/ /BEANS/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 186425 30 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

710079 (AFNS)

ROOT CROPS (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE I

Root crops are an important commodity in the Caribbean as they can be used in both foods and feeds. Like most subsistence crops, they have been the subject of very limited research activity. The objectives of this project are to test the merits of cultural practices developed for sweet potatoes and yams, to work on new methods of using root crops as sources of human food, to increase the use of root crops as livestock feeds, and to improve the productivity of cassava and yams through research on selection, breeding, and growth regulation.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /YAM/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /CASSAVA/ /AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED/

\$ 161430 30 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

710081 (AFNS)

58

CIAT OUTREACH PROGRAM (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE I

This project builds on previous research undertaken to improve the yield, characteristics, preservation, and utilization of cassava as food for humans and as feed for animals. An outreach program of swine research will involve a conference on the potential use of agricultural wastes and by-products in swine rations and support for trainee scholarships in the field. Continuing research on cassava will focus on discovering secure methods of transporting plant material for research purposes between countries without the risk of spreading bacterial diseases.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /SWINE/ /CASSAVA/ /FEED/

\$ 82000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

710084 (SS)

RURAL FERTILITY SURVEYS (LATIN AMERICA)

This project will enable the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) to improve its comparative fertility research capabilities by conducting four research training seminars of 6 months each. Each seminar will be conducted by an invited Latin American PhD scholar. Each seminar will be devoted to comparative analysis on a substantive topic agreed upon by the participants prior to the start of the seminar.

/FERTILITY/ - /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 185255 36 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

710086 (HS)

PILOT FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (MALI) - PHASE I

The Government of Mali has proposed a 2-year pilot family planning program to be established in Bamako. This is the first such activity in subsaharan Francophone Africa and, therefore, has regional implications. One central and four satellite family planning clinics were to be established and equipped and personnel trained. The objectives of this program are to improve the health and well-being of Malian families, determine the best practical approaches to establishing a national family planning program, and to provide the government with the information necessary to organize such a program in the future.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /PILOT PROJECTS/

\$ 282290 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, BAMAKO, MALI

710087 (SS)

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS (ZAIRE)

Zaire, the most populous of the French-speaking African nations, lacks any of the basic statistics vital to demographic analysis and social planning. This project will enable the National Institute of Statistics to carry out a demographic survey in three of Zaire's major cities, to measure fertility, migration, and socioeconomic variables, and to devise techniques that may be applied in other African countries.

/DEMOGRAPHY/ - /SURVEYS/ /METHODOLOGY/ /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 99500 18 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (INS), KINSHASA, ZAIRE

710088 (HS)

COPPER T TRIAL (EGYPT) - PHASE I

The intrauterine device has been used extensively in the last 10 years in family planning programs. There have been major drawbacks to the types of devices used, resulting in incomplete effectiveness, and high expulsion and complication rates. In 1968 a new device with lower incidence of side effects was introduced that utilized metallic copper (Copper T). The objectives of this project are to enable the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Cairo, to study the effects of the Copper T device on 100 Egyptian women and to clinically assess the efficiency and acceptability of the device.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/

\$ 7717 16 months COMPLETED

-SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FAMILY PLANNING, CAIRO, EGYPT

710089 (HS)

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF INDUCED ABORTION (EGYPT)

In rural areas of Egypt, although the inhabitants favour large family size, there is reason to believe that there are significant attempts to limit fertility. It is believed that common practice is the induction of abortion rather than the use of contraception. The objectives of this project are to assess the magnitude of the problem and expose the foetal wastage, hazards to health of the women involved, use or knowledge of contraceptive methods, and desired family size.

/ABORTION/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /CONTRACEPTION/

\$ 18316 12 months COMPLETED

-SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FAMILY PLANNING, CAIRO, EGYPT

710094 (HS)

VECTOR CONTROL ONCHOCERCIASIS (WEST AFRICA) - PHASE I

In its extreme form, human onchocerciasis brings about "river blindness." Its causal agent, the filarioid worm *Onchocera volvulus*, is transmitted by several species of tropical African blackfly (notably *S. damnosum*). Like other blackflies, *S. damnosum* is itself attacked by various parasites, especially certain parasitic worms. The objective of this project is to increase mortality/infertility in West African *S. damnosum* populations by fostering increased incidence of parasitic worms naturally occurring in the region and importing other species of the worm as biological agents of the blackfly vector of onchocerciasis.

/ONCHOCERCIASIS/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /VECTOR/ /PARASITES/

\$ 239740 36 months COMPLETED

-ORGANIZATION FOR COORDINATION AND COOPERATION IN THE CONTROL OF MAJOR ENDEMIC DISEASES (OCCGE), BOBO-DIOULASSO, UPPER VOLTA

-MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

710095 (SS)

IMPACT OF RICE FARMING CHANGES (ASIA)

Many changes have taken place in the rice farming sector and high-yield new varieties and new technologies (threshers, etc.) have been introduced. This project will enable the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to assess the impact resulting from the changes in rice technology. Questions will be asked about the extent of acceptance of new rice varieties, the major obstacles to rice production, and the effects of new technologies and who benefits from these technologies.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /EMPLOYMENT/

\$ 67298 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

710100 (HS)

WHO PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO), through extensive feasibility studies, has elaborated in detail a program for expanded research in human reproduction/fertility control, designed to develop improved methods of fertility regulation. The objectives of this project are to conduct global clinical studies of fertility regulating agents, to improve communications/collaboration among scientists, and to increase the number of scientists engaged in this field.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /CONTRACEPTION/ /FERTILITY/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 222000 24 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

710106 (AFNS)

RURAL FISHERIES (GHANA)

Fish are abundant in Ghana and have great potential as a source of protein in diets of low-income Ghanaians. Until the present time, research has not concentrated on developing this natural resource. The objectives of this project are to improve fishing techniques, preservation systems, and marketing networks of coastal villages with strong emphasis on training programs as well as improvements in the nutrition of inland consumers.

/FISHERY/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHING TECHNOLOGY/ /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FISH/ /NUTRITION/ /MARKETING/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /FISHING/

\$ 527100 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ACCRA, GHANA

710107 (AFNS)

MULTIPLE CROPPING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

Multiple cropping systems allow farmers to use available land and labour more efficiently, produce more food, and improve their incomes and living standards. In the Philippines, crops which have been multicropped with rice are soybeans, sweet corn, grain, sorghum, and sweet potatoes. The objectives of this project are to further research into the technology of multiple cropping, to gather information on the economics of different cropping systems, and to train scientists and specialists on multiple cropping.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /SORGHUM/ /SOYBEANS/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /MAIZE/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/

\$ 278353 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

710200 (IS)

61

ALIGNED DESCRIPTOR LIST

Many international institutions that were collecting, indexing, and disseminating literature dealing with development were using their own indexing vocabularies. Hence, they found it difficult to exchange information. This project developed a common thesaurus of indexing terms to facilitate information exchange and as the prelude to a future international cooperative information system handling development information.

/THESAURUS/ - /INDEXING/

\$ 38700 12 months COMPLETED

-ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD), PARIS, FRANCE

720003 (AFNS)

GRAIN MILLING AND UTILIZATION (NIGERIA) - PHASE I

The main food grains in Nigeria are millet, sorghum, maize, rice, and wheat. The local people carry whole grains to small grinding mills that process the grains into grits and flour. These mills are frequently overcrowded, and the milling process is often unsanitary, wasteful, and time-consuming. The installation of an improved pilot research mill, which could produce packaged flour/grits and animal feed, would help satisfy the demand for higher quality flours and improve the efficiency of the rural milling industry and the economy of North Eastern Nigeria.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /WHEAT/ /MILLET/
/SORGHUM/ /MAIZE/ /FLOUR/ /COWPEAS/ /LEGUMES/

\$ 147250 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, LAGOS, NIGERIA

720004 (AFNS)

OSMOTIC DEHYDRATION OF BANANAS

The introduction of dried bananas for human consumption has been met with great acceptance; drying bananas by means of osmosis has proven to be safe, efficient, and effective. The University of the West Indies (UWI) proposes to apply the results of previous research undertaken at the Food Research Institute (FRI) of Canada using freshly harvested produce in Trinidad and working in cooperation with small local industries.

/FOOD PRESERVATION/ - /BANANAS/ /FRUITS/ /DEHYDRATED FOOD/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD
INDUSTRY/

\$ 10800 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

720006 (AFNS)**MULTIPLE CROPPING (THAILAND)**

Some progress in multiple cropping research has been achieved in Thailand. Peanuts have been grown on rice lands while sorghum, corn, and cotton have been used as rain-fed crops on sugarcane lands. There is a need to study rural food habits and to develop ways of using more nutritious foods and food products. The objectives of this project are to introduce new crops in the Central Plains region of Thailand, to develop new cropping systems which increase the productivity of the land, to train students in multiple cropping research, and to develop improved recipes for the products.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /HOME ECONOMICS/
/RICE/ /LEGUMES/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/ /COTTON/ /SUGAR CANE/ /FOOD
PRESERVATION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /NUTRITION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 208300 36 months COMPLETED

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

720007 (SS)**COOPERATIVE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SOUTHEAST ASIA)**

A vital policy issue faced by developing countries is that of regional imbalance of development. Development schemes are not spread out equally - some may concentrate on certain regions at the expense of other areas. The objectives of this project are to fully identify regions in the participating countries of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Nepal, and to study the linkages and relationships between the specific regions for study and other regions in the country in order to ensure that development plans for specific regions are cast in an interregional and nationwide perspective, rather than formulated in isolation from the rest of the country.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /PLANNING/

\$ 654940 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, THAILAND
-INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, JAKARTA, INDONESIA
-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES
-CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

720008 (SS)**CHANGING FERTILITY PATTERNS (BRAZIL)**

The purpose of this project is to examine the dynamics of the demographic transition as it is presently occurring in Brazil, with emphasis on differential fertility patterns. This will be related to changes in socioeconomic organization, including industrialization, urbanization, housing, employment, and education; changes in mobility of the population; and changes in family organization.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /FERTILITY/ /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 178100 36 months COMPLETED

-BRAZILIAN CENTRE FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING (CEBRAP), SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

720010 (HS)

63

PREOPERATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING STUDY (DOMINICA)

The English-speaking islands in the Leeward and Windward groups of the West Indies are facing acute problems of rapid population growth with limited resources, high underemployment and unemployment rates, malnutrition among the young, and difficulties in expanding their health services to meet the rising demand. This project will allow the Government of Dominica and the University of the West Indies to determine the needs of the population in Dominica in family planning and to act as a guide to government in planning the implementation of such a program.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 19846 12 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH, ROSEAU, DOMINICA

720011 (AFNS)

SORGHUM BREEDING, INTERCROPPING AND GRAIN PRESERVATION (SENEGAL) - PHASE I

Sorghum contributes 40% of the total cereal production of Senegal. Other crops grown in the region include millet, cowpeas, and groundnuts. The appropriate agricultural technology could promote the introduction of a more intensive and diversified agriculture, leading to increased production and use of subsistence crops. The objectives of this project are to introduce improved sorghum varieties in cropping systems with other crops in villages and to develop improved storage and processing techniques.

/SORGHUM/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CEREALS/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/PLANT DISEASES/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /INTERCROPPING/ /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /GRAIN
PRESERVATION/

\$ 957600 48 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE (CNRA), BAMBEY, SENEGAL

720015 (SS)

EVALUATION OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION (COLOMBIA)

This project is an evaluation of eight seminars on family life education conducted by the Colombian Association for the Scientific Study of Population. It will enlarge the evaluation of a training program by studying the activities of participants in a 6-month period following the seminars. The study will evaluate the overall usefulness of the training seminars, assess the efforts made by the participants to put the knowledge and motivation acquired in the seminars to use in their communities, and establish the number and type of women motivated by the participants to accept family planning.

/FAMILY/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$ 6950 8 months COMPLETED

-COLOMBIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (ACEP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

720016 (SS)

64

POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE I

A group of leading Latin American social science institutions have, under CLACSO (the Latin American Social Science Council), developed a program for regional research in problems relevant to the formulation of national population policies. A theoretical framework for the research has been developed, and an institutional mechanism has been established to conduct and support collaborative regional research in population policy issues through a number of Latin American social science institutes. This project will enable CLACSO to promote multidisciplinary research on the interrelations between socioeconomic and demographic phenomena, with regard to the formulation of general and specific population policies at the national level in Latin America.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 150000 24 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

720017 (HS)

COLLABORATIVE FERTILITY RESEARCH (CANADA)

The National Committee on Fertility Research (NCFR) was initiated to establish a core of experienced researchers in fertility regulation across Canada and carry out clinical trials of new fertility regulating agents. This project will administer a collaborative research program in centres across Canada involving clinical trials of the Copper T intrauterine device and research in the use of prostaglandins, a new fertility control agent.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/ - /PROSTAGLANDIN/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 73975 12 months COMPLETED

-NOTRE-DAME HOSPITAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

720018 (SS)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (EROPA)

In many developing countries, there is a tendency to focus on development planning and policymaking. However, the failure rate in programs and projects suggests that officials should pay more attention to implementation of plans. This project will enable the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) Manila, Philippines, to carry out case studies of how various development projects in five Asian countries (India, Iran, Korea, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) have been implemented.

/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/ - /CASE STUDIES/

\$ 25000 18 months COMPLETED

-EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (EROPA), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

720020 (HS)

TRADITIONAL MIDWIVES IN FAMILY PLANNING (THAILAND)

In an attempt to reduce rates of population increase, the possibility of using traditional health workers, who play a large part in delivering health services to rural people, has been given serious consideration. The traditional midwife is credited with attending 60-70% of all deliveries in rural areas. The objectives of this project are to train traditional midwives and evaluate their interest and ability in influencing eligible women to accept family planning.

/MIDWIVES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/

\$ 39700 30 months COMPLETED

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

720021 (IS)

65

CARIS EVALUATION

The Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS), coordinated by FAO, is aimed at building a worldwide inventory of agricultural research projects to facilitate the transfer of the most up-to-date information among people working on similar problems. A pilot operation carried out in West Africa was evaluated by consultants. This project provided for the evaluation before decisions were finally made about the full-scale CARIS.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /CARIS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 18230 8 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

720022 (SS)

TECHNICAL AND SOCIAL PROGRESS (MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA)

In Indonesia and Malaysia, government agencies provide training, credit, irrigation, and other assistance to improve the situation of peasant farmers. This has resulted in substantial increases in the production of rice and other crops; however, it does not guarantee social progress of farmers, in fact, technical progress may be outstripping social progress. This project is a study which will concentrate on the various factors, such as land tenure and size, marketing, credit, types and methods of cropping, and the psychological and motivational factors, to explain the gap between technical and social progress and to evolve policy options to help close the gap.

/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 125514 24 months COMPLETED

-LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA

-SJIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY, BANDA ATJEH, INDONESIA

720024 (AFNS)

TRITICALE OUTREACH (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE I

Testing has shown that improved types of Mexican triticale perform well under Ethiopian climatic conditions. Owing to increased population pressure, it is important that yields should be increased on marginal land, some of which is currently devoted to wheat and barley. The objectives of this project are to strengthen the existing facilities so that triticale can be tested in yield trials throughout Ethiopia and to undertake cooking and testing for acceptability of triticale products under local village conditions.

/TRITICALE/ - /CROP YIELD/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/CLIMATE/

\$ 97290 48 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

720025 (AFNS)

66

INTERCROPPING (TANZANIA) - PHASE I

Intercropping, as practiced in Tanzania, involves interplanting low-growing plants, usually legumes and millet, with high-growing sorghum. There is evidence that intercropping may as much as double production per unit of land and labour, although, no systematic research has confirmed this. The objectives of this project are to increase the total yields of sorghum, millet, and other cereals through intercropping practices; to test sorghum and millet cultivars best suited to intercropping systems; and to determine the conditions of crop protection and weed control.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /INTERCROPPING/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ /CROP YIELD/
/COWPEAS/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PEST CONTROL/ /WEED
CONTROL/ /CROP PROTECTION/

\$ 120570 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

720046 (IS)

SOIL ENGINEERING INFORMATION CENTRE (ASIA) - PHASE I

Many soil and foundation engineers doing research in Asia find Western-based information services too expensive or inappropriate in their coverage of information related to Asian needs. This project established, at the Asian Institute of Technology, a specialized information centre (later called the Asian Information Centre For Geotechnical Engineering) to collect, organize, and disseminate appropriate information at subscription rates that Asian research workers and institutions could afford.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /SOIL/ /ENGINEERING/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /INFORMATION STORAGE/
/INFORMATION RETRIEVAL/ /COMPUTERS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/
/PUBLICATION/

\$ 117290 36 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

720049 (IS)

COMPASS: CREATING MULTIAGENCY DATA BASE

This project enabled the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities to create a computerized data base compiled from the machine-readable records of several United Nations agencies. A total of nearly 100,000 documents was covered.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /COMPASS/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /DATA
BANKS/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 60900 12 months COMPLETED

-INTER-ORGANIZATION BOARD FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (IOB), GENEVA,
SWITZERLAND

720050 (IS)

67

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION SERVICE (TECHNONET AND CANADA) - PHASE I

In Southeast Asia, small-scale industry needed an extension service to provide advice on equipment, methods, processes, resources, training, and managerial practices. This project enabled IDRC's regional office in Singapore to set up the coordinating unit of an industrial extension network, later called Technonet-Asia, to strengthen the cooperation of various national institutions that were all helping local industry. At the same time it augmented the Technical Information Service of the National Research Council of Canada so that it could meet requests for information and advice from Technonet-Asia and other developing-country institutions.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/ /INDUSTRY/ /DATA BANKS/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION CENTRES/

\$ 1342000 60 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

720051 (AFNS)

SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE I

Brown sorghum is widely grown in East Africa, because bitter-tasting substances in the grain coat offer resistance to bird attack. White-grain sorghum, however, is preferred by human consumers. An established breeding program in Uganda has developed improved varieties of both white and brown sorghum. The objectives of this project are to accelerate development of improved white varieties of high yield and disease resistance, to develop white and brown varieties with improved resistance to bird attacks, and to test all new varieties for production in East Africa.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PEST CONTROL/

\$ 76000 36 months COMPLETED

-SERERE RESEARCH STATION, SERERE, UGANDA

720053 (IS)

SCIENCE FORUM SUBSCRIPTIONS

Science Forum was a Canadian publication that focused on science policy and the interaction between science and technology and society. It carried information that was judged likely to be useful to individuals and institutions in developing countries. This project made subscriptions to Science Forum available in the Third World.

/PERIODICALS/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/ /TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 35000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

720054 (AFNS)

SORGHUM, FINGER MILLET, PIGEON PEAS (UGANDA) - PHASE I

Sorghum, finger millet, and pigeon peas are crops of importance throughout East Africa, frequently being grown in mixed systems. Information obtained on sorghum carbohydrates needs to be applied for the breeding of better varieties; no physiological studies have been conducted on pigeon peas to define the high-yielding characteristics; and finger millet is a neglected crop, although, it occupies a large world acreage. The objective of this project is to support a program of research on these three crops, including physiology and plant breeding.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ - /PIGEON PEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CROP YIELD/ /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 195050 36 months COMPLETED

-MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, KAMPALA, UGANDA

720055 (SS)

68

GARI PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES (NIGERIA)

Gari, processed from cassava, is one of the two major staple food crops in the tropical world and is the most important single staple in Southern Nigeria. Although gari processing still remains mostly traditional and manual-operated, technological developments are being made. Reliable figures are not available about the modes of gari manufacturing, differences in taste between hand-made and machine-processed gari, and quality of labour used in the traditional village processing of gari. The objective of this project is to gather basic data about the supply and demand and processing and distribution structure of gari so that a sound information base will be built.

/CASSAVA/ - /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 19351 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF IFE, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA

720056 (SS)

USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The problem of using communication techniques to improve the sharing of educational resources was particularly difficult in the Caribbean region, which is made up of many small island states of different language backgrounds. The objective of this project was to find inexpensive but effective ways of spreading existing knowledge through the universities in the region and to give greater relevance to teaching programs by the use of Caribbean audiovisual materials.

/EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ - /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/ /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/

\$ 139000 16 months COMPLETED

-ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES (UNICA), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

720060 (SS)

VALUE OF CHILDREN TO PARENTS (ASIA) - PHASE I

In order to formulate effective national family planning policies, information is needed on the motivating factors behind childbearing. This study, a six country collaborative effort (Thailand, Taiwan, Hawaii, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines), represents an effort toward accumulating national data, identifying motivational factors involved in childbearing and family size, and studying the satisfactions and costs of children to the family unit in a social context.

/CHILDREN/ - /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /FAMILY SIZE/

\$ 69786 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

-KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (KIRBS), SEOUL, KOREA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

720062 (IS)

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION SERVICE (BRAZIL)

The objectives of the Brazilian Technical Information Centre were to disseminate technical information to industry, to respond to technical inquiries, and to develop industrial extension activities through field workers visiting factories. Staff and documentation sources have been developed to meet the first two objectives. This project helped to train engineering field staff and develop field offices to meet the third objective.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /INDUSTRY/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/
/INFORMATION CENTRES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 7500 3 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

720069 (SS)

ALTERNATIVE TO CLUB OF ROME-WORLD III MODEL

This project aided a group of Argentinian researchers to work on a mathematical forecasting model that examines problems facing the world today. The world model encompassed contemporary society, economic growth, the physical limits of development, population, health, food production, labour, energy, technology, pollution, housing, urbanization, and education. The model was designed to be able to predict what applications of science and technology would be needed to solve the future problems of world development.

/FORECASTS/ - /MATHEMATICAL MODELS/ /ECONOMIC GROWTH/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /POLLUTION/
/POPULATION INCREASE/

\$ 121000 7 months COMPLETED

-BARILOCHE FOUNDATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

720072 (HS)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN POPULATION (ICARP) - PHASE I

Although considerable action research has been conducted on programs of family planning and fertility control in developing areas over the past decade, new approaches are needed in delivering family planning information and services, and in motivating populations to accept family planning practices. This project will enable the International Committee for Applied Research in Population (ICARP) to identify the most promising research leads that could be applied to population and family planning programs, to pursue each lead to a clear result, and to exchange information with other agencies in the same area.

/POPULATION/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 100000 12 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

720073 (AFNS)**SORGHUM (CIMMYT) - PHASE I**

The importance of sorghum as a cereal and feed grain and its tolerance to environmental stress make it a logical crop to investigate for areas having adverse moisture conditions. The objectives of this project are to continue support to the program of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) for the selection and breeding of low temperature-tolerant sorghum and to expand, classify, and maintain a germ-plasm bank of sorghum varieties until its eventual transfer to an ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics) liaison station in Africa.

/SORGHUM/ - /CLIMATE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 70170 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTRE (CIMMYT), MEXICO, MEXICO

720074 (SS)**ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT STUDY (NEPAL)**

Over the past decade, Nepal has regarded the public corporation as an important institutional mechanism for speeding up the process of economic development. Government owned or directed corporations have been instrumental in building the social and economic infrastructure of the country. These corporations, which today number about 24, are engaged in a wide spectrum of activities, ranging from running an airline to selling salt. This project is a study which will evaluate the performance of the public corporation as a management instrument in the development of Nepal and will focus on corporate planning, management, communication and control, and evaluation and performance of other management functions.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ - /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/

\$ 8596 7 months COMPLETED

-MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS AND COMPANY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

720075 (SS)**HAWKERS AND VENDORS (SOUTHEAST ASIA)**

Because the role of hawkers and vendors in the distribution system of many Southeast Asian cities is not well understood, government measures tend to affect them negatively. In all cities, programs affecting hawkers tend to stress control and regulation for health, taxation, traffic, and sometimes for aesthetic reasons. The objective of this project is to gather information on all aspects of hawkers and vendors in order to recommend policies and measures concerning their place in the distribution system and the development process.

/VENDORS/ - /MARKETING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS/

\$ 68400 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

-MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS, SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

-BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BANDUNG, INDONESIA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

720076 (SS)

71

FERTILITY LEVELS AND DIFFERENTIALS (TANZANIA)

The 1967 Population Census of Tanzania revealed wide fertility differentials among the various regions of the country. However, it was not possible from the Census data to make accurate analysis of the factors behind these differentials. The objective of this project is to allow the University of Dar es Salaam to make future recommendations for policy measures related to population by researching into the different levels and trends in fertility for Tanzania as a whole and for its various regions. Mortality will also be studied.

/FERTILITY/ - /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 74000 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

720081 (SS)

RURAL MODERNIZATION (SRI LANKA)

As in other developing countries, the Government of Sri Lanka is engaged in bringing technology to rural areas through agricultural extension, community development, education, and other approaches. Nongovernmental efforts, such as the Sarvodaya Shramadana growth centre - currently operating in Sri Lankan villages - are also having some impact. This study will analyze the ways by which innovations reach rural peoples, the response of peasants to modernizing messages, the factors that determine their acceptance or rejection of innovations, and their reactions to government and nongovernment programs for rural development.

/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ - /MODERNIZATION/ /POPULATION DYNAMICS/

\$ 75000 36 months COMPLETED

-MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

720082 (SS)

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL TYPOLOGY (BRAZIL)

This preliminary project seeks to develop a typology of Brazil's different regions on the basis of economic, social, geographic, demographic, ecologic, and other factors that have influenced development in this country. The project is designed to provide the basis for additional investigations: a study of changing fertility patterns in Brazil, a study of internal migration, and a study of regional development.

/REGIONAL PLANNING/

\$ 17300 6 months COMPLETED

-BRAZILIAN CENTRE FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING (CEBRAP), SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

720086 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (ICRISAT)

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) was established for the purpose of international agricultural research. This project will enable ICRISAT to maintain its program schedule, which has a particular concentration upon sorghum, for 1 year.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 100000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD, INDIA

720091 (AFNS)**WOOD CEMENT PRODUCTS (GHANA) - PHASE I**

Panels and blocks made with wood-wool and cement are lighter than concrete and bricks; resistant to fire, insects, and decay; offer good insulation; and can be processed in the same manner as wood using very simple tools. This material has not been effectively used in developing countries because of certain technical problems associated with the use of some tropical wood species. The objectives of this project are to develop technology for producing wood cement using indigenous materials, to test the physical and chemical properties of wood-wool, and to determine cost/effectiveness of production systems.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /FORESTRY/ /CEMENT/ /WOOD/ /BUILDING MATERIALS/ /HOUSING/ /PARTICLE BOARDS/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/

\$ 67250 30 months COMPLETED

-FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FPRI), KUMASI, GHANA

720093 (AFNS)**VILLAGE WOODLOTS (NIGER) - PHASE I**

In the Sahelian zone of Africa, more and more natural forests are being used up to meet the needs of the population (fuel, construction materials, etc.). This project will establish woodlots near 70 villages in order to alleviate the shortage of firewood in the semi-arid zone of West Africa.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FORESTRY/ /FUEL SUPPLY/ /ARID ZONE/ /TREE SPECIES/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /MANMADE FORESTS/

\$ 141200 60 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, NIAMEY, NIGER

720094 (AFNS)**SAVANNA TIMBERS (MALI) - PHASE I**

Lumber is in short supply in the African savanna region and small native trees are used mainly for posts, poles, fuelwood, and charcoal. Because savanna woodlands never had great potential as a source of raw material for export, their properties were never deemed worth investigation. The objectives of this project are to determine the mechanical and physical properties of 12 common savanna tree species and to set up a portable mill for the conversion of timber into wood components.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /FORESTRY/ /FOREST RESOURCES/ /FOREST UTILIZATION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 108000 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION, BAMAKO, MALI

720095 (AFNS)**SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE I**

Sorghum constitutes a major portion of the cereal diet of Ethiopians. The high-yielding superior lowland sorghums grow poorly at high altitudes, are susceptible to pest attacks, and fail to set seed. A collection of lowland sorghums has been made, but so far little breeding work has been done. The objectives of this project are to screen this collection in order to identify the best types and to cross superior types with elite lowland types in order to obtain better yielding sorghums with acceptable grain quality.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CLIMATE/

\$ 195300 24 months COMPLETED

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

720096 (AFNS)**GUM ARABIC (SENEGAL) - PHASE I**

Gum arabic (obtained from acacia trees) is useful in a variety of industrial processes, including processed foods. The economic outlook for the marketing of gum arabic is favourable and Senegal wishes to take advantage of this situation by identifying and undertaking studies to increase the production and quality of this product. The objectives of this project are to establish cultivated plantations of acacia trees and to undertake genetic, agronomic, and anatomical studies to discover which factors cause certain trees to produce good quality gum arabic.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /FORESTRY/ /GUM ARABIC/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /MANMADE FORESTS/
/SILVICULTURE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 202600 48 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, DAKAR, SENEGAL

720099 (AFNS)**AERIAL FOREST SURVEY (SURINAM)**

Large-scale photography allows for the identification of individual trees as to species, diameter, height, and volume. As well, damage to agricultural crops and forests can be evaluated. A radar altimeter that can measure aircraft altitude unaffected by intervening vegetation, has been developed; a knowledge of aircraft altitude is a prerequisite to making reliable measurements on photographs. The objectives of this project are to conduct tests for evaluation of the radar device and to test the feasibility of using the large-scale photo system for tropical forest inventories.

/FORESTRY/ - /PHOTOGRAPHS/ /PHOTOGRAMMETRY/ /AERIAL SURVEYS/ /FOREST RESOURCES/
/INVENTORIES/

\$ 15000 12 months COMPLETED

-DEPARIMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, OTTAWA, CANADA

720101 (AFNS)**DROUGHT RESISTANCE (LAVAL) - PHASE I**

Past studies of plant drought resistance have given greatest emphasis to soil moisture conditions with a comparative neglect of plant physiology and biochemistry implications. This project will emphasize the physiological aspects of sorghum and millet in order to assess the differences in drought resistance shown by various cultivars in the critical stages of bud initiation.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ - /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CLIMATE/ /PLANT ECOLOGY/

\$ 76800 24 months COMPLETED

-LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

720102 (HS)**HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT (NEPAL)**

In Nepal, most health facilities are concentrated in or around a few cities and are not able to meet basic health needs of those living in Nepal's 3,000 rural villages. Tribhuvan University's Institute of Medicine has recognized the need for training several levels of basic and middle level health manpower to provide basic health care systems to rural areas. The objectives of this project are to take an inventory of the present supply of health manpower, to study perceived health and family planning needs of Nepalese, and to make a projection of the future demand for different levels of health manpower.

/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /PLANNING/

\$ 217022 24 months COMPLETED

-TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

720103 (HS)

74

MATERNAL HEALTH AND EARLY PREGNANCY WASTAGE (WEST MALAYSIA)

In Malaysia, there is growing concern at the increased incidence of abortion with its accompanying complications of increased maternal mortality and social and economic costs. The objectives of this project are to estimate the extent of the practice of induced abortion in relation to total reproduction capacity of West Malaysian women; the maternal mortality associated with induced abortion; the availability, cost, and techniques involved; and type of persons practicing induced abortion.

/ABORTION/ - /MORBIDITY/ /MORTALITY/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/

\$ 112090 30 months COMPLETED

-FEDERATION OF FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATIONS OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

720104 (SS)

LAND TENURE (SENEGAL)

In Senegal, research on traditional and modern systems of land tenure was needed to determine the diffusion, acceptance, and impact of a law introduced in 1964 which attempted to regulate landholding. The objectives of this project were to look more closely at the existing systems in four villages in order to propose changes for a more rational utilization of land and facilitate land regroupings to favour the introduction of improved methods of agriculture.

/LAND TENURE/

\$ 114150 24 months COMPLETED

-SENEGAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ISRA), BAMBEY, SENEGAL

720106 (HS)

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION (CENTRAL AMERICA) - PHASE I

A Mexican/Costa Rican collaborative research network was designed to undertake a study on different methods of fertility control adapted to the needs of the region and expand regional training in population in conjunction with regional family planning programs. The objectives of this project were to establish a fertility regulation/human reproductive research network in Central America and to expand the capacity of Central American research units.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /FAMILY PLANNING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 293100 36 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION (INN), MEXICO, MEXICO

720107 (IS)

CASSAVA INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE I

This project was to establish a specialized information centre on cassava to serve the growing network of research institutions working on this crop. Although several bibliographies existed, they lacked annotations or an indication of document availability. The objectives of the project were to collect reproducible copies of all known cassava literature, establish a document storage and retrieval system, provide abstracts, and publish a bibliography as the first step toward an ongoing information centre.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /CASSAVA/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /THESAURUS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
/INFORMATION PROCESSING/

\$ 57500 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

720111 (SS)**LOW-COST HOUSING (SOUTHEAST ASIA)**

A number of countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand are planning to set up low-cost housing programs, with private or public sector support. The objectives of this project are to conduct policy-oriented studies on low-cost housing in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and to formulate policies, programs, and other recommendations on how low-cost housing can be improved or initiated in such countries in light of local priorities, resources, and needs.

/HOUSING/ - /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /POLICY FORMULATION/ /HOUSING NEEDS/ /PLANNING/

\$ 211000 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
 -UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA
 -REGIONAL HOUSING CENTRE, BANDUNG, INDONESIA
 -MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA
 -UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HONG KONG
 -UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE
 -MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, VIENTIANE, LAOS
 -NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
 -NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

720112 (AFNS)**MICROBIOLOGICAL ENRICHMENT (MALAYSIA)**

The livestock industry of Malaysia is expanding rapidly to meet the needs of the increasing consumer demands. This requires a greater supply of animal feeds, especially for pigs and poultry, which are the two main sources of animal protein in Malaysia. This project is concerned with upgrading the protein component of starch-containing products such as cassava by means of a fermentation process and will evaluate the product's biological and nutritive value as a feedstuff for swine and poultry.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /ROOT CROPS/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /SWINE/
 /POULTRY/

\$ 99000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

720113 (HS)**VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS (IRAN)**

At the present time, the great majority of Iran's 55,000 villages have little or no access to modern health care. The Health Corps system provides health stations and mobile teams that give some coverage to about 12% of these villages. This project will enable Pahlavi University to test the feasibility and effectiveness of expanding coverage of the Health Corps system by training village health workers (VHW) for 6 months at a Health Corps Station in a rural setting. Their work will include immunizations, family planning, and the treatment of common or simple medical problems such as childhood diarrheas and pneumonias.

/AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 172200 36 months COMPLETED

-PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY, SHIRAZ, IRAN

720115 (AFNS)

76

BY-PRODUCT UTILIZATION (GUATEMALA) - PHASE I

Coffee pulp, a by-product of coffee production, contains the same essential amino acids as cereal grain by-products and could be used to replace them as a component in animal rations. Coffee pulp levels above 20% in animal rations, however, cause reduced liveweight gains and milk production. The objectives of this project are to identify the substances present in coffee pulp which are responsible for this negative toxic effect and to develop processing techniques which will eliminate or reduce these substances.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /COFFEE/ /CATTLE/ /SWINE/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/

\$ 109716 30 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

720116 (IS)

THE WEST AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL ATLAS

The West African International Atlas was a bilingual publication providing a reference tool for administrators, teachers, researchers, and cartographers. This project provided for the preparation of three thematic maps on industries, mines, tourism, and urbanization as part of the third and last volume of the atlas.

/CARTOGRAPHY/ - /ATLASES/ /MAPPING/ /MAPS/ /INDUSTRY/ /TOURISM/ /URBANIZATION/

\$ 5775 12 months COMPLETED

-WEST AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL ATLAS (AIOA), DAKAR, SENEGAL

720118 (SS)

INSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION (NIGERIA)

Institutional inadequacy appears to be a major constraint on rural modernization. Studies show that in many countries rural institutions lack development orientation and reflect ineffectiveness because of personnel, jurisdictional, and functional conflicts between traditional and modern structures. This project will attempt to modernize rural institutions in the East Central State and South Eastern State of Nigeria by identifying and classifying all traditional structures and institutions in the rural areas studied, developing policy recommendations for the governments of these states, and providing data for more intensive discussion on the modernization of rural institutions.

/LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ - /MODERNIZATION/ /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/

\$ 132250 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA, NIGERIA

720120 (IS)

MACROTHESAURUS (SPANISH EDITION)

The Macrothesaurus, a thesaurus of indexing terms in economic and social development, was first published in English and French. This project enabled a Spanish version to be produced to promote the exchange of development information among institutions working in these three languages.

/THESAURUS/ - /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 6000 12 months COMPLETED

-ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD), PARIS, FRANCE

720121 (IS)

77

IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE (ISRAEL) - PHASE I

This project was for the pilot operation of an information centre on irrigation science technology serving an international clientele. The subject scope was limited to on-farm irrigation, the consumptive use of water by crops, and small irrigation equipment. The grant was made to an autonomous corporation established for the purpose and provided for an abstract journal in English, a newsletter, bibliographies, directories, and reviews.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /IRRIGATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/
/INFORMATION PROCESSING/

\$ 212900 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE (IIIC), BET DAGAN, ISRAEL

720122 (SS)

DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR MASS PRIMARY EDUCATION - PHASE I

This project will enable the Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) Manila, Philippines, to carry out research on a modularized learning system designed to provide primary education in a flexible, efficient, and economical way in field projects in Indonesia and the Philippines and to develop the most cost-effective means for teaching the national language in the early grades.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /LANGUAGE
TEACHING/

\$ 288670 36 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION (SEAMEO), BANGKOK, THAILAND

720123 (IS)

AGRIS LATIN AMERICA (PRELIMINARY)

AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) is a global system coordinated by FAO to make an inventory of the agricultural literature produced by its participating countries. AGRIS makes this information available in the form of a printed bibliography and a magnetic tape, on which various information services can be based. This project enabled a regional subnetwork of AGRIS to be established so that Latin American agricultural literature could be collected and organized, recorded in AGRIS and in a Spanish-language bibliography, and disseminated to users in Latin America.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 332500 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

720124 (AFNS)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project involved staff training, collection of data, and testing of new technology to simplify rapid diffusion of available technical knowledge through the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA). The objectives of phase II are to expand the experimental work with smallholders in the Caqueza area, concentrating on training programs and adding a pilot scheme for rural health care delivery.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /SUBSISTENCE FARMING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 716000 36 months COMPLETED

-COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE (ICA), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

720125 (AFNS)

78

CIAT SWINE OUTREACH (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE II

The biggest problem facing the Latin American swine outreach program has been the lack of trained researchers, adequate facilities, and financial or institutional support for research programs. Lack of suitable technologies in Bolivia and Costa Rica inhibit the use of by-products as feed, while coordination of national and international research programs is a problem in Nigeria. The objectives of this project are to conduct training in improved techniques of swine production and research and to encourage regional and national programs in Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Nigeria.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /SWINE/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/
/CASSAVA/ /FEED/

\$ 195000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

720126 (AFNS)

TRYPANOSOMIASIS (GUELPH)

Trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever are serious diseases, transmitted by insects infected with parasites that debilitate and kill livestock. This project will allow the Ontario Veterinary College of Guelph University to develop linkages and communication with other institutions specializing in the fields of animal Trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /PARASITIC DISEASES/ /PARASITOLOGY/ /DISEASE
CONTROL/ /IMMUNOLOGY/ /ANIMALS/ /SHEEP/ /RESEARCH METHODS/ /CATTLE/

\$ 18000 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

720128 (SS)

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY (SENEGAL)

The data provided by household budget surveys, which relate to consumption and expenditure patterns, revenues and savings, are fundamental for planning purposes. In addition, such surveys offer great possibilities for the study of demographic variables - household size and structure, fertility, mortality, and migration. To date, these possibilities have not been adequately used in developing countries. This project will enable the Institute of National Statistics (INS) to develop new approaches to gathering household economic information and to study the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic variables so as to better understand the economic determinants of family formation at the individual family level.

/HOUSEHOLD/ - /FAMILY BUDGET/ /SURVEYS/

\$ 215200 20 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, DAKAR, SENEGAL

720200 (SS)

A/D/C REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) - 1973

The Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) has as its objectives the placement of greater emphasis on the indigenization of research activities in Asia; to stimulate and improve the research and training of mid-career trained professionals in Asia to benefit from professional interaction across national boundaries. This project will enable the A/D/C to renew its program by providing funds for seminars and workshops, research grants, publications, and graduate assistantships.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 165000 12 months COMPLETED

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

730002 (SS)

79

POPULATION DYNAMICS SURVEY (CENTRAL AFRICA)

The UDEAC (Central African Customs and Economic Union) countries have already undertaken pilot projects aimed at developing effective and inexpensive field techniques to understand the population dynamics in the rural areas of member countries. IDRC's contribution to this project permitted the UDEAC countries to complete the pilot phase research and to hold a seminar to analyze the results and compare them with those of other African countries.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /SURVEYS/ /METHODOLOGY/

\$ 35500 12 months COMPLETED

-CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION (UDEAC), BANGUI, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

730008 (AFNS)

OYSTER CULTURE (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE I

Preliminary investigations made in Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Nigeria have shown that the successful establishment of a small oyster culture industry must include organized coordinated activity for processing and marketing as well as an effective cultivation system. The objectives of this project are to determine which technique of oyster culture is most suitable for local conditions, to evaluate current processing and marketing of oysters suggesting practical improved techniques, to identify areas safe for the culture and harvest of mangrove oysters, and to provide the basis for decisions on the level of biological inspection control necessary for developing an industry.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /SHELLFISH/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/
/MARKETING/ /OYSTER CULTURE/ /WATER POLLUTION/

\$ 164500 42 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

730009 (AFNS)

GRAIN STORAGE (GHANA)

Maize and cowpeas are important crops in Ghana in terms of both human and livestock consumption. The government has initiated an effort to increase production of food crops such as maize and cowpeas but there is a problem of inadequate storage facilities. The objectives of this project are to conduct a comparative feasibility study of four different storage structures and to evaluate the use of plastic sacks for the storage of cowpeas.

/GRAIN PRESERVATION/ - /STORAGE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /PEST CONTROL/ /MAIZE/
/COWPEAS/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /SILOS/

\$ 22700 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

730010 (AFNS)**SORGHUM, MILLET, LEGUMES (ALAD) - PHASE I**

This project will support a major research and training program for the entire Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program (ALAD) region to select, adapt, and establish, for food and feed, suitable varieties of sorghum, millet, and several food legumes. The specific objectives are to improve the germ plasm of legume crops, to develop new varieties and adapt existing varieties best suited to farms of the region, to develop appropriate agronomic practices, and to establish national research and testing programs throughout the region.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ - /CHICKPEAS/ /LENTILS/ /FABA BEANS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 680300 24 months COMPLETED

-ARID LANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ALAD), BEIRUT, LEBANON

730011 (SS)**RURAL POPULATION MIGRATION (CENTRAL AMERICA)**

Migration induces profound socioeconomic changes - cities become overpopulated, unemployment is rampant, and rural areas are left desolate. Migratory movements are strongly tied to the structure of production in the regions of agriculture, industry, and commercial enterprise systems. The objectives of this study are to interpret data available on the independent variables that influence migration; to prepare a migratory chart; and to analyze the volume, direction, and characteristics of migrations and migrants in Central America.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /MIGRATIONS/

\$ 63000 20 months COMPLETED

-CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

730012 (AFNS)**TRITICALE (CHILE) - PHASE I**

Research projects initiated in Chile indicate that triticale might adapt well to the range of climatic and ecological conditions typical of a large area of South America and perform well where other cereal crops, including wheat, do not. The objectives of this project are to select those triticales best suited to the prevailing ecological conditions, to develop the optimum package of agronomic and crop management practices, and to demonstrate to government agencies and cereal farmers the most promising results of the project.

/TRITICALE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 91000 36 months COMPLETED

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE

730013 (AFNS)**GRAIN LEGUMES (ICRISAT) - PHASE I**

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) concerns itself with research into sorghum, millet, wheat, and rice, which supply people in many developing countries with much of their nutritional requirements. The objectives of this project are to develop varieties of pigeon pea which are determinate; productive; fertilizer responsive; early maturing and better adapted to semi-arid tropics; and to develop varieties of chick-pea which are fertilizer responsive, resistant to wilt and blight, and have a high harvest index.

/LEGUMES/ - /ARID ZONE/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /INTERCROPPING/
/RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 496000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD,
INDIA

730014 (AFNS)**MULTIPLE CROPPING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project enabled the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to study present and future market prospects with a view to designing cropping systems which will meet market demands and provide the farmer with an adequate return. This phase of the project seeks to develop basic principles which will have wide application in the development of multiple cropping systems throughout the monsoonal rice region of Southeast Asia; to develop cropping systems for the Philippines and for areas of similar agroclimatic conditions; and to provide an information network, including the organization of workshops, for agricultural scientists in the region.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS/ /LEGUMES/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /RICE/ /AGRONOMY/ /SOIL/ /ENTOMOLOGY/
/AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ /AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ /AGRICULTURAL INCOME/ /FOOD PRESERVATION/

\$ 452200 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE (UPCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

730015 (AFNS)**STRIGA (SUSSEX) - PHASE I**

Striga is a parasitic weed of tropical cereal crops which reduces yields of sorghum and other grains. Germination of the striga parasite plant is caused by a stimulant secreted from the roots of the young host plant. The chemical composition of this stimulant has been identified and shown to be an oxygenated terpenoid. This research will attempt to synthesize and determine the potency of it and its chemical derivatives in causing striga to germinate.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 47700 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

730017 (SS)

82

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES - PHASE II

This project will enable the Commission of the Andean Common Market, Lima, Peru, to continue for a further 3 years work begun in phase I. The objectives of phases I and II were to determine the conditions which affect the uses of specific techniques in different sectors by small- and medium-sized firms; to study the possibilities offered among alternative technologies for the use of different types of skilled and unskilled labour; to study areas such as the construction of low-income houses and the advancement of agribusiness; and to prepare proposals for applied research, development, and training.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 275050 36 months COMPLETED

-COMMISSION OF THE ANDEAN COMMON MARKET, LIMA, PERU

730018 (SS)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY INSTRUMENTS - PHASE I

The purpose of part I of this project was to provide information to government policymakers on the effectiveness of different policy instruments which might be used in the better application of science and technology to industrial development objectives. This second part will enable four additional countries (Egypt, Colombia, Nigeria, and Peru) to participate in the Science and Technology Policy Instruments project.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 1009639 30 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, SEOUL, KOREA

-COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO

-VENEZUELAN SCIENCE COUNCIL, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

-UNIVERSITY OF SKOPJE, SKOPJE, YUGOSLAVIA

-FUND FOR STUDIES AND PROJECTS (FINEP), RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

-LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

-COLOMBIAN FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (COLCIENCIAS), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

-NATIONAL PLANNING INSTITUTE, LIMA, PERU

-ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY, CAIRO, EGYPT

730019 (SS)

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THAI INDUSTRY - PHASE II

Phase I of this project enabled the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand (ASRCT) to study technological change in the sericulture, rubber, and tapioca processing industries of Thailand. The study was intended to discover how the firms acquired the technology, why this particular technology was chosen, and what the socioeconomic effects of using this technology were. This second phase of the project will extend the field studies for an additional 4 months, enable a consultant to participate in the analysis stage, and allow one of the Thai research team to obtain more formal training and read for a higher degree in the science and technology area.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/
/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/

\$ 20316 26 months COMPLETED

-APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THAILAND (ASRCT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

730024 (IS)**AFRICAN FAMILY HEALTH PERIODICAL - PHASE I**

This project initiated the production of the magazine "Famille et developpement," to provide information on family health, nutrition, maternal and child care, sex education, hygiene, and family planning to readers in francophone African countries. After demonstrating the need and usefulness of such a publication, the project went into a phase II of consolidation (see project 770045).

/PERIODICALS/ - /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /FAMILY PLANNING/

\$ 688000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, DAKAR, SENEGAL

730025 (SS)**LEADERS AND POPULATION POLICIES (MEXICO)**

Besides sharing a common life style with the masses, subelites occupy key positions in the development, promotion, and execution of new ideas both at the village and community levels. The objective of this project is to examine (by focusing on the role of Mexican subelites) to what extent mass participation in the formulation and implementation of population policies in Mexico can be brought about. Specifically, the project will define this subelite stratum and study their attitudes and opinions with regard to population problems and the solutions to them.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /LEADERSHIP/

\$ 45205 12 months COMPLETED

-MEXICAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, MEXICO, MEXICO

730026 (SS)**POPULATION POLICIES - WOMEN'S ROLE (COLOMBIA)**

This project will enable the Colombian Association for the Scientific Study of Population (ACEP) to undertake an in-depth study of the situation of women in the context of the developing society of Latin America. Specifically, it will examine the characteristics of different levels of female participation in several sectors of socioeconomic life, either at the family or the institutional level, and to evaluate the factors which favour or hinder such participation. This study will contribute toward basing future reviews or elaboration of policies affecting the condition of women in Colombia and Latin America as a whole.

/WOMEN/ - /SOCIAL ROLE/ /MANPOWER/ /LEGAL STATUS/ /EDUCATIONAL LEVELS/ /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/ /HEALTH/ /ATTITUDES/

\$ 60000 18 months COMPLETED

-COLOMBIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (ACEP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

730027 (HS)**FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM EVALUATION (WEST INDIES)**

For reasons that are unclear, all important fertility declines that have occurred in developing countries during the last 10 years have occurred either on islands or in small countries. Many scientists feel that the results derived from in-depth studies of complete micropopulations can be generalized to larger groups. The objective of this project is to evaluate family planning in Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, in order to determine why the family planning programs are so effective and to apply the results obtained to larger countries.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 77020 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

730028 (HS)

HEALTH MANPOWER POLICY CONFERENCE (LATIN AMERICA)

The Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) has been developing training programs for rural health workers, yet it has been noticed that far less attention and resources than are necessary have been directed to this area of health manpower training. The objectives of this project are to discuss and identify general strategies that may convert current knowledge and doctrines into strategies to implement such innovative policies, with due identification of effective mechanisms of interrelation between educational and health service institutions.

/HEALTH POLICY/ - /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /TRAINING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 99200 12 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS (PAFAMS), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

730029 (HS)

COPPER T TRIAL (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project conducted trials on the acceptability, effectiveness, and continuation rates of the Copper T contraceptive device. Two hundred women were outfitted with the Copper T device and it was observed that its effectiveness has been high while expulsion and removal rates were lower than those of other devices. This phase will undertake a clinical evaluation on the long-range effects of the Copper T device on the uterine wall.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/

\$ 14440 12 months COMPLETED

-SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FAMILY PLANNING, CAIRO, EGYPT

730030 (IS)

ICTA CATALOG

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) was an institute for training and research. It had gathered a collection of literature on tropical agriculture from around the world, which was described in a catalogue of approximately 100,000 cards. This catalogue was printed in book form and the IDRC project was to purchase 100 sets of the printed catalog and distribute them to libraries of selected agricultural institutions in developing countries.

/CATALOGUE/ - /AGRICULTURE/ /TROPICAL ZONE/ /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/

\$ 35000 8 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

730031 (SEC)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1974)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) supports individual young scientists in the developing countries to undertake research on questions in the natural sciences related to problems facing their countries. This project will enable the Royal Society of Canada, a Canadian scientific organization, to strengthen ties with the Stockholm-based IFS in coordinating the resources of national scientific bodies to help young researchers in developing countries.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 125000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

730032 (AFNS)**FOOD LEGUME UTILIZATION (SASKATCHEWAN)**

The University of Saskatchewan, in conjunction with the Prairie Regional Laboratory (PRL), proposes to determine the physical, chemical, and technological characteristics of legume flours and protein concentrates in order to develop simple technologies to convert them to stable nutritious foods. The specific objectives are to carry out a study of the composition; the physical and technological properties of various legume, millet, and sorghum flours and fractions alone and in mixtures; and to develop processes for making noodles and other simple stable combinations of the best flour mixtures, including a study of simple drying systems and the effect of size on drying rate.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /NUTRITION/
/MILLET/ /SORGHUM/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 42400 29 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA

730033 (AFNS)**TRITICALE, GRAIN LEGUMES (ALGERIA) - PHASE I**

Food legumes provide the cheapest and the most regular supply of protein to the Algerian population. Yet, little has been done to improve yields, resistance to disease, and to develop and adopt more efficient agronomic practices. Triticale, with its greater tolerance of light sandy soils and other adverse conditions represents an important cereal crop for Algeria and other countries of the region. The objectives of this project are to select, test, and produce high-yielding triticale types, well adapted for both animal feed and human food; to screen for varieties of food legumes with higher yield, disease resistance, and improved agronomic traits; and to demonstrate and better establish improved legumes among the Algerian farming community.

/TRITICALE/ /LEGUMES/ - /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /FABA BEANS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED
PRODUCTION/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /ARID ZONE/ /CLIMATE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT DISEASES/

\$ 182800 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM, ALGIERS, ALGERIA

730034 (SS)**RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS - FINAL CONFERENCE**

The objectives of this project are to bring to the attention of policymakers, researchers, and administrators the findings in the comparative study of rural-urban migrants and metropolitan development in Bandung, Caracas, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Lagos, Lima, Manila, and Seoul, to consider and discuss policy and program implications of the research findings in the study and to disseminate to the fullest extent the results of the project to city officials in developing countries, donor agencies, and international organizations.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 90000 6 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

730035 (AFNS)**FISH PRODUCTS (GUYANA) - PHASE I**

Guyanese fishermen use the term "trash fish" to describe fish which is harvested unintentionally when fishing for some other species. In fact, much of these types of fish are of good quality so this rejection constitutes a loss of edible protein. The objectives of this project are to segregate and handle this type of fish, to preserve and process the extra fish in the form of attractive products both for low-income groups and for the hotel trade, and to develop integrated pilot industrial systems manned and managed by trained Guyanese.

/FISHERY PRODUCTS/ - /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /MARKETING/ /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /FISHERY
EXPLOITATION/

\$ 204710 51 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

730039 (IS)**FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION BIBLIOGRAPHY (WEST INDIES)**

Family planning clinics have been established throughout Jamaica to provide clinical and educational services. Family planning workers feel that for the success of a national family program, a greater understanding of the social, cultural, and economic factors surrounding fertility must be incorporated into the activities of those supplying services in this field. The objective of this project was to compile a bibliography of documents relating to family planning in the West Indies since 1950 in order to facilitate the preparation of a regional family planning program.

/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /POPULATION/

\$ 11200 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

730041 (AFNS)**SORGHUM, MAIZE (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)**

In Papua New Guinea, emphasis has been placed on cash crops with little attention to the development of improved varieties and systems of food grain production. The seeds of most of the grain crops grown, all livestock feed, and some meat are imported from Australia. The objective of this project is to develop a sorghum and maize research program to enable Papua New Guinea to cut down on import costs.

/SORGHUM/ /MAIZE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/
/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 140200 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

730042 (AFNS)

87

FOOD FROM GRAINS (LEBANON)

People in the Lebanon consume large quantities of wheat bread and pasta products, with legumes providing the main source of protein for the low-income groups. It is probable that sorghum and millet production can be increased, particularly in areas where wheat will not survive. The objectives of this project are to develop and adapt improved technologies for the processing of sorghum, millet, and other food legumes, to supplement local and imported wheat with sorghum and millet flours in traditional and adopted cereal foods, to develop cereal and legume foods of improved nutritional value, and to demonstrate improved technologies to small industries throughout the Near East region.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ /CEREALS/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /NUTRITION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 127200 36 months ACTIVE

-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT, BEIRUT, LEBANON

730043 (AFNS)**CASSAVA (INDONESIA) - PHASE I**

In East Java, a system of cassava production capable of producing very high yields (Mukibat system) is being studied. This system consists of grafting tree cassava onto normal cassava which results in higher yields. The objectives of this project are to study and further develop the potential of the Mukibat system and to link Indonesia into a cassava research network.

/CASSAVA/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /ROOT CROPS/ /PLANT SPECIES/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 98000 36 months COMPLETED

-BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY, MALANG, INDONESIA

730046 (IS)**CARTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY (AFRICA)**

Many of the maps produced on Africa were not easy to identify and obtain and, while certain catalogs existed, these were not easily accessible to development planners in Africa. The objectives of this project were to make an inventory of all existing maps of Africa, to publish the inventory in a series of indexed maps of the continent, and to analyze the existing material in order to determine the methods and specifications adopted by the different countries.

/CARTOGRAPHY/ - /MAPPING/ /MAPS/

\$ 449705 36 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UN-ECA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

730047 (IS)**AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA - PHASE I**

This project initiated a regional centre to enable the countries of Southeast Asia to take part in the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS). The regional centre was established at the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), which was eventually to channel bibliographic records to AGRIS and provide information services to the countries of the region based upon the AGRIS output bibliography and magnetic tape. A national component of the system was also established at the Philippine Council for Agricultural Research (PCAR). This project started the necessary program planning and training and also began a pilot operation at PCAR.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 80650 12 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE (SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

730049 (SS)**RURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (CAMEROON)**

This project will enable the Panafrican Institute for Development, Geneva, Switzerland, to support eight pilot schemes in Cameroon linking education programs with production opportunities and to provide more practically oriented course material for rural primary schools.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/

\$ 479000 36 months COMPLETED

-PANAFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAID), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

730050 (AFNS)**TRITICALE (KENYA)**

Data from many developing countries indicate that the feeding efficiency of triticale is equal or superior to that of barley for beef cattle and hogs and to that of wheat and maize for poultry. Test results have shown that triticale has potential as a malting grain and a breakfast cereal. The objectives of this project are to select and adapt cultivars of triticale with high yield, to stabilize the yield of triticale by breeding disease resistant cultivars, and to determine optimum agronomic practices best suited for the best adapted triticale varieties in Kenya.

/TRITICALE/ - /CEREALS/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /CLIMATE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 87000 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING, NJORO, KENYA

730051 (AFNS)**FOOD LEGUME PROCESSING (PRL) - PHASE I**

Studies at the Prairie Regional Laboratory (PRL) of the National Research Council and the University of Saskatchewan have found that abrasive decortication followed by controlled hammer milling of the cotyledons can physically separate starch granules from the protein matrix. The objective of this project is to subject grain legumes grown at various locations in Africa and the Caribbean to fine grinding and air classification to determine the degree of protein concentration which can be achieved.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 26200 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

730053 (IS)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (NIGERIA)

This project enabled the National Library of Nigeria to analyze the needs for library service among different segments of the population of Lagos, to carry out an evaluation of the adequacy of existing facilities in responding to such needs, and to formulate an appropriate direction of library expansion consonant with the pace of overall national development.

/LIBRARIES/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/

\$ 43000 18 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

730054 (IS)

EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS (SINGAPORE)

In order to evaluate how technical institutions have contributed to investment promotion and national economic development, this study focused on political actions and the role of the Singapore government in setting priorities in the areas of education, science, technology, industrialization, and economic development. The response of the technological institutions to these priorities was analyzed, as well as the effectiveness of the institutions in achieving these objectives.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /ECONOMIC GROWTH/

\$ 19800 12 months COMPLETED

-SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SISIR), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

730055 (HS)

SIMPLIFIED MEDICINE PROGRAM (VENEZUELA)

The Venezuelan government has developed a program of "simplified medicine" for rural areas based on nursing auxiliaries that combine preventive/curative medicine, designed for areas where doctors are not readily available. The objectives of this project are to undertake a qualitative/quantitative evaluation of the program and to provide recommendations for a nationwide expansion of this program.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 44500 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF VENEZUELA, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

730056 (SS)

POPULATION RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

In Southeast Asia, there is no mechanism presently available to stimulate and encourage junior scientists to undertake research projects in population and to develop their research skills. The objective of this project is to develop a population research support program consisting of a series of grants in order to increase the quantity and quality of research on population problems in Southeast Asia and strengthen the research capabilities of young Asian scientists and to provide them with technical support and guidance.

/POPULATION/ - /AWARD/

\$ 172380 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

730057 (SS)

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (LATIN AMERICA)

Most developing countries have adopted socioeconomic development strategies to further the growth of their countries; fertility regulation and family are often an important part of these plans. This project will allow the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) to study the relation of development plans and strategies to the demographic policies adopted by Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, and Chile and to determine their potential as well as their real demographic impact.

/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ - /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /POPULATION POLICY/

\$ 207933 24 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

730058 (AFNS)

CARPS (MALAYSIA) - PHASE I

Fish production by aquaculture involves the use of local supplies and materials and requires fewer inputs of capital equipment and foreign expertise as compared with sea fishing. Aquaculture is well established in the Malaysian region, but its full potential has not been realized because of limited supplies of suitable fish seed. The objectives of this project are to develop standard methods for bulk production of fish seed; develop a pilot hatchery for the production of seed fry; and train personnel in fish reproduction, nutrition, and hatchery techniques.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/
/HORMONES/ /FEED/ /FISH NUTRITION/

\$ 280000 36 months COMPLETED

-MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI), SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

730060 (HS)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES (ICOMP)

The International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) was established to manage population/family planning programs of developing countries. Some problems encountered by the programs stem from the newness of the programs, failure to set priorities, limited manpower, and poor supply systems. The objectives of this project are to improve the management of existing population/family planning programs in developing countries and to encourage the design/implementation of improved programs by applying modern management concepts/techniques.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 50000 36 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION CENTER FOUNDATION, MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

730061 (AFNS)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION (ILCA)

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), located at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is a research centre designed to look into problems and constraints associated with livestock and animal production. This grant will enable the ILCA to use the services of a small group of consultants who will develop the policies and programs of the Centre.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 150000 30 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

730062 (AFNS)

91

ANIMAL DISEASES (ILRAD)

The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) is a new research institute created to study and develop systems of control of livestock diseases. Trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever debilitate and destroy livestock in many regions of Africa. This grant will enable ILRAD to further its research capabilities in a program to develop immunological control measures for these diseases.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /PARASITIC DISEASES/
/TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /THEILERIOSIS/

\$ 100000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES (ILRAD), NAIROBI, KENYA

730063 (AFNS)

PLANT BY PLANT INTERACTIONS (UBC)

Severe plant growth problems have been associated with certain legume constraints to the development of multiple cropping systems for Southeast Asia and elsewhere. This condition may be caused by root exudation of toxic elements transferred from plant to plant. The objectives of this project are to investigate the possibility that adverse effects to mung beans and cowpeas are caused by the release of chemical toxins, to characterize the nature of these toxins, and to determine the differences between varieties with regard to production of and susceptibility to toxins.

/LEGUMES/ - /COWPEAS/ /BEANS/ /TOXINS/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 27500 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, CANADA

730065 (AFNS)

AQUACULTURE (INDIA)

Aquaculture (fish farming) is an important means toward increasing edible protein and the income of rural communities. Portions of eastern India contain large areas of comparatively underutilized inland waters potentially well suited to the culture of several species of edible freshwater fish. The objectives of this project are to develop and establish productive systems of composite fish culture in village ponds in Orissa and West Bengal.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/ /MARKETING/ /DISEASE
CONTROL/ /FEED/ /FISH NUTRITION/

\$ 373100 36 months COMPLETED

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

730066 (HS)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH (ICCR)

The International Committee on Contraceptive Research (ICCR) is a noncommercial mechanism for identifying new areas of special interest for new contraceptives and for pursuing such leads to a definitive stage. The objectives of this project are to enable the ICCR to undertake further research on promising contraceptive methods (male and female implants) and facilitate cooperation between ICCR and other agencies in the field.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /CONTRACEPTION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 500000 24 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

730068 (SS)**RESEARCH MANAGEMENT (ASIA) - PHASE I**

This project will enable the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) to evolve a research administration capability to support modern agriculture in developing Asian countries. Specific objectives of the project are to gain insights into administrative and operational problems of research systems and develop approaches to solve them, to provide a communication system in the region, to upgrade existing research programs, and to develop approaches for training of manpower from which to draw qualified personnel for setting up research facilities, executing research projects, and training local personnel.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/

\$ 248000 36 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE
(SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

730069 (AFNS)**GONADOTROPIN (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)**

The failure of various species of freshwater fish to deposit their eggs outside their natural spawning grounds does not allow for the degree of expansion of culture operations desirable if countries are to increase access to this source of protein. Gonadotropin, an extract from the pituitary gland of male and female spawning fish, has been discovered to be effective in inducing spawning in other fish when small quantities are injected into the female. The objectives of this project are to determine gonadotropin's potency for inducing spawning in Indian and Chinese carps and to prepare sufficient quantities of gonadotropin for experimentation.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/ /HORMONES/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 15375 4 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, CANADA

730070 (SS)**SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF ROADS (MALAYSIA)**

Regional development planning often uses a transport network as the frame for other activities. Roads open up new areas, bring farms and markets closer together, and link rural and urban settlements. However, there is usually little information available on road planning that can be used to assess the impact of the route on the social and economic characteristics of the region. This project will examine the impact of roads on the Sarawak region of East Malaysia. This will be done through the detailed examination of various changes that have occurred in the socioeconomic landscape (towns, industries, transportation patterns, farms, population distribution) since the development of the road.

/ROADS/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /TRANSPORT/ /INFRASTRUCTURE/

\$ 49500 18 months COMPLETED

-NANYANG UNIVERSITY, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

730101 (AFNS)**TRYPANOSOMIASIS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE I**

Animal Trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever are two lethal diseases caused by parasitic organisms transmitted to and affecting bovine blood. The development of efficient control measures for these diseases is limited because of deficiencies in knowledge of the relationship between the causative protozoa and their host. The objectives of this project are, through specific studies at Muguga, Kenya, of the anaemias and lesions caused by these diseases, to learn what measures are effective in combatting them as part of efforts to develop control programs.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /THEILERIOSIS/ /PARASITIC DISEASES/ /PARASITOLOGY/
/DISEASE CONTROL/ /IMMUNOLOGY/ /CATTLE/

\$ 399200 30 months COMPLETED

-EAST AFRICAN VETERINARY RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (EAVRO), MUGUGA, KENYA

730104 (HS)**RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIMDER: COLOMBIA)**

Studies have shown that socioeconomic development cannot be realized without adequate health care and vice versa. Food, housing, health, and education must all be improved if progress is to be made. The objective of this project is to design, implement, and evaluate a system for delivery of rural health services and to investigate the potential of using health care schemes as a stimulus to development programs in other sectors.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /PLANNING/ /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 711385 60 months COMPLETED

-FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (FES), CALI, COLOMBIA

730108 (HS)**CASSAVA TOXICITY (ZAIRE) - PHASE I**

Cassava is the principal source of calories for 300 million people in tropical regions. The possible toxicity of the plant to humans is now coming under careful scrutiny by research workers as to its possible implications in conditions such as endemic goitre, cretinism, and toxic ataxic neuropathy. This study will examine cassava's physiology, metabolism, and the clinical features in an endemic area in Zaire.

/CASSAVA/ - /TOXINS/ /TROPICAL DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 322492 36 months COMPLETED

-CENTRAL AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRSAC), LWIRO, ZAIRE

-UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

730109 (HS)**INFERTILITY-SUBFERTILITY (NIGERIA)**

Evidence on fertility in Africa indicates that there are areas of high fertility interspersed with large pockets where low levels of fertility exist. A large percentage of women going to family planning clinics in Nigeria do so for consultation and treatment in regard to problems of subfertility and infertility. The objectives of this project are to study the prevalence and socioeconomic factors of subfertility-infertility, to investigate the clinical and pathological factors involved in subfertility and infertility, and to recommend future approaches to the problem.

/FERTILITY/

\$ 84800 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, LAGOS, NIGERIA

-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

730110 (SS)**MIGRATION VOLUME AND DETERMINANTS (UPPER VOLTA) - PHASE I**

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rate of rural-urban migrants in the world. The migratory patterns are most clearly evident in Upper Volta, which is probably the country most affected by internal and international migration. Despite this, little data exists on the volume of migration, and no research has been undertaken specifically designed to serve the needs of planners and policymakers. In order to allow policymakers to take immediate action in dealing with the migration, this project will determine the volume of migrations (rural-rural, rural-urban, rural-international, urban-international), and study the attitudes and motivation behind migration.

/MIGRATIONS/ - /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 366769 33 months COMPLETED

-SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH CENTRE (CVRS), OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

730112 (SS)**POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (TURKEY)**

In Turkey, rapid population growth has been identified as one of the more serious obstacles to economic development, but as yet no specific steps are outlined for dealing with the problem. This project will enable the Development Foundation of Turkey (DFT) to examine in detail the implications of existing or projected population growth as it affects needs for additional housing, health care facilities, food requirements, and employment and educational opportunities. It will also identify the influence of socioeconomic variables on fertility at both the national and family levels.

/POPULATION INCREASE/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /PLANNING/

\$ 49603 24 months COMPLETED

-DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OF TURKEY, ANKARA, TURKEY

730113 (AFNS)**BOVINE DISEASES (GUELPH) - PHASE I**

Trypanosomiasis or "sleeping sickness," one of the most economically devastating animal diseases in Africa, is caused by parasitic organisms transmitted by the tsetse fly. The mechanism by which these organisms cause injury to their hosts is not clearly understood. Before vaccines can be developed, more knowledge of the immunological responses of the host throughout the disease is needed. The objectives of this project are to characterize the immune response to Trypanosomiasis, thus laying the groundwork for the development of successful vaccine control measures.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /CATTLE/ /ANIMALS/ /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /PARASITIC DISEASES/
/PARASITOLOGY/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /IMMUNOLOGY/

\$ 144000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

730114 (AFNS)

95

SHELTERBELTS (NIGERIA)

In Nigeria, shelterbelt schemes have been launched using trees to check the adverse effects of wind, rehabilitate eroded land, provide shade, and ease the fuelwood shortage. So far, only one species of tree is giving satisfactory results - but one species does not make for an effective shelterbelt. The objectives of this project are to carry out species trials to select the most useful tree species for shelterbelts and to study their economic and agronomic effects on small farming operations.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /FORESTRY/ /ARID ZONE/ /AFFORESTATION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /WATER CONSERVATION/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /CROP PROTECTION/

\$ 274900 48 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, LAGOS, NIGERIA

730115 (AFNS)

IRRIGATED FOREST PLANTATIONS (MALI) - PHASE I

About 15% of irrigated and irrigable lands in Mali are unsuitable for agricultural crops. A pilot irrigated afforestation project on these abandoned lands could aid in meeting the commercial timber needs of agricultural workers and communities. The objectives of this project are to investigate the responses of certain tree species when grown under irrigated conditions, develop silvicultural techniques for irrigated tree crops, and determine the potential economic benefits of irrigated forest plantations.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FORESTRY/ /ARID ZONE/ /IRRIGATION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /SILVICULTURE/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /FOREST PRODUCTION/ /WATER REQUIREMENTS/ /SHELTERBELT/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 190900 60 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION, BAMAKO, MALI

730119 (SS)

RURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS (PHILIPPINES)

The Philippine land reform program supports farmers with credit, irrigation, fertilizers, and technical assistance through a rural association and cooperatives program. Under land reform law, only farmers who join barrio associations or cooperatives are entitled to land ownership. The objective of this project is to help make the rural credit program in the Philippines more efficient through the monitoring and evaluation of operations of rural credit associations and conducting a nationwide survey for measuring the impact of the cooperatives development program on individuals and communities.

/CREDIT COOPERATIVES/ - /RURAL COOPERATIVES/ /CREDIT SYSTEMS/

\$ 300000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

730123 (AFNS)

BACTERIAL BLIGHT (NIGERIA)

Cassava is the most important staple food crop in tropical Africa. The crop is susceptible to cassava bacterial blight, a major disease that causes severe crop loss and destroys planting material. The objectives of this project are to study the biology and epidemiology of cassava blight, develop practical control methods, and train workers from countries in which the disease is endemic.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT DISEASES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 180000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

730125 (SS)

INDONESIAN DEMOGRAPHIC JOURNAL

Teaching and research activities in the field of population have been rapidly increasing in Indonesia in the last few years. This increase in activities in the area of population is directly related to the government's determination to include population planning as a major component of national development. So far, there are no existing research journals in the field of population, and members of the Economics Faculty of the University of Indonesia feel that it is time to launch an Indonesian Journal of Demography to further stimulate and encourage population-related research. The objective of this project is to create a journal on demography that will expand population studies and provide an information link among the many universities in Indonesia.

/PERIODICALS/ - /DEMOGRAPHY/ /POPULATION/

\$ 15000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

730128 (AFNS)

GRAIN MILLING AND UTILIZATION (NIGERIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project devised a system for selling prepackaged flour and grits within the Nigerian marketing system - machines were installed and are operating to produce the desired quality of flour. Phase II will continue to refine a system for milling Nigerian grains (cowpeas, pigeon peas) producing basic and composite flours and develop methods and technologies for the production of bread, noodles, infant foods, and other products from these flours.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /COWPEAS/ /LEGUMES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /NUTRITION/ /MILLET/

\$ 160000 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, LAGOS, NIGERIA

730129 (AFNS)

DROUGHT TOLERANCE (SASKATCHEWAN) - PHASE I

The most important characteristic of a food crop grown under semi-arid or arid conditions is that it both survive and yield a significant harvest. The objective of this project is to conduct research on hormonal interactions as they affect the control of drought stress in sorghum and millet. Criteria will be provided whereby plant breeders can select the highest yielding lines when grown under drought conditions.

/SORGHUM/ - /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT
HORMONES/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /WATER UTILIZATION/ /PLANT ECOLOGY/

\$ 672000 60 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA

730133 (SS)

97

UNICA UNIVERSITIES NETWORK (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE I

The Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA) is an organization that supports activities including major research projects in engineering, agriculture and the social sciences, the general functions of arranging conferences and meetings, and the circulation and exchange of information among member universities and institutions. All of these activities have resulted in a heavy administrative burden. Therefore, the objectives of this project are to provide partial support for general recurrent expenditures to enable UNICA to better execute its coordination of collaborative research and to improve the circulation and exchange of information among members.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /UNIVERSITIES/

\$ 74500 36 months COMPLETED

-ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES (UNICA), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

730134 (SS)

REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) - 1974

This project is for the renewal of research grants that increase opportunity for agricultural research by scholars of the region. The program is organized around five principal elements: seminars and workshops, research grants, publications, graduate assistantships, and Asian consultants and visiting professors.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 547250 24 months COMPLETED

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

730135 (SS)

TRAINING POLICY (AFRICA)

This project will enable the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), Tangier, Morocco, to organize country case studies and develop position papers to be discussed at a conference on training African executives in the field of rural development program management.

/MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /TRAINING/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 44000 10 months COMPLETED

-AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE IN ADMINISTRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (CAFRAD), TANGIER, MOROCCO

730136 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MITES (CIBC) - PHASE I

A mite (Bondar) has been accidentally introduced into Uganda and threatens cassava production throughout East Africa. Biological control and plant breeding offer the best chances of overcoming this pest. While the mite has no natural enemies in Uganda, in the Caribbean it is controlled by a complex of natural enemies. The objectives of this project are to identify the natural enemies of this mite in Trinidad, to study its population dynamics, and to provide Uganda with selected stocks of its enemies.

/CASSAVA/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /PEST CONTROL/ /PARASITOLOGY/ /ENTOMOLOGY/

\$ 13600 24 months COMPLETED

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

730137 (SS)

98

CODESRIA - SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORKS (AFRICA) - PHASE I

The Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is an organization of African research institutions designed to stimulate new research and to improve quality via enhanced cooperation and collaboration among its members. This project will enable CODESRIA to establish a permanent Secretariat for coordination and stimulation of social science research and contact among African institutions and social scientists.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 122500 36 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (CODESRIA), DAKAR, SENEGAL

730139 (AFNS)

BY-PRODUCTS (MEXICO) - PHASE I

Intensive beef and milk production systems have not evolved in Mexico due to the scarcity of feed cereal grains and the fact that tropical grasses, although fast growing, are of low nutritive value. It appears that sugarcane and its by-products (molasses, bagasse) could be used effectively for livestock feed. The objectives of this project are to develop cattle feeding systems which can make the most efficient use of sugarcane and its by-products and to study the biological consequences and economic effects of animal diets based on sugarcane.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /SUGAR CANE/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /FEED PROCESSING/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 362900 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CONACYT), MEXICO, MEXICO

730140 (HS)

SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ABORTION (SINGAPORE)

With the easing of laws in many countries, improved surgical techniques, and changing professional attitudes, abortion has become a safe, more commonplace surgical procedure. However, very few studies designed to measure the social/behavioural effects of abortion in developing countries have been undertaken. This study will investigate the social/psychological factors that motivate women to seek abortions and the aftereffects on the mother and family unit.

/ABORTION/ - /PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS/ /CONTRACEPTION/

\$ 80728 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

730141 (SS)

CALAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE I

The Canadian Association for Latin American Studies (CALAS) provides the best possible presently available opportunity for Canadian scholars and researchers interested in Latin America to maintain relations with their Latin American colleagues. CALAS sponsors lecture series at Canadian universities by Canadian and Latin American scholars and undertakes to promote excellence in the teaching of students engaged in Latin American studies. This project is to support a permanent Secretariat in Ottawa in order to evenly distribute the heavy communication and administrative load.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 34683 24 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (CALAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

730142 (SS)

99

VALUE OF CHILDREN TO PARENTS (ASIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project focused upon the perceived satisfactions and costs of children. Both satisfactions and costs were interpreted to encompass psychological, social, and economic dimensions. In addition to the potential value of these data for understanding desired family size, the results of the project could be used in connection with family planning communications programs and population studies. The objectives of phase II are to undertake a refined analysis of the exploratory study and to permit the transition of the coordinating mechanisms from the East-West Centre in Hawaii to a new Asian regional organization - the Committee on Comparative Behavioural Studies in Population.

/CHILDREN/ - /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /FAMILY SIZE/

\$ 78517 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

-BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

-KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (KIRBS), SEOUL, KOREA

730143 (AFNS)

SESAME (ISRAEL)

Sesame is one of the world's most important oil crops. The seeds produce oil which is used for many purposes. It can be grown without irrigation and is well used in crop rotations. One problem with sesame is its low yield caused by dehiscence (seed scattering) in which, when close to ripeness, the seed capsule bursts open and the seed is scattered. The objectives of this project are to induce indehiscence and/or strong placentation (mechanism holding seed in pod) by a mutation breeding program and to screen these mutants for disease resistance, plant height, and improved capsule size and numbers.

/OILSEEDS/ - /SESAME/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CROP YIELD/

\$ 92700 36 months COMPLETED

-HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

730145 (AFNS)

RICE RESEARCH (WARDA) - PHASE I

The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) was created to make West Africa self-sufficient in rice production. The demand for rice exceeds its production so expensive annual imports are required. The objectives of this project are to enable WARDA to prepare a rice-research field site and install appropriate irrigation facilities at the site.

/RICE/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /IRRIGATION/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/
/SOIL FERTILITY/ /PEST CONTROL/ /WEED CONTROL/

\$ 410000 24 months COMPLETED

-WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WARDA), MONROVIA, LIBERIA

730146 (AFNS)

100

CASSAVA BRAZIL (CIAT)

Brazil produces some 86% of the cassava grown in Latin America, but the technology used and research backing for this production varies greatly across the country. In the south, technology and research is relatively advanced, but in the northeast, research has not progressed as well. The objective of this project is to build up a network of competent research workers in Brazil, particularly in the northeast, and to introduce current methodological approaches.

/CASSAVA/ - /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH METHODS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 28000 1 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

730147 (AFNS)

FISH PARASITES (INDONESIA)

Parasitic fish diseases are posing a problem for breeders in Indonesia cultivating fish for food. Despite several attempts to control these parasites, infestation continues to grow and until effective measures of control are devised and implemented, a serious decline in fish population is expected. The objectives of this project are to conduct studies on the epidemiology, life cycle and ecological factors favouring parasites, and to determine the susceptible and resistant hosts for such parasites.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /PARASITES/ /ANIMAL DISEASES/ /PARASITOLOGY/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH/

\$ 231500 24 months ACTIVE

-DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FISHERIES, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

730148 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY (INDIA)

To the present, postharvest technology research (storage and processing techniques of food crops) in India has focused on large producers of grain, processors, and grain merchants. The needs of the small farmers and the small rural communities, who produce and consume most of the grains and legumes and who also incur the greatest losses, have received little attention. The objectives of this project are to devise postharvest systems which reduce losses and improve processing, distribution, quality, and availability of cereal grains and food legumes produced on small farms throughout India.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /HARVESTING/
/WHEAT/ /CHICKPEAS/ /MAIZE/ /MILLET/ /SORGHUM/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /MUNG BEANS/
/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/

\$ 360000 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

730149 (IS)

ASIAN PACKAGING INFORMATION CENTRE (APIC)

This project helped to establish an Asian Packaging Information Centre to collect and disseminate information relevant to the packaging problems found in Asian countries. It also strengthened national institutions concerned with packaging to enable them to better use the information.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /PACKAGING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS/
/MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 49720 24 months COMPLETED

-WORLD PACKAGING ORGANIZATION (WPO), HONG KONG, HONG KONG

740001 (IS)

101

LIBRARY TRAINING EXPERIMENT (MAURITIUS)

In most African countries, there is a shortage of trained semiprofessional personnel to work in libraries. At the request of the Mauritian Ministry of Education, the University of Mauritius started a certificate course in library assistantship on an experimental basis. It was on a part-time basis, lasting 15 months and restricted to 20 persons on day release from their duties in school and municipal libraries. The curriculum was tailored by a consultant to the particular needs of Mauritius, based on a survey of readers' and employers' needs. The University of Mauritius has continued to offer the courses on a regular basis after the initial IDRC-supported experiment was concluded.

/LIBRARIES/ - /TRAINING/ /LIBRARIANS/ /CURRICULUM/ /TRAINING COURSES/

\$ 94700 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS, REDUIT, MAURITIUS

740002 (AFNS)

CASSAVA PERU (CIAT)

Cassava is produced in four Latin American countries - Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, and Peru. Peru has no real cassava program at the moment, but the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that this is not for lack of need or interest and that a well planned project would stimulate sufficient interest on the part of the government to give support to an extensive cassava program. The objectives of this project are to establish cassava as a food crop in Peru and to determine the agronomic conditions most favourable to its production.

/CASSAVA/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /ROOT CROPS/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 35000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

740003 (AFNS)

RANGE LAND REFORESTATION (SENEGAL) - PHASE I

Due to intense grazing and browsing by cattle, sheep, and goats, the area of vegetation around man-made wells has degraded to a near desert landscape. The objective of this project is to develop plantation techniques for a number of tree species having protective and economic values. These species will be chosen specifically for their forage, shade, and shelter properties.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FORESTRY/ /ARID ZONE/ /LAND RECLAMATION/ /SILVICULTURE/ /PASTURE
IMPROVEMENT/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /TREE SPECIES/

\$ 173800 48 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, DAKAR, SENEGAL

740004 (AFNS)**TRITICALE (INDIA)**

More than 79% of the land under edible crop production in India is unirrigated. In many of the rainfed areas, yields of major cereals such as wheat and barley are very low. Many of the hilly regions are unsuited to traditional cereals. Certain lines of triticale in yield trials show promise of more satisfactory performance than any wheat varieties available. The objective of this project is to develop high-yielding, disease-resistant, nutritionally satisfactory tritival varieties agronomically and economically superior to wheat and barley.

/TRITICALE/ - /CEREALS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /CLIMATE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 241785 36 months COMPLETED

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

740006 (AFNS)**POTATO PROCESSING (CIP)**

Although approximately one-half of the people living in developing countries of the tropical zones live in areas where the potato grows well, it has played a comparatively minor role in feeding the population of these areas. Attempts at increasing the production and use of potatoes have met with the problems associated with a bulky, high-moisture, semiperishable product; namely storage, transportation, and marketing. The objective of this project is to develop a village-level potato-processing method to produce dehydrated potatoes.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /POTATOES/ /DEHYDRATED FOOD/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 156000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTRE (CIP), LIMA, PERU

740007 (SS)**LOW-COST HOUSING (LATIN AMERICA)**

Low-cost housing programs for people in Latin America have not provided shelter in adequate numbers at a price the poor can afford. This project will enable the Interamerican Planning Society to carry out a research project evaluating the low-income housing situation in Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. They will assess the policies and programs on housing and make policy recommendations on how such policies and programs may be improved.

/HOUSING/ - /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 345000 21 months COMPLETED

-INTERAMERICAN PLANNING SOCIETY (SIAP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

740009 (AFNS)

103

FORESTRY TECHNOLOGY (ANDEAN PACT) - PHASE I

In the Andean Pact countries as many as 400 tree species may have potential commercial value, but their wood characteristics are not sufficiently known. The objective of this project is to determine the industrially functional properties of at least 100 timber species which are available in large numbers. This will be done by means of determining the physical and mechanical properties of selected forest species and determining the woodworking and machining properties of tropical woods with regard to their finishing characteristics.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /HOUSING/ /BUILDING MATERIALS/ /WOOD/ /FORESTRY/ /CONSTRUCTION
TECHNIQUES/ /TIMBER/

\$ 1079220 30 months COMPLETED

-BOARD OF THE CARTAGENA AGREEMENT, LIMA, PERU

740010 (SS)

CAAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE I

The Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS) is an established professional association of Canadian scholars, representing a variety of disciplines, interested in African studies. The membership of CAAS is drawn from all of Canada and includes foreign Africanists working at Canadian universities. Along with specialized seminars, academic exchanges, and the annual meeting and conference, the Association produces the Canadian Journal of African Studies. The objectives of this project are to provide continuity to the activities of the CAAS, to permit expansion of these activities, and to permit contact between African and Canadian scholars through academic exchanges.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE/

\$ 71000 24 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

740011 (SS)

ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ADIPA) - PHASE I

The Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) was formed when 19 development research institutes joined to establish a regional association of their institutions. The objectives of this project are to allow ADIPA to establish a Secretariat to coordinate and manage the affairs of the Association, to prepare national bibliographies of member countries, and to support seminars and conferences.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/ /TRAINING CENTRES/

\$ 168000 27 months COMPLETED

-ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ADIPA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

740012 (HS)**BIOMEDICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE I**

The establishment of the Latin American Research Support Program in Human Reproduction (PLAMIRH) on a region-wide basis will provide a mechanism for support to junior researchers in order to increase the quality and quantity of research undertaken in this field. The objectives of this project are to promote through PLAMIRH the development of new ideas through the financing of research projects in reproductive biology, with emphasis on applied research, and to incorporate a larger number of researchers into the field in order to increase their productivity, giving priority to qualified young researchers.

/REPRODUCTION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AWARD/ /FERTILITY/

\$ 330000 24 months COMPLETED

-REGIONAL POPULATION CENTRE (CCRP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

740014 (HS)**FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (MALI) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project initiated a family planning pilot clinic which provided both practical and theoretical training for 10 doctors and more than 30 midwives and other paramedicals. The objectives of this phase are to undertake an expansion of the family planning program from a pilot to a national phase, develop basic health and family planning services, undertake social research on the use and prevalence of traditional contraceptives and means of fertility control, and establish a program of education in family planning for use in Mali's medical training schools.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH CENTRES/ /PHYSICIAN EDUCATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /FAMILY PLANNING/ /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 243500 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BAMAKO, MALI

740015 (SS)**IMPEDIMENTS TO VITAL STATISTICS (OCAM)**

This project will enable the Common African Organization of Malagasy and Mauritius (OCAM), Yaounde, Cameroon, to identify all obstacles presently hindering the efficiency of the vital statistics services in 13 African countries in order to formulate policies leading to improvements sought by population program planners.

/VITAL STATISTICS/

\$ 9800 6 months COMPLETED

-COMMON AFRICAN ORGANIZATION OF MALAGASY AND MAURITIUS (OCAM), YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

740016 (AFNS)**CASSAVA PROCESSING (THAILAND) - PHASE I**

The importance of dry cassava chips and pellets as a source of biological energy in compound animal feeds is increasing rapidly. Thailand is one of the principal exporters. Higher quality standards are possible by an improvement in cassava processing technology. The objectives of this project are to develop technologically superior and economically sound processes for the production of cassava chips and pellets under conditions typical of rural areas in Thailand, to discover and define methods of storage and packaging of chips and pellets, and to make available the results from this research to Thai and other Asian manufacturers.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /FEED PROCESSING/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /PACKAGING/ /STORAGE/

\$ 16800 12 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

740019 (AFNS)

105

CROPPING SYSTEMS (BANGLADESH) - PHASE I

A 3 1/2 year program on cropping systems at the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) will begin by gathering firsthand data on current cropping systems and, on the basis of these, developing improved practices and systems which can be recommended for adoption by farmers. The objective of this project is to increase food production in Bangladesh by introducing and testing new cropping systems, evaluating economically these cropping systems, and developing more efficient year round land use systems for different agroclimatic zones.

/CROPPING SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CLIMATE/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 418200 48 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

740020 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (KENYA)

In Kenya, the demand for forest products has been growing at about the same rate as the demand for food. As the area of highly productive forest land has been decreasing, it will be necessary to meet the increasing demand by establishing forest plantations on less fertile land on which there will be less competition with agriculture. The objectives of this project are to investigate tree species which will grow on dry and marginal lands unsuitable for agriculture, to study the most practical silvicultural techniques for these sites, and to undertake preliminary economic analysis of the most promising species for the production of various forest products.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /TREE SPECIES/ /SILVICULTURE/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /FORESTRY/

\$ 199500 48 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, NAIROBI, KENYA

740021 (HS)

ALTERNATIVE WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS (TANZANIA)

This project will enable the National Scientific Research Council, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to adapt a waste-disposal system known as the "compost toilet" (which relies on the organic decomposition of human waste and organic kitchen refuse) to tropical conditions and climate using indigenous materials and study traditional waste-disposal for comparison.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /SANITATION/

\$ 228872 30 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

740023 (AFNS)**SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project created a sorghum research team that worked on the collection and evaluation of indigenous sorghum cultivars, and intercrossed the best with exotic elite varieties, in order to obtain better combinations of yield and quality. Phase II will collect, classify, and screen the valuable indigenous sorghum germ plasm for its suitability as breeding material in better Ethiopian sorghums, screen and test improved sorghums in the various ecological zones of Ethiopia, expand studies on crop agronomy, initiate trials conducted by farmers in their own fields, develop resistant varieties and crop protection technology to control pests and diseases, and develop a test cooking and quality control facility.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /AGRONOMY/ /CEREALS/ /CROP YIELD/
/WEED CONTROL/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 560000 36 months COMPLETED

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

740026 (AFNS)**WINTER TRITICALE (GUELPH) - PHASE I**

Recent research at Guelph indicates that winter triticale has higher yield potential than spring triticale, as is the case with other cereal species. At present, researchers are developing crosses between winter and spring triticales to combine the best genes of the two types and create greater genetic diversity. The objective of this project is to grow and select the highest yielding winter triticales.

/TRITICALE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CLIMATE/ /CROP YIELD/

\$ 15000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

740028 (IS)**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE - PHASE I**

The objective of this project was to establish the International Education Reporting Service (IERS) that would identify, collect, process, and disseminate information about new discoveries in education and, at the same time, sponsor new studies to fill gaps in existing documentation. Under project 760167 IERS was granted a second phase of funding to expand its documentary data base, locate existing but unpublished information, and continue the publication of existing products.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /EDUCATION/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION
DISSEMINATION/ /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/

\$ 130000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR EDUCATION (IBE), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

LAND RECLAMATION (SUDAN)

In the Sudan, it is estimated that one-third of the irrigable lands is lost every 10 years by desert creep. It has been suggested that perhaps tree shelterbelts could protect land and agricultural crops from dry winds and desert creep. The objectives of this project are to investigate the best design of shelterbelts which will protect land and crops, to examine the differences in yield and quality of various agricultural crops when grown under sheltered and unsheltered conditions, and to make an evaluation of the economics of land reclamation and desert farming under protective tree plantations.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /FORESTRY/ /AFFORESTATION/ /LAND RECLAMATION/ /ARID ZONE/ /CLIMATE/
/WATER REQUIREMENTS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /SILVICULTURE/ /CROP
PROTECTION/

\$ 165000 60 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

740031 (IS)

GRAIN LEGUME INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE I

The objective of this project was to enable the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) to establish a specialized information centre on cowpeas and other grain legumes. The Grain Legume Information Centre (GLIC) would draw on the entire resources of ITTA. Its activities included a literature collection and bibliographic work, a newsletter, and workshops. The regular newsletter includes contributions from grain legume workers around the world. It outlines recent research results and current problems, announces newly released cultivars and outbreaks of diseases and pests, and provides similar up-to-date information.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /COWPEAS/ /LEGUMES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/

\$ 248700 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

740032 (SS)

RURAL URBAN MIGRATION (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

This project, conducted by the Rural-Urban Economics Research Committee of the University of Papua New Guinea and the Papua New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University, seeks to investigate the nature, causes, and economic effects of population moves from the villages to the towns of Papua New Guinea. Within the overall objectives of investigating the nature, causes, and economic effects of rural-urban migration, the research is concentrated on the problem of unemployment. The information obtained from the studies will help planners with their developmental schemes.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /EMPLOYMENT/

\$ 34000 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

740033 (HS)

108

WATER TREATMENT PLANT (PERU)

Equipment used in developing country water-treatment plants must be imported from developed countries, which leads to an increase in the overall costs of the treatment plants. The El Imperial treatment plant in Peru is typical of other plants in developing countries in this respect. The objective of this project is to evaluate the performance of the Imperial water-treatment plant and determine what modifications are needed and which construction and operational costs can further be reduced.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 14700 15 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

740034 (SS)

DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN CANADA

In order to further the cause of development, this project will undertake to identify and describe selected development projects in Canada that might be of interest to development workers in less developed countries, to identify and describe training programs for development workers, to prepare a glossary and definitions list pertaining to development activities, and to compile a list of human resources involved in successful development projects in Canada.

/DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL/ - /DIRECTORY/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/

\$ 9400 6 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, CANADA

740036 (SS)

AGROECONOMIC RICE RESEARCH NETWORK

This project is an outgrowth of an earlier project investigating the impact of rice farming changes, which brought together social scientists from six Asian countries to gather and analyze information on the changes taking place on farms as a result of the introduction of new rice technology. This research identified an important gap in knowledge of the factors influencing the rate of adoption and the efficiency in the use of modern inputs to rice production. The objectives of this project are to identify the critical factors which limit productivity and to find means of dealing with these constraints.

/RICE/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 600000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

740040 (AFNS)

COMPOSITE FLOURS (MANITOBA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project was initiated in order to develop a technology which would permit replacements of wheat flour by sorghum, millet, maize, and triticale flours or by cassava starch. A mechanical development process has been designed and shown to be an effective and practical method of producing acceptable bread from composite flour. The objective of this second phase project is to determine the effect of flours from different varieties of cereal grains, and of cassava flour and starch from various sources, upon the quality of bread made by the system of mechanical development of composite flours.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /FLOUR/ /CEREALS/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /MAIZE/ /TRITICALE/ /CASSAVA/
/LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /BREAD/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 9300 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CANADA

740046 (AFNS)

109

CASSAVA (MALAYSIA)

The Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) serves as a central organization to undertake technical, economic, and sociological research on agricultural production. In the past, research on cassava has been mainly agronomic in nature with some work on the selection of cultivars and promising seedlings. Very little research on cassava breeding has been carried out. This project will enable MARDI to evaluate and select existing varieties of cassava for high yield, disease and pest resistance and high starch content, to identify and evaluate superior imported germ plasm both directly and when crossed with locally cultivated varieties, and to develop sound agronomic practices.

/CASSAVA/ - /ROOT CROPS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /FEED/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /FERTILIZERS/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 363100 48 months COMPLETED

-MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI), SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

740047 (AFNS)

CASSAVA (NIGERIA) - PHASE I

Nigeria is the fourth largest producer of cassava in the world. The animal feed industry in West Africa is rudimentary and in order to develop it effectively it is necessary to determine the economic feasibility of using specific feed components in animal rations. The objectives of this project are to determine the most appropriate protein sources for making animal rations with a cassava energy component and to establish economic guidelines which would determine the practicality of using cassava as a component of animal feed rations.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /CATTLE/
/SWINE/ /POULTRY/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 114100 32 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF IFE, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA

740049 (AFNS)

ALFA (TUNISIA)

The uses of alfa grass are numerous. It has been used in papermaking, as a source of animal feed, basketmaking, and in rug matting. Despite the usefulness of alfa, very little research has been conducted in the selection and improvement of the grass. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the feasibility of growing alfa grass in marginal areas where food crops do not thrive and to develop simple mechanical machines for harvesting it.

/ALFA/ - /GRASSES/ /FEED/ /PAPER/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT PRODUCTION/
/CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /HARVESTING/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /PLANT ECOLOGY/

\$ 204800 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON FORESTRY RESEARCH (INRF), ARIANA, TUNISIA

740053 (AFNS)**CROPPING SYSTEMS (IRRI) - PHASE I**

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) study is concerned with multiple cropping systems in the monsoon regions of Asia where rice is the predominant crop. The purpose is to supplement rice production with additional food crops and thereby increase the income and the nutritional well being of rural peoples. The objectives of this project are to expand the present cropping systems research program, to further develop and test new and improved cropping systems capable of increasing the production and nutritional quality of food, and to develop a network of multiple cropping research stations.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /RICE/ /AGRONOMY/ /MAIZE/
/MUNG BEANS/ /LEGUMES/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /SORGHUM/ /COWPEAS/ /SOYBEANS/ /GROUNDNUTS/
/VEGETABLES/ /PEST CONTROL/ /WEED CONTROL/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /FERTILIZERS/
/NUTRITION/ /TOMATOES/ /EGGPLANT/ /CABBAGE/ /CLIMATE/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/

\$ 1303760 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

740054 (AFNS)**VARIETAL SCREENING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I**

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has been conducting research into the characteristics desirable in the crops which are to be interplanted or grown in rotation with rice in various multiple cropping systems in Asia. The objectives of this project are to conduct a screening program for varieties of maize, sorghum, mung bean, soybean, eggplant, tomato, and sweet potato, in order to evaluate genotypes of these crops for characteristics suited to multiple cropping systems in Asia, and to test the most promising genotypes in several agroclimatic zones.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/ /LEGUMES/
/CEREALS/ /SOYBEANS/ /EGGPLANT/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /TOMATOES/ /MUNG BEANS/ /VEGETABLES/
/CLIMATE/

\$ 288000 48 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

740055 (SS)**PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE IN ASIA**

There has been a rapid expansion of public corporations in developing countries. However, the functioning of public enterprises has been plagued by serious management and economic problems. The questions involved in understanding these problems have now become a top priority item in many developing countries of the world. The objectives of this project are to enable several developing countries to describe the economically relevant behaviour of their public enterprises so that they can make concrete policy recommendations for bringing actual behaviour into closer conformity with the ideal.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 495160 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-KOREA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (KDI), SEOUL, KOREA

-DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES (DAP), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

-BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (BIDS), DACCA, BANGLADESH

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (NIDA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (NIM), COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

-BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (BPE), NEW DELHI, INDIA

-INVESTMENT ADVISORY CENTRE OF PAKISTAN (IACP), KARACHI, PAKISTAN

-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES CENTRE (ISC), KATHMANDU, NEPAL

740056 (AFNS)

111

CASSAVA (INDIA)

India's cassava industry is supported by the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI) which is the largest national research institute devoted solely to root crops. Financial restraints have necessitated most of the past cassava research work being conducted at the station. There is now a need and desire both to get this work to the farmer and to link CTCRI scientists more closely with other institutions. The objectives of this project are to strengthen and broaden the cassava research capacity of CTCRI and to establish techniques for making cassava research findings available to small farmers.

/CASSAVA/ - /ROOT CROPS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /FEED/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /NUTRITION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /STORAGE/
/FOOD PROCESSING/

\$ 361000 36 months COMPLETED

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

740058 (AFNS)

SEMI-ARID CROPS (THAILAND)

Rice is the main crop of farmers in semi-arid Thailand and during the rainy season paddy rice covers much of the cultivated land of the region. Only one-fifth of the land is devoted to various rainfed upland crops such as kenaf, cassava, and sorghum. The objectives of this project are to develop varieties of sorghum, soybeans, and peanuts, which can be adapted to the regional environment and which will be compatible when grown in association with each other and to develop agronomic methods for the cultivation of sorghum, soybeans, and peanuts.

/LEGUMES/ /SORGHUM/ - /SOYBEANS/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/INTERCROPPING/ /ARID ZONE/ /DROUGHT/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 357500 60 months ACTIVE

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

740060 (AFNS)

CASSAVA NUTRITION (THAILAND) - PHASE I

Thailand is the largest exporter of cassava products for animal feed, but the quality of exported material varies considerably. It has been suggested that the value of the raw material would be increased if a quality control mechanism were in operation. The first part of this project seeks to relate quality to feed value in different types of Thai export material. The second part of this project will study the technological and economic aspects of using cassava products for the domestic animal feed industry in Thailand.

/FEED/ - /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /CASSAVA/ /POULTRY/ /SWINE/ /ROOT CROPS/
/BIOCHEMISTRY/ /QUALITY CONTROL/

\$ 153300 36 months COMPLETED

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

740061 (HS)

112

FERTILITY REGULATION RESEARCH (INDIA)

Results from a seminar held in July 1974 led the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to conclude that one priority area needing field research was the safety and effectiveness of the female contraceptive method of tubal ligation and its place in fertility regulation strategies: tubal sterilization, vasectomies, and other sterilization procedures are included in the Indian family planning program. The objectives of this project are to study the mortality/morbidity rates in women undergoing tubal sterilization procedures and to carry out comparative evaluations of abdominal and vaginal sterilization.

/TUBAL LIGATION/ - /STERILITY/ /MORBIDITY/ /MORTALITY/ /PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS/

\$ 273285 24 months COMPLETED

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (ICMR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

740062 (SS)

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS I)

The Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is a regional organization of individual economists, demographers, and other scholars involved in policy-oriented research into the problems of employment and human resource utilization in Asia. CAMS seeks to promote research on the problems of labour use, manpower training, and income distribution, and develop ways to improve the effectiveness of the dissemination of its research results to policymakers. The objective of this project is to discover a set of policies for increasing employment and, at the same time, to improve the distribution of income.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /MANPOWER PLANNING/ /EMPLOYMENT POLICY/ /TRADE POLICY/

\$ 32000 12 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

740066 (SS)

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (INDONESIA)

The Government of Indonesia, in its efforts to accelerate agricultural production, has recognized irrigation as a key factor and realizes that to effectively set up an irrigation system for the whole country, it must consider not only the traditional methods but also the adaptation of new approaches to suit the existing conditions. The objectives of this project are to study traditional irrigation systems in specific localities in Central Bali and Java, to analyze the factors that enhance or impede the introduction of new irrigation systems, and to make recommendations to policymakers and administrators regarding the best approaches for providing irrigation to rice farmers.

/IRRIGATION/ - /RICE/

\$ 9200 9 months COMPLETED

-SATYA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, SALATIGA, INDONESIA

740067 (SS)

113

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH TRAINING (INDONESIA)

Indonesia, a country of 120 million people, has vast potential wealth. To tap the country's resources, however, trained manpower is needed. At this time, Indonesia lacks the human resources needed for its development. The objectives of this project are to support a research training program on urban dynamics at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia, in order to enhance the development of social sciences in Indonesia by providing research training opportunities to potential social science professionals and practitioners in that country.

/TRAINING/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /URBANIZATION/

\$ 227000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

740068 (SS)

DISINCENTIVE STUDY (SINGAPORE)

Examples of incentives for adopting family planning include providing a bonus for use of contraceptives or for remaining nonpregnant. Singapore has seen the need to increase demand for family planning through the use of economic disincentives, such as paid maternity leave limited to the first birth only and priority points for Housing Development Board flats given to families with two children or less. In order to determine the feasibility of using disincentives, attempts will be made to assess couples' opinions about the disincentive measures with regard to their own fertility and to determine whether their neighbours and relatives would limit fertility because of these measures.

/FAMILY SIZE/ - /POPULATION POLICY/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 43000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

740069 (SS)

ECIEL - ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

The Collaborative Economic Research Centre of Latin America (ECIEL) was established as a collaborative research program undertaking comparative studies on Latin American economic development and integration, designed to be useful to regional policymakers. At an ECIEL seminar, 20 of the 28 ECIEL institutions agreed to participate in a major study in the field of education and development. This project will enable ECIEL to investigate the relations between education and the economic and social development of their respective countries.

/ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 125000 48 months ACTIVE

-STUDY GROUP ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN LATIN AMERICA (ECIEL), RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

740070 (IS)**AGRIS CENTRAL PROCESSING (FAO)**

AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) enables an inventory of the world's current agricultural literature to be compiled from the bibliographic records input by participating countries. The products - a printed bibliography and a magnetic tape - can be used as the basis for various specialized information services to people who need agricultural information. This provides developing countries with easy access to information that otherwise they would not obtain. AGRIS was designed as a computer-based system. This project established a small unit within the AGRIS coordinating centre that accepted developing-country records on worksheets and converted them to machine readable form for input to the AGRIS computer.

/AGRIS/ - /DATA PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DATA BANKS/
/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 170800 24 months COMPLETED

-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO), ROME, ITALY

740071 (HS)**RED CROSS SOCIETIES**

The objective of this project is to enable the League of Red Cross Societies to undertake a comprehensive study of their role in society today. Specifically, the League will attempt to determine the present image, status, tasks, and cooperation of all Red Cross bodies, look into the division of work between national societies and public authorities, determine if the role of the Red Cross in the community today is what it ought to be, and assess the future role of the Red Cross.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS/

\$ 10000 12 months COMPLETED

-LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

740074 (AFNS)**ROOT CROPS (PHILIPPINES)**

In the Philippines, root crops are an important source of food, feed, and industrial products because of their high yield potential and versatility in use. The most important root crops are sweet potato, cassava, and taro. The objective of this project is to expand root crops use by establishing a national research network for varietal improvement; screening and testing; providing information on the present status of the root crop industry; and adapting, modifying, and developing new technologies, products, and uses as a means of increasing root crop use.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 337500 48 months ACTIVE

-PHILIPPINES COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH (PCARR), LOS BANOS,
PHILIPPINES

740079 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

Fish is one of the most important animal protein foods available for human consumption in many Asian countries. Southeast Asia possesses fishery resources yet many people in this region suffer from protein malnutrition. At a workshop held in Bangkok, it was established that an inadequate level of fish-processing technology contributes to the underuse of available fisheries resources. The objectives of this project are to develop economical dryers and smoking facilities for fish and to develop procedures for the handling, packaging, and storage of fish.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FISH/ /FOOD PROCESSING/

\$ 82100 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

740080 (AFNS)

LEGUME PROCESSING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

In the Philippines, a technology is needed for the milling of cowpeas and grain legumes and the preparation of acceptable foods. The objectives of the project are to determine the milling characteristics of food legumes as well as the performance of different dehulling and milling equipment, to study the use of legume flours in traditional foods as well as in new foods, and to identify physiochemical factors involved in the proper processing and use of food legumes.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /NUTRITION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FLOUR/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 21000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

740082 (HS)

RURAL HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (HAITI) - PHASE I

In order to find the least expensive and most effective ways of delivering health services to rural areas on a nationwide scale, the Family Health Branch (FHB) of the Haitian Ministry of Population and Public Health plans to undertake a 3-year demonstration program on health and population for rural areas. This project will aid in the implementation of that program, which aims to decrease morbidity and mortality rates, decrease the number of unplanned births, and develop a group of trained personnel able to investigate Haiti's public health and population problems.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 233000 36 months COMPLETED

-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION OF HAITI, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

740087 (AFNS)**INTERCROPPING (TANZANIA) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project conducted research into soils and soil fertility, crop production, weed control, crop physiology, microbiology, pests and diseases, plant breeding of several crops, grain storage, and food preparation in interaction with local farmers. The objectives of phase II are to study the productivity of various crop combinations at various plant populations and under differing fertility levels and rainfall areas, to develop varieties of sorghum and millet suited to grow in crop mixtures, and develop more productive legumes and satisfactory crop protection systems.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/CLIMATE/ /CONSTRAINTS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CROP
PROTECTION/

\$ 597000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

740088 (SS)**FEMALE LITERACY / FERTILITY (TURKEY)**

Improving the literacy rate of women in the rural areas is viewed by Turkish authorities as an important factor in reducing the fertility rate: the level of education and fertility are often negatively correlated and high population growth rates are often associated with low literacy rates. The reasons for low literacy are economic, cultural, social, and physical, but it is not clear in what ways these constraints operate. The Institution for Population Studies proposes to examine the problem of low primary school enrolment in rural Turkey and determine why rural women remain illiterate when primary education is free and compulsory.

/LITERACY/ - /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /ATTITUDES/ /SCHOOLING/ /ATTENDANCE/

\$ 66800 18 months COMPLETED

-HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY

740090 (SS)**MICROECONOMICS OF FERTILITY (THAILAND)**

A policy of voluntary family planning depends on the social and economic organization of family life and how children contribute to family welfare and economic security. Little is known about family budgets or the incorporation of children into social and economic life in rural Thailand. This project will study these issues by carrying out a pilot observational study of household budgets, developing a questionnaire which will allow an analysis of family budgets, and assess the perceived costs and benefits of children related to family budgets.

/FAMILY BUDGET/ - /CHILDREN/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 27600 18 months COMPLETED

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

740091 (SS)

117

COMMITTEE FOR COMPARATIVE BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON POPULATION (CCBSP)

The Committee for Comparative Behavioural Studies on Population (CCBSP) was formed to enable social scientists interested in the social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour to have a common ground for discussion of research priorities and involvement of colleagues in collaborative research. This project will expand the activities of the CCBSP enabling it to develop an inventory of individuals and institutional resources in Asia involved in behavioural research on population and describe significant research topics.

/BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES/ - /POPULATION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 24000 24 months COMPLETED

-COMMITTEE FOR COMPARATIVE BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON POPULATION (CCBSP), SEOUL, KOREA

740092 (HS)

FERTILITY RESEARCH (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE I

Results obtained from fertility research studies applicable to one region do not necessarily apply to another, especially where religious and cultural differences dictate family planning policy and contraceptive choice. Therefore, it is important that research related to fertility regulation methods be conducted by centres in developing regions. The objectives of this project are to identify, organize, and execute research projects of common interest in the field of human reproduction, and to establish a secretariat to collect and collate data and administer matters related to activities of the network.

/FERTILITY/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 263600 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, INDONESIA

740093 (SS)

POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE II

In order to understand the role of population variables on development policies, the Social Research Program on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL) promotes research on the interrelationships between socioeconomic factors and population variables. This project will enable PISPAL to formulate theories and methodologies for population policy research appropriate to Latin America, expand knowledge relevant to population policy research, and improve communication among institutions interested in this field.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /METHODOLOGY/

\$ 500000 36 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (CLACSO), MEXICO, MEXICO

740094 (HS)**COMMUNITY CONTRACEPTIVE DISTRIBUTION (THAILAND)**

Thailand's family planning has been constrained due to limited health resources and limited health workers, including physicians. The objectives of this project are to determine alternative methods of distribution of contraceptives by using village volunteers, the characteristics of the most effective type of village volunteers, the total number of new family planning acceptors resulting from this new approach per year, and the annual cost per acceptor in this project.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /VOLUNTEERS/

\$ 42500 24 months COMPLETED

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

740096 (SS)**RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KENYA)**

Rural development efforts in Kenya initially followed the usual format of nationally planned programs largely initiated and directed by centrally appointed officials at the local level. But conflicts soon began to appear between local involvement and central planning and direction. Local government initiative tended to be out of line with government policies and the introduction of local programs tended to preempt the rationale for existing government programs. In order to remedy this situation, this project will enable the University of Nairobi's Institute of Development Studies to study the aspect of local involvement in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programs in Kenya.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /DECISION MAKING/ /LEADERSHIP/ /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/

\$ 48600 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

740098 (HS)**TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (ZAIRE)**

This project will allow the National Research and Development Board, Kinshasa, Zaire, to do an analysis of traditional medicine in rural and urban settings in an effort to provide a base for integrating traditional medicine with other health services.

/TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /MEDICINE/

\$ 183700 18 months COMPLETED

-SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KINSHASA, ZAIRE

740102 (SS)**SUGAR CO-OPS/FAMILY CHANGE (PERU)**

Structural, social, and economic changes are important factors in the transition from high to low fertility. Investigations in the developing areas that seek to understand the processes involved normally have employed only contraceptive knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) fertility surveys which concentrate on the individual. The objective of this project is to develop hypotheses on the likely effects of recent structural change on family formation in a large sugar plantation that was recently converted from private ownership to a cooperative and to examine possible mechanisms through which social change has influenced fertility.

/FERTILITY/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 61000 15 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDY CENTRE (CEPD), LIMA, PERU

740103 (SS)**MIGRATIONS/PUBLICATION/CCRP**

This grant enabled the CCRP (Regional Population Centre) to publish Volumes I (Latin America) and II (Colombia) on Policies Relating to Migration, Urbanization and Distribution of the Population. These documents were a contribution to scientific research on the causes and consequences of migrations and to the development of appropriate population policies.

/MIGRATIONS/

\$ 6500 6 months COMPLETED

-REGIONAL POPULATION CENTRE (CCRP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

740104 (SS)**NEW VILLAGE MOVEMENT (KOREA)**

In order to stimulate rural development, the Government of Korea has initiated the New Village Movement programs. These programs are intended to motivate people to remain in the villages, rather than migrate to the cities where rates of unemployment are high, by providing housing and employment in rural areas. This project will enable Seoul National University to evaluate these development programs through experiments in selected villages.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /VILLAGES/ /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/

\$ 66000 24 months COMPLETED

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

740107 (AFNS)**DROUGHT RESISTANCE (LAVAL) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project was set up at Laval University, Quebec City, in support of a sorghum breeding project at Bambey in Senegal. The objectives were to assess differences in drought resistance and tolerance shown by various cultivars of sorghum at different stages of growth, especially during the critical stages of bud initiation and flowering. This phase will continue the research and extend these methods to pearl millet.

/MILLET/ /SORGHUM/ - /DROUGHT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /ARID ZONE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 154900 24 months COMPLETED

-LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

740108 (IS)**SEISMIC MAP OF ETHIOPIA**

Ethiopia is a country that experiences many earthquakes. The Ministry of Public Works recognized that it must develop building codes appropriate to the different earthquake prone regions of the country. The objective of this project was to prepare a seismic map of the country in order to locate the regions of greater and lesser seismicity.

/CARTOGRAPHY/ - /MAPPING/ /EARTHQUAKES/ /SEISMS/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 25700 18 months COMPLETED

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

740112 (IS)

120

DEVSIIS FEASIBILITY STUDY

The creation of DEVSIIS (Development Sciences Information System) was a breakthrough in building a system that would provide information for policymaking and planning related to the social and economic aspects of development. The objectives of this project were to permit convening several meetings of the DEVSIIS Steering Committee, to create a Study Team that would investigate the feasibility and design of DEVSIIS for a 6-month period, and permit the contracting out to specialized organizations of certain data-gathering and research tasks.

/DEVSIIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL SCIENCES/

\$ 220000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO), PARIS, FRANCE

-INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

740113 (AFNS)**OYSTER CULTURE (SABAH)**

Oysters, cockles, and mussels are widely consumed in Asia, but only in the more temperate countries (Japan, Taiwan, and Korea) is their industrial production significant. Thus, the consumer demand for oysters is largely unsatisfied in other countries, though the gathering of wild oysters is a widespread practice. The objectives of this project are to locate the best areas for oyster culture, to develop practical and economical methods of oyster production, to establish a seed supply station, and to train fishermen in oyster culture.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /OYSTERS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /SHELLFISH/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /MARKETING/ /LEGISLATION/

\$ 105600 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, SABAH, MALAYSIA

740115 (HS)**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN POPULATION (ICARP) - PHASE II**

The International Committee for Applied Research in Population (ICARP) established the first continuous collaboration among researchers and administrators of 10 major country family planning programs. No previous mechanism existed for regional intercommunication or for international sharing between the research administration sides. The objectives of this project are to identify research leads that could be applied to population/family planning programs, to pursue each lead to a clear result, and to exchange information on ongoing research projects.

/POPULATION/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 260000 24 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

740117 (SS)**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (PACIFIC ISLANDS)**

A distribution system is the flow of commodities from point of production to the final purchaser. It generates income, redistributes wealth, and creates substantial employment. In the Pacific Islands, the distribution system is dominated by nonnative peoples, and it has been suggested that the participation of native peoples would accelerate socioeconomic development. The objectives of this project are to research existing distributive systems, assess the economic role of native and nonnative peoples in these systems, and describe government policies toward native involvement in the systems.

/DISTRIBUTION NETWORK/ - /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/

\$ 160000 30 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
 -UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SUVA, FIJI
 -AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

740118 (SS)**INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE - PHASE I**

The objectives of this project are to enable the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), based in Washington D.C., USA, to identify through research the constraints to the improved production, consumption, and availability of food stuffs throughout the world; to determine what actions can be taken to alleviate these constraints by changes in policies and programs relating to the production, trade, and distribution of food; and to disseminate the results of any research findings to governments and organizations, with promising options open for dealing with constraints, and with the probable consequences of alternative actions.

/FOOD POLICY/ - /FOOD SUPPLY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /RESEARCH CENTRES/

\$ 2250000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI), WASHINGTON D.C., USA

740119 (AFNS)**OROBANCHE CONTROL (ALAD) - PHASE I**

Orobanche is a parasitic weed that attacks field beans, lentils, potatoes, and tomatoes. The objective of this project is to test a synthetic dormancy breaker that would artificially stimulate Orobanche and cause the seeds to germinate while the land is fallow. Without a host, the Orobanche seedlings would soon die and thus the seed load in the soil would be either eliminated or greatly reduced.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /OROBANCHE/ /BEANS/ /LEGUMES/ /POTATOES/ /TOMATOES/

\$ 48000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

740120 (AFNS)**POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND)**

In Thailand, the most common method of grain drying is sun drying, but much spoilage occurs because this method is effective only during seasons of warm, clear, and dry weather. Local availability of drying facilities would not only reduce spoilage losses during storage but could also promote increased production by making more practicable double cropping in irrigated areas where the off-season crop is harvested in humid weather. The objectives of this project are to analyze the rice postproduction system in Thailand, identify the nature of grain drying problems, study and test the performance of batch and bin dryers, and determine the optimum conditions of drying.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/ /STORAGE/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/

\$ 78000 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, THAILAND

740121 (AFNS)**WET PADI HANDLING (MALAYSIA)**

In Malaysia more than 1 million acres of land are devoted to rice cropping, and more than 20% of the working population is engaged in padi cultivation. During the rainy period, harvesting is delayed and the harvested padi cannot be moved fast enough to the drying plants, due in large part to the inability of the transportation system to handle it. This project will explore the cleaning of freshly harvested wet padi and flash-drying of the grain in order to develop effective methods of handling wet grain at the farm level to increase the time grain may be held before final drying with minimal loss.

/RICE/ - /DRYING/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 96300 24 months ACTIVE

-MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI), SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

740122 (AFNS)**POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (SINGAPORE) - PHASE I**

In order to meet the country's great demand for rice, and ensure security in supplies, Singapore stockpiles 90,000 tons of milled rice sufficient for 6-8 months. The Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) wishes to detect the major causes of storage losses in milled rice and find means of reducing grain losses and minimizing costs incurred in storing the rice. The objectives of this project are to determine traditional storage conditions which affect the shelf life of milled rice, to develop an economic system of bag storage of milled rice, and to test this alternative storage system under varying conditions to ensure the adoption of the best system by industries in Singapore.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/

\$ 38000 24 months COMPLETED

-SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SISIR), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

740123 (AFNS)

123

POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (INDONESIA) - PHASE I

The short supply of rice in Indonesia has been attributed to postproduction losses incurred by inefficient traditional handling and protection practices. The processing technology involved in harvesting, threshing, drying, storage, and milling varies according to farm conditions and appears to have been a subject of very little research. The objectives of this project are to identify processes and equipment applicable to the components of the postharvest system, to modify the most promising equipment to meet local requirements, and to evaluate the performance of the most satisfactory equipment and the acceptance of the improved technology by the farmers.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /STORAGE/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /ATTITUDES/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 200000 36 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL LOGISTICS AGENCY (BULOG), JAKARTA, INDONESIA

740124 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

The National Grains Authority (NGA) is charged with the responsibility of introducing more efficient systems for harvesting, threshing, shelling, drying, storage, milling, packaging, marketing, and postharvest handling of rice, maize, and other grains and their by-products. The objectives of this project are to undertake comparative field tests on existing harvesters, threshers, dryers, single pass rice mills and storage bins suitable for small and medium size farms and villages; to identify the different factors affecting milling yield and quality of milled rice; to investigate methods for bulk storage; and to develop procedures for constructing and distributing the devices and machines which are developed.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /RICE/ /HARVESTING/ /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/

\$ 241000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

-NATIONAL GRAINS AUTHORITY (NGA), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

740128 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (UPPER VOLTA/IITA) - PHASE I

In Africa, cowpeas have not reached their full potential as a cheap, reliable, and locally grown foodstuff. Researchers from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Ministry of Rural Development will be cooperating in a program to improve and adapt cowpeas for the drier regions of Upper Volta. They will be looking at plant varieties that resist drought and insects, yield well, and have acceptable cooking and eating qualities.

/LEGUMES/ - /COWPEAS/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /INTERCROPPING/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /ARID ZONE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 259100 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

740130 (SS)**TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDY (CENTRAL AMERICA)**

Science and technology contribute to development objectives by providing economic growth, employment, and the effective use of local scientific and technological resources. The objectives of this project are to enable the Central American Institute for Research and Industrial Technology (ICAITA, Guatemala) to identify the factors that affect technology decisions in order to identify the role that technology plays within the Central American region and to design a series of technology policies that would contribute to national and regional development goals.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 549500 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL PLANIFICATION COUNCIL, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

-NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

-CENTRAL BANK OF NICARAGUA, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND POLITICAL ECONOMY, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

740132 (AFNS)**SORGHUM (CIMMYT) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project selected and bred low temperature-tolerant sorghum, and extended, classified, and maintained a germ-plasm bank of these sorghum varieties to be transferred to an ICRISAT station in Africa. The objectives of phase II are to develop cultivars and populations with a dependable degree of cool tolerance, early maturity, wide adaptation, disease resistance and tolerance to bird damage, and to make available improved germ-plasm to breeders in national programs.

/SORGHUM/ - /CLIMATE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 124700 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTRE (CIMMYT), MEXICO, MEXICO

740133 (IS)**COMMUNICATION RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION (CIESPAL)**

This project allowed for the collection, indexing, and abstracting of about 1000 major studies dealing with communication science as it relates to Latin America. A large proportion of the documentation was held at the University of Wisconsin, which assisted with the collection and processing. The collection and analysis of the literature will enable researchers to evaluate the status of communications research in Latin America and to set priorities for future research.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/

\$ 74450 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN COMMUNICATION IN LATIN AMERICA (CIESPAL), QUITO, ECUADOR

-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WISCONSIN, USA

740134 (SS)

125

CARIBBEAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES - PHASE I

Studies carried out in many parts of the developing world over the past 5 to 10 years have shown how the transfer of foreign technology is directly related to many development issues, such as patterns of economic growth, employment, income distribution, and growth of local technical capabilities. Very little research has been carried out on these issues as they pertain to small countries. The objective of this project is to examine the ways in which technology has been transferred into the Commonwealth Caribbean, to assess the effects of this transfer, and to suggest ways in which the economic and social benefits can be maximized and the direct and indirect costs minimized.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 302549 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

-UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

740135 (IS)

ERTS (SUDAN)

Geographic data collected by satellites can be used to produce maps for development purposes. This method is particularly appropriate to developing countries where the detailed mapping of vast areas by conventional techniques would be impossibly time-consuming and expensive. This project assisted in the establishment of a Sudanese centre to use the data collected by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), by providing for the training of five persons and the preparation of thematic maps.

/CARTOGRAPHY/ - /REMOTE SENSING/ /MAPPING/ /COMMUNICATION SATELLITES/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/

\$ 180678 18 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

740136 (IS)

ERTS: DESAGUADERO RIVER (BOLIVIA)

This project enabled the Natural Resources Satellite Technology Program (PSTRN), a research unit of the Bolivian Geographical Service, to prepare a series of thematic maps on the physical resources (regional and mineral geology, geomorphology, hydrology, and soils) of the Desaguadero River area of Bolivia, which is located between the provinces of La Paz and Oruro. The thematic maps resulting from this research will serve for the overall development of this part of the Bolivian Altiplano.

/CARTOGRAPHY/ - /MAPPING/ /REMOTE SENSING/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /COMMUNICATION SATELLITES/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 70089 12 months COMPLETED

-NATURAL RESOURCES SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (PSTRN), LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

740137 (IS)

126

INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (SITI)

Bolivia has many small- and medium-sized industries, mostly located in the capital city of La Paz. The industrialists owning them often require different kinds of scientific and technological information to develop and improve their activities. The objectives of this project were to enable the Industrial Technical Information Service (SITI) to provide industries with scientific and technological information needed to increase efficiency and productivity and improve manufacturing methods so as to refine the quality of products. The model for the system developed was based upon the experience by the Technical Information Service of the National Research Council of Canada.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/
/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION/

\$ 49500 12 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND TOURISM, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

740138 (AFNS)

DRYLAND AGRICULTURE (ICARDA)

The International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is being created to serve the arid and semi-arid regions of the Near East and North Africa, an important ecological area whose cropping patterns and farming systems are not covered by any of the international agricultural research centres. This project will complete the final steps to be taken to establish ICARDA and provide it with a Director General and premises and the resources to set in motion its program of work.

/ICARDA/ - /ARID ZONE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH CENTRES/

\$ 550000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

740139 (SS)

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (KOREA)

Korea's growth strategy, which stresses industrialization and export promotion, has led to rapid growth rates - mainly in urban areas of the country, which in turn has led to large migrations from rural areas to cities, which in turn leads to unemployment. Korea's response to this has taken the form of rural development and growth-poles approaches that stress the construction of "industrial parks" in lagging areas, in order to stimulate growth and deflect migration from large cities. The objectives of this project are to make a critical evaluation of industrial parks, and to design a regional development program in Chonju region, using industrial parks as leading growth sectors.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /GROWTH POLES/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 80000 24 months COMPLETED

-KOREA UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

740141 (IS)

127

MICROFORM MASTERLIST (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

The objectives of the Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (SARBICA) are to promote measures for the preservation of the archival holdings of the region, and to simplify the use of archives by making them more accessible. This project will enable SARBICA to compile a master list of Southeast Asian microforms to facilitate the planning and preparation of national microfilming programs, enable national organizations of the region to cooperate with international organizations and institutions outside the region on projects of microfilming Southeast Asian material, and promote research in Southeast Asia.

/MICROFILMS/ - /ARCHIVES/

\$ 33000 24 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES (SARBICA),
PETALING JAYA, MALAYSIA

740142 (AFNS)

TRITICALE (LEBANON)

Recent tests have shown that triticale has potential as a food and feed crop in the Near East and Mediterranean regions. This project will attempt to investigate the optimum methods for growing triticale on both irrigated and rainfed land under a variety of ecological conditions and select and test a wide range of triticale germ plasm in comparison with durum and bread wheat and barley for adaptation; stability; and high yield for food, feed, and fodder production.

/TRITICALE/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED/ /AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /MULTIPLE
CROPPING/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /NUTRITION/ /CEREALS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 107000 24 months COMPLETED

-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT, BEIRUT, LEBANON

740143 (AFNS)

BY-PRODUCTS UTILIZATION (GUATEMALA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project researched the feasibility of using coffee pulp in animal feeds. It was found that caffeine acted as a growth inhibitor but by aging dried coffee pulp, ensiling the pulp before drying, and decaffeinating by water washing, these adverse effects could be reduced. The objectives of phase II are to determine how caffeine impairs the nutritive value of coffee pulp, to develop processing techniques to neutralize nutritional inhibitors, and to test the economic and practical applications of the technology developed during phase I.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /COFFEE/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 285700 36 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

740144 (AFNS)

128

TILAPIA (KENYA)

Tilapia species are one of the most widely cultured fish in the world and are an important source of food, as they are hardy, breed easily, grow rapidly, and have a high quality of flesh. Aquaculture of Tilapia species in Kenya is presently conducted mainly on a small-scale in ponds, dams, and reservoirs. The Government of Kenya hopes to double the consumption of Tilapia, but a hybrid of suitable size must be developed. This project will contribute funds for training, some equipment for field and laboratory use, and new staff and facilities.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH SPECIES/ /TILAPIA/ /REPRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/
/GONADOTROPIN/

\$ 197100 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

740146 (AFNS)

MILKFISH (SEAFDEC) - PHASE I

At present, the milkfish industry is faced with a major constraint - lack of stocking fry to sustain its expansive and intensive requirements. Current supplies are dependent upon traditional methods of capture which are subject to weather conditions. The objectives of the project are to ensure a reliable supply of milkfish, to develop effective feed from local sources for juvenile stages of fish, and to undertake economic studies of aquaculture practices in the Philippines and to assess the effects of innovations arising out of milkfish research at the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC).

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH/ /SHELLFISH/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FEED/

\$ 826000 36 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

740150 (SS)

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS II)

The Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is a regional research and training organization composed of individual economists, demographers, and other scholars involved in policy oriented research. This project will allow the Labour Supply and Education committees of CAMS to conduct research on the relationship of education to employment and to rural-urban migration, and the underutilization of the work force in developing Asian countries. The results of these studies will be useful in developing policies for using the Asian labour force to its fullest potential.

/MANPOWER/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /EDUCATION/ /LABOUR SUPPLY/

\$ 29500 12 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

740153 (AFNS)**CASSAVA (ECUADOR)**

The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Cassava Program has as its objectives the development and field testing of a multidisciplinary methodology to provide information on cassava in order to establish research priorities and government policies. The objectives of this project are to describe the principal cassava cropping systems in Ecuador; to estimate input use, production costs, and returns for each system; and to identify the limiting factors in production and productivity.

/CASSAVA/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH POLICY/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 5578 8 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

740157 (AFNS)**CROPPING SYSTEMS (INDONESIA) - PHASE I**

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has developed a multiple cropping systems research program designed to increase the total productivity and income of small-scale farmers in South and Southeast Asia. The objective of this project is to aid IRRI in the development of cropping systems for rainfed and partially irrigated rice areas under practical conditions and the adaptation of improved cropping systems through cooperative trials in farmers' fields.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MAIZE/ /CASSAVA/ /SORGHUM/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /SOYBEANS/ /GROUND POTATOES/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 230250 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

740159 (AFNS)**GRAIN LEGUME QUALITY (INCAP)**

Beans, cowpeas, and pigeon peas are important legumes in the diets of people in developing countries. For lower income populations of Latin America, it is important that beans, combined with cereals, be eaten frequently in adequate quantities to supply sufficient protein. The objectives of this project are to enable the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) to determine the genetic, agronomic, and environmental effects on protein content and composition of legumes; to identify the physical and biochemical characteristics of various genotypes and phenotypes that affect cooking quality, nutrient availability, and protein quality; and to study the interaction of storage and processing on the nutritive value and quality of formulated and derived foods.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /PROTEINS/ /NUTRITION/ /STORAGE/ /BEANS/ /COWPEAS/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 485000 36 months ACTIVE

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

740160 (AFNS)

130

GRAIN LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE II

In some areas of the Caribbean, pigeon peas are the only locally grown source of vegetable protein. In an effort to increase production of this popular and nutritious foodstuff, the first phase of this project began a program of selection and breeding to improve the plant's yield, disease resistance, and cooking quality. This phase will continue the breeding and development program and test cultivation systems for some of the improved varieties of pigeon peas suitable for farms of various sizes.

/LEGUMES/ - /PIGEON PEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /COWPEAS/ /CROP PRODUCTION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 309500 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

740161 (AFNS)

GRAIN LEGUMES (ICRISAT) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project was initiated in order to develop varieties of chick-pea and pigeon pea that were high yielding, resistant to wilt and blight, determinate, productive, fertilizer responsive, early maturing, and better adapted to the semi-arid tropics. Phase II will attempt to expand this base program by breeding chick-peas and pigeon peas while selecting for high yield, stability of yield, resistance to diseases and pests, and good nutritional value.

/LEGUMES/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /NUTRITION/ /CHICKPEAS/ /PIGEON PEAS/

\$ 998000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD, INDIA

740162 (AFNS)

CASSAVA COOPERATIVE RESEARCH (LATIN AMERICA)

During the past 4 years, progress has been made in improving the productivity and use of cassava crop. High yield potential has been studied, and the effects of, and possible remedies for, the African Mosaic Disease have been studied. The objectives of this project are to encourage and support cooperative cassava research between the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Latin American countries and to encourage intra- and interregional coordination of effort and cooperation among cassava research workers in Latin America.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 448670 48 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

740163 (AFNS)

TRYPANOSOMIASIS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE II

Animal Trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever are two lethal diseases that are caused by protozoal organisms whose transmission and infection of the bovine blood is affected by various external parasites. Phase I of this project showed that the various trypanosome species cause different diseases in cattle. The objective of this phase of the project is to determine the mechanisms by which trypanosomiasis and East Coast fever damage their host.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /TRYPANOSOME/ /THEILERIOSIS/ /PARASITIC DISEASES/ /PARASITOLOGY/ /IMMUNOLOGY/ /CATTLE/

\$ 776700 30 months COMPLETED

-EAST AFRICAN VETERINARY RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (EAVRO), MUGUGA, KENYA

740165 (AFNS)

131

SAVANNA TIMBERS (MALI) - PHASE II

The objective of phase I of this project was to gather knowledge on savanna timber of the sub-Saharan regions in order to use it efficiently to meet the forest product demands of the area. The objectives of phase II are to determine the primary and secondary uses of commercial woods, to determine the processing techniques of commercial woods, and to develop suitable techniques to process savanna timber with a view to achieving optimal output.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /FORESTRY/ /FOREST RESOURCES/ /TIMBER/ /TREE SPECIES/ /FOREST UTILIZATION/

\$ 205700 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

740168 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUME PROCESSING (PRL) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project was initiated to find suitable decorticating equipment to provide adequate dehulling of grains. A simple decorticating machine was identified, tested, and modified to provide a simple abrasive system suitable for debranning sorghum, millets, and cowpeas. The objectives of this phase are to further evaluate simple grain processing equipment and develop procedures suitable for village milling operations in Nigeria for the production of high protein fractions from cowpeas and light-coloured stable cereal flours.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /FLOUR/ /CEREALS/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 44000 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

750001 (AFNS)

ROOT CROPS (UWI) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project evaluated the agro-economic and commercial merits of the University of the West Indies (UWI) cultural package developed for sweet potatoes and yams, continued work on new methods of using root crops as sources of human food and livestock feed, and conducted research on selection, breeding, and growth regulation studies to improve the productivity of root crops in the region. Phase II of this project will attempt to improve the income of the region's root crop farmers by selection of high-yielding clones with good storage characteristics and development and evaluation of new systems to increase the availability and cost reduction of planting material.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /YAM/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CROP PROTECTION/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /PEST CONTROL/

\$ 156100 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

750002 (AFNS)**PASTURE LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project developed several improved grasses and forage legumes. Phase II of this project proposes to undertake research on pasture legumes in the drier parts of the Caribbean under varying conditions and in each of the following countries - Belize - to determine the productivity and pasture quality of local and imported legumes planted in pure stands and combined with grasses, Antigua - to undertake studies on local and imported grasses grown in mixture with pasture legumes, and Trinidad - to study nitrogen fixing relationships of the major pasture legumes developed in Antigua in order to determine associations for different environments.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /LEGUMES/ /GRASSES/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 233400 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

750005 (IS)**OYSTER CULTURE BIBLIOGRAPHY**

This project enabled about 500 bibliographic references to oyster culture in tropical countries to be selected from the collection of a Canadian scientist and to be published as a bibliography. Most of the references are in the journal literature and available through libraries.

/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ - /OYSTER CULTURE/ /SHELLFISH/ /AQUACULTURE/

\$ 4900 6 months COMPLETED

-QUAYLE, DR D.B., NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

750006 (IS)**DEVSIS THESAURUS**

The OECD macrothesaurus - a basic list of social and economic development terms - is widely used by international and national institutions for indexing information about social and economic development. The Development Sciences Information System (DEVSIS), which was being developed, needed a thesaurus of this type to facilitate the participation of a large number of separate organizations all using the same processing methodology. The objectives of this project were to up-date the Macrothesaurus; to examine other thesauri to ensure compatibility between them and a future DEVSIS thesaurus; and to produce versions of a DEVSIS thesaurus in English, French, and Spanish.

/THESAURUS/ - /DEVSIS/

\$ 75000 24 months COMPLETED

-ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD), PARIS, FRANCE

750007 (HS)**STABILIZATION PONDS (PERU)**

The stabilization pond process results in virtual extinction of disease-causing organisms, requires little maintenance and practically no mechanical equipment, and costs about one-tenth as much as conventional techniques. It has already gained acceptance in many Asian countries as a means of disposal of human excreta. The objectives of this project are to study the health implications of reusing pond-treated wastewaters, to study the economic feasibility of treating domestic waste-waters for irrigation purposes, and to evaluate the performance of existing ponds in order to design criteria for ponds in Latin America.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /IRRIGATION/ /FISH CULTURE/

\$ 56040 18 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

750008 (IS)

133

DEVSIIS LATIN AMERICA (PRELIMINARY PHASE)

The function of the Latin American Documentation Centre (CLADES) was to establish in Latin America a cooperative system of economic and social documentation. In order to initiate this program an inventory of all Latin American and Caribbean centres handling economic and social documentation had to be prepared. The objectives of this project are to survey all the primary documentation centres in the region specializing in social and economic development documentation, to assess the capabilities of the national centres for integration into a network of social and economic documentation centres, and to produce, from the data gathered, a directory, magnetic tape file, and manual index of the institutions.

/DEVSIIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION CENTRES/ /DIRECTORY/ /ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/

\$ 272225 20 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL), SANTIAGO, CHILE

750009 (IS)

EDUCATION BIBLIOGRAPHY (WEST INDIES)

In 1970, the Documentation Centre in Education at the University of the West Indies (UWI) compiled a bibliography of Caribbean education materials. The purpose of this project was to enable the Documentation Centre to make a final compilation, edit and publish the lists then available only on cards, and to distribute the bibliography to governments, organizations, and agencies concerned with education in the Caribbean.

/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ - /EDUCATION/

\$ 4000 8 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

750010 (HS)

VOLUNTEER HEALTH WORKERS (THAILAND)

Khon Kaen University has implemented a unique undergraduate medical curriculum to produce "volunteer health workers" specifically for individual villages in order to link the villages to the existing health care system. The medical faculty and the university are structured to fit into a comprehensive health care delivery system. The objectives of this project are to provide medical training for these workers and to evaluate the effects of the volunteers on health care.

/AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ - /VOLUNTEERS/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 253500 36 months COMPLETED

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

750011 (SS)

134

STUDY-SERVICE RESEARCH NETWORK

Study services are schemes organized within the context of formal education and characterized by their ability to offer an educational experience for participants involving them in practical activities that help meet the basic needs of other people. In Sri Lanka, the Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya is a study service organization devoted to the self-development of all individuals, village and national development, and self-sufficiency. The objective of this project is to allow this organization to undertake an analysis and evaluation of their scheme in order to provide useful insights into the improvement of this and other study service related schemes.

/NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 357039 18 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES (DAP), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES
- DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE DEVELOPMENT, JAKARTA, INDONESIA
- THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND
- TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
- SARVODAYA SHRAMADANA MOVEMENT, MORATUWA, SRI LANKA

750014 (HS)

SHIGELLA (BANGLADESH)

An epidemic of shigella dysentery (Shiga bacillus) has swept through Bangladesh in the past few years. Researchers at the Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) in Dacca have discovered that the disease is at least 100 times more common than it was 5 years before, that there is an overall mortality rate of 6%, and that the bacillus is now resistant to many of the antibiotics usually used against it. The objectives of this project are to establish a treatment centre in a rural area, to determine the factors relating to transmission and severity of the illness, and to develop a simple and effective method of therapy.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DYSENTERY/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 170000 36 months COMPLETED

-CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY (CRL), DACCA, BANGLADESH

750015 (HS)

SIMPLIFIED MEDICINE (PERU)

Efforts are presently underway in Latin America to develop low-cost health delivery programs suitable to the needs of the population and to the availability of scarce resources. This project constitutes a joint effort to meet the demands of the 95 slum areas in Arequipa, Peru, that are characterized by high morbidity and mortality rates. The objectives of this project are to provide full coverage to the population according to their health needs and to achieve the participation of the community in the implementation of health programs.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /SQUATTERS/

\$ 254200 36 months COMPLETED

-PERUVIAN ASSOCIATION OF FACULTIES OF MEDICINE (ASPEFAM), LIMA, PERU

750019 (AFNS)

135

SORGHUM/MAIZE HYBRID (PRL)

Maize and sorghum are two of the major cereal grain crops of the world. Maize has a high photosynthetic efficiency coupled with a high-yield capacity, while sorghum possesses a high tolerance to drought stress. A hybrid combining the desirable characteristics of both of these crops would provide a valuable addition to the world's cereal grains, particularly those of the semi-arid tropics. The objectives of this project are to enable the Prairie Regional Laboratory (PRL), Saskatoon, of the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada to carry out research to obtain protoplasts and hybrid cells and to establish procedures for plant regeneration from cells and protoplasts of the two species to apply these procedures in hybrid plant formation.

/SORGHUM/ /MAIZE/ - /HYBRIDIZATION/ /CEREALS/ /ARID ZONE/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 104500 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

750020 (HS)

HILOTS - MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING AIDES (PHILIPPINES)

The use of traditional birth attendants (hilots) as family planning motivators has been the subject of many studies in developing countries. It has been shown that these attendants can motivate their clients to accept effective methods of family planning and can also be taught asepsis in their techniques of delivery and care. The objectives of this project are to encourage hilots to act as aides to health staff in rural communities of the Philippines, thereby helping to solve increasing problems of health manpower shortage, and to effect higher acceptor and continuation rates through more effective follow-up and supervision of trained hilots.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /MIDWIVES/ /FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 18000 15 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY HEALTH (ICFH), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

750021 (AFNS)

GRAIN STORAGE (SWAZILAND)

Maize is the staple crop of Swaziland, but in recent years Swaziland has been unable to produce sufficient maize for its domestic needs and has had to import it. Postharvest losses in maize and other grains are believed to be high and several new systems of storage have been proposed. The objectives of this project are to determine the costs and benefits of existing storage systems being used on small farms and to evaluate the costs and returns to small farmers of new storage techniques in comparison with traditional systems.

/GRAIN PRESERVATION/ - /GRAINS/ /STORAGE/ /MAIZE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 7000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND (UBLS), KWALUSENI, SWAZILAND

750022 (IS)

136

CEPIS INFORMATION SYSTEM DESIGN - PHASE I

In Latin America many institutions are handling information on sanitary engineering, water supplies, and environmental health. The objectives of this project were to do the necessary ground work for the establishment of a regional information system that would enable these institutions to share their information more easily. The project provided for a definition of the subject scope, an inventory of information sources and users, a system design, a thesaurus of indexing terms, and a plan for implementation.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /SANITATION/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /SYSTEMS DESIGN/

\$ 141900 20 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

750024 (IS)

DEVSIS: ASIAN INSTITUTE SURVEY

Since its inception in 1964, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok, Thailand, has had a Library and Documentation Centre to support its training, research, and advisory activities. In 1974 the Institute included in its work schedule a separate information program for development planning and research. The objectives of this project were to identify and survey the major activities in the region concerned with the collection, storage, and dissemination of development information; to analyze the information gathered for use by planning groups; and to publish the summary results of the survey in a Directory for use by a wider audience.

/DEVSIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /DIRECTORY/

\$ 44000 8 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, BANGKOK, THAILAND

750025 (SS)

ROLE OF WOMEN/FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR (KOREA) - PHASE I

Studies in various countries have suggested that the female role has been traditionally defined by childbearing and child-rearing behaviours, such that women learn that their primary rewards, satisfactions, and sense of fulfillment in life will come from producing and caring for their offspring. As such, the traditional role of women may be important as a motivating factor for maintaining high fertility, even when contraceptive information becomes widely available. The objectives of this project are to develop interview measures of the roles of women in the Korean family structure and to assess the relationship between the roles of women and their fertility behaviour in Korea.

/WOMEN/ - /SOCIAL ROLE/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 48000 12 months COMPLETED

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

750026 (AFNS)

137

CASSAVA MITES (CIBC) - PHASE II

The neotropical spider mite attacks leaves distorting them and making them drop prematurely, thereby retarding growth and causing mortality of the plant. The mite has spread in several East African countries and if unchecked will probably spread over the African continent wherever cassava is an economically important crop. The objective of this project is to conduct experiments on the controlled release of the most promising natural enemies of cassava mites from South America in the actual environmental conditions of East Africa.

/CASSAVA/ - /PEST CONTROL/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$ 48000 30 months COMPLETED

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

750027 (SS)

NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (BOLIVIA)

Very little is known about the demographic trends and characteristics of Bolivia's population of 5 million. This situation affects any development planning effort in that adequate estimates of population structure are not available. This project will enable the National Statistics Institute (INE) to obtain basic demographic profiles of the population of Bolivia through the estimation of several fertility and mortality rates and differentials and to complement the preparatory census operations by providing training, field testing, and information concerning the substantive and logistic aspects of this type of research.

/VITAL STATISTICS/ - /DEMOGRAPHY/ /CENSUSES/

\$ 50000 8 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE (INE), LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

750028 (AFNS)

SMALL FARM EQUIPMENT (EGYPT) - PHASE I

In Egypt, the amount of manpower available for farm work has decreased during the past few years due to a shift of population to the urban areas. This has led to an increasing demand for more mechanization of agriculture, particularly for the small landholder. Many of the machines manufactured and sold by industrialized countries are unsuitable for the small farmer. The objective of this project is to develop, test, and evaluate small locally fabricated farm machinery such as a multicrop thresher, a traction unit, maize and cotton planters, and drills for wheat, barley, and berseem.

/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /TECHNICAL ASPECTS/ /HARVESTING/

\$ 96000 24 months COMPLETED

-BEHERA ENGINEERING CORPORATION, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

750031 (AFNS)**SORGHUM, MILLET, LEGUMES (ALAD) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project established regional nurseries for sorghums and millets, including a grain sorghum nursery, a dual purpose (grain and forage) sorghum nursery, and a pearl millet nursery. Regional yield trials have started on sorghums for food and feed though yield trials on millets have so far been confined to the Lebanon. Phase II of this project will continue the work begun in phase I and attempt to improve the germ-plasm base of the crops under study, to develop appropriate agronomic practices, and to help establish national research and testing programs throughout the region.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /AGRONOMY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/CHICKPEAS/ /BEANS/ /LENTILS/

\$ 600000 12 months COMPLETED

-ARID LANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ALAD), BEIRUT, LEBANON

750032 (AFNS)**RAPSEED (INDIA)**

In India, there is a great need for increased oilseed production, since this important food source is in short supply. India used to be an exporter of oilseeds, but these exports ceased because of the increase in the home demand for vegetable oils. Research efforts on *Brassica campestris* (rapeseed) have been limited by financial resources and there have been important constraints to increased production. The objectives of this project are to breed high-yielding, disease-resistant, pest-tolerant, and widely adaptable varieties; to develop rapid maturing varieties with high yield; and to develop suitable agronomic practices for the different agroclimatic zones.

/OILSEEDS/ - /RAPSEED/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CROP YIELD/ /FOOD
PRODUCTION/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/

\$ 126000 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750034 (AFNS)**AQUACULTURE (TURKEY)**

The rapid growth of man-made lakes, reservoirs, and catchments and their potential as a utilizable resource for food production calls for more intensive and comprehensive research than has been undertaken up to the present. A large dam and reservoir has recently been completed by the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) and this very large new lake could provide much fish if properly organized after monitoring studies. The objectives of this project are to develop methods for assessing the productivity of fish and fish food organisms, to test the feasibility of selected methods of fish culture such as floating cage culture on various established species, and to identify and elaborate means of controlling major fish pathogens.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY PLANNING/ /FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /FISHERY/
/RESERVOIRS/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH PRODUCTION/

\$ 212500 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ANKARA, TURKEY

750035 (AFNS)

139

INLAND FISHERIES (SARAWAK) - PHASE I

Sarawak's Baram District has an important inland fisheries resource from numerous lakes and a vast system of rivers and streams. Little emphasis has been given to date on its development. The objective of this project is to increase the availability of fish from the inland lakes and rivers of the Baram to the rural populations by examining present fish stocks, investigating the biology of the commercially important species in relation to fish stocks and techniques of capture, assessing the suitability of local species for fish culture, and examining current processing and handling procedures of fish followed by testing of possible improvements in these procedures.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /INLAND FISHING/ /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISHERY CONSERVATION/ /FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /FISH PRESERVATION/

\$ 219900 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

750036 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (THAILAND)

The Government of Thailand attaches a high priority to increased use of underutilized fish species because of the anticipated decrease in marine landings and the inevitable raise in prices of popular fish species. In recent years, the preparation of minced fish has produced a new food raw material capable of being manufactured into a variety of fish products. The general objective of this project is to increase the use of low-cost fish raw materials in popular products, such as "lukchin pla" (minced meat balls), by developing appropriate minced fish technology. The specific objectives are to rate the texture, colour, and flavour of those fish materials and develop formulations for acceptable lukchin based on minced fish from underutilized species.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISHERY PRODUCTS/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 79500 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, THAILAND

750037 (AFNS)

SORGHUM, TRITICALE, OILSEEDS (RWANDA) - PHASE I

Bananas, beans, and sorghum are among the more important food crops in Rwanda, but the yields of these and other crops are comparatively low. There is a great need to improve the yields of the main food crops by breeding and agronomic research and, where possible, to introduce new food crops such as sorghum, triticale, sunflower, and rapeseed. The objectives of this project are to collect a wide range of germ-plasm material for high and stable yield, disease resistance and wide adaptability, and to develop agronomic packages and to test these packages on a pilot scale on small farms.

/SORGHUM/ /TRITICALE/ /OILSEEDS/ - /RAPESEED/ /SUNFLOWER/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /INTERCROPPING/ /AGRONOMY/ /NUTRITION/ /CLIMATE/

\$ 197000 36 months COMPLETED

-RWANDA INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (ISAR), RUBONA, RWANDA

750039 (HS)

140

TRUST FUND RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

In the past few years, international agencies have developed an expanded international program in the field of rural water supply and sanitation in developing countries. This project will enable the World Health Organization's Ad Hoc Committee on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation to continue the review of requirements for an expanded international information program and to study the needs of the international, regional, and national centres as well as those of an international reference centre.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /SANITATION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 50000 18 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

750040 (AFNS)

BOVINE DISEASES (GUELPH) - PHASE II

This project continues studies of East Coast fever and Trypanosomiasis — two parasitic diseases of cattle transmitted by the tsetse fly in Africa. Phase I research investigated the mechanisms by which Trypanosoma congolense injures the bovine host and drew a link between the anemia that affects infected cattle and the animal's own immune response to infection. This phase concentrates on examining the protective and harmful immunological reactions that occur during diseases caused by T. congolense.

/ANIMAL DISEASES/ - /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /PARASITOLOGY/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /CATTLE/ /IMMUNOLOGY/

\$ 219800 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

750041 (AFNS)

ROOT CROPS (CAMEROON/IITA) - PHASE I

The four most important root and tuber crops produced and consumed in Cameroon are cassava, coco yams, yams, and sweet potatoes. Production of these crops suffers from a variety of problems; the key to solving them may be in improving the research capacity in Cameroon. The general objective of this project is to assist in the development of a cadre of Cameroonian national researchers sufficiently trained to play a major role in increasing production of the four major root crops. Programs will be carried out in liaison with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /SWEET POTATOES/ /CASSAVA/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /YAM/

\$ 322200 42 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

-NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH (ONAREST), YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

750042 (AFNS)

141

PASTURE MANAGEMENT (MEXICO) - PHASE I

Mexico has large undeveloped grassland resources but must import large quantities of edible animal products. The existing beef and milk production systems are inefficient and depend heavily on the use of imported feed concentrates and supplements. There is a need and an opportunity to develop efficient systems of raising meat and dairy animals on pastures composed of mixtures of grasses and forage legumes. The objectives of this project are to develop a methodology which can serve as a model for forage research in Mexico and to develop improved systems of forage and to test the technological use and economic efficiency of these systems under the farming and ecological conditions in Mexico.

/FEED/ - /FEED PRODUCTION/ /PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /GRASSLAND/ /GRASSES/
/LEGUMES/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 330000 36 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (INIA), MEXICO, MEXICO

750043 (AFNS)

POLYPHENOLS (SHEFFIELD) - PHASE I

Polyphenols are chemical substances that are widespread throughout nature in many forms: as the pigments of flower petals and other vegetative materials; in the bark and galls of many tree species; in many plants prized for their medicinal qualities and in acutely toxic and allergenic plant forms. There is evidence that polyphenols present in sorghum seeds reduce the nutritional quality of the seed either by rendering the seed protein indigestible and/or through inactivation of the enzymes required for carbohydrate and protein metabolism. The objective of this project is to set up a screening program for polyphenols in lines of sorghums, millets, and legumes.

/SORGHUM/ - /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /NUTRITION/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 25100 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

750044 (SS)

WOMEN'S ROLE AND FERTILITY (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

In many developing countries, research on the role and status of women in relation to their fertility has been reported in scattered and "fugitive" documents. In order to improve communications between investigators, this project developed a bibliography on the social, familial, and legal aspects of the status of women and examined their influence on fertility behaviour and other matters in Southeast Asia, Taiwan, and Korea.

/WOMEN/ - /SOCIAL ROLE/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/

\$ 6400 6 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

750045 (AFNS)

142

HOUSEHOLD GRAIN PROCESSING (INDIA) - PHASE I

Approximately 80% of India's population lives in rural areas where their diets consist mainly of sorghum and millet, which are occasionally supplemented by legumes. In recent years, the introduction of high-yielding crops has led to a decline in the production of traditional protein crops, such as legumes. These crops were the major protein source for rural families and this decrease furthers the problem of protein deficiency. The objective of this project is to increase the quantity and quality of processed cereal and legume foods available to the rural consumer by improving methods of handling, processing, and utilization.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /NUTRITION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
/CEREALS/ /SORGHUM/ /LEGUMES/ /MILLET/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 77043 36 months COMPLETED

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750047 (SS)

VALUE OF CHILDREN (SINGAPORE)

Information on the perceived benefits and costs of children could lead to an understanding of the motivations behind childbearing. This in turn could lead to appropriate family planning measures. This project will enable the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) to apply a core interview schedule developed by Asian Value of Children (VOC) investigators to obtain this important information.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /CHILDREN/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 32000 24 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

750048 (AFNS)

CASUARINA (EGYPT) - PHASE I

The establishment of a network of tree shelterbelts would protect crops and animals from harmful winds, prevent soil erosion, and supply raw materials for use by rural communities and timber industries. One species of tree, Casuarina, has performed well in Australian and Southeast Asian shelterbelts. The objectives of this project are to introduce Casuarina to the semi-arid zones of the Middle East, initiate a breeding program for species improvement, and train agricultural officers involved in afforestation.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /FORESTRY/ /ARID ZONE/ /LAND RECLAMATION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/AFFORESTATION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /SILVICULTURE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP PROTECTION/

\$ 134400 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

750049 (SS)

143

LOW-COST TRANSPORT (ASIA)

In Indonesia, the Philippines, and Turkey, low-income people in cities usually get around by traditional transport modes, powered by muscle or small engines. Useful as they are, these vehicles pose planning and administrative problems: they are considered a traffic nuisance by the authorities and are often banned from major thoroughfares and certain sections of the city. Researchers have agreed that, while governmental agencies are planning for and trying to manage traditional transport, they have very little information on which to base their actions. This project will gather, analyze, and disseminate information on the traditional transport sector in order to contribute to planned development.

/TRANSPORT/ - /TRANSPORT ECONOMICS/ /PLANNING/

\$ 257000 18 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF MANILA, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
- TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ISTANBUL, ISTANBUL, TURKEY
- CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, THAILAND
- GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

750051 (SS)

BUREAUCRATIC BEHAVIOUR (ASIA)

Graft and corruption are deviant behaviour from legal norms that occur in different fields of activity such as politics, administrative bureaucracy, and business. While some believe that bureaucratic corruption is anti-developmental, others view it as positive as it accelerates an otherwise sluggish bureaucratic system. The objectives of this project are to study the legal codes, administrative regulations, institutional arrangements, and social and economic costs of bureaucratic behaviour in order to evaluate the effects of bureaucratic corruption.

/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 237470 24 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA
- COLLEGE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (NIDA), BANGKOK, THAILAND
- UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
- CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, SHATIN, HONG KONG
- DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING GROUP, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
- UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

750052 (SS)

RESETTLEMENT AND TRANSMIGRATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Resettlement and transmigration programs consist of population movements effected through government-sponsored programs to redistribute populations from overpopulated areas to sparsely peopled and economically exploitable territories. These programs are seen as ways of redressing the imbalance in the distribution of economic wealth and population that has resulted from patterns of development and differences in environmental conditions. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of resettlement programs in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, this project will assess the impact of the programs on the lives of settlers and make recommendations for improving programs.

\$ 237200 18 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA
- FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
- DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BANGKOK, THAILAND
- TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

750054 (SS)

HAWKERS AND VENDORS II (POLICY CONFERENCE)

A study of hawkers, vendors, and peddlers has been carried out in six cities of Southeast Asia. In order to bring the research results to the attention of policymakers and administrators, IDRC supported a policy conference at which executives, local officials, and policymakers concentrated on the legal and administrative aspects of dealing with hawkers and vendors and submitted specific recommendations on what could be done to cope with problems posed by them.

/VENDORS/ - /MARKETING/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 49950 9 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750059 (IS)

DEVELOPMENT REFERENCE SERVICE (SID)

This project enabled a reference librarian from IDRC to be stationed in Paris where she built up a basic reference collection of directories of research and documentation centres, prepared a brochure about the Development Reference Service for the use of both the requestor and the correspondent, prepared answers to reference questions for users, and improved and expanded the total list of correspondents to the Service, through the preparation of a questionnaire and visits to the principal correspondents in Europe.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /DEVSIIS/

\$ 58000 12 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750060 (IS)

HEALTH CARE BIBLIOGRAPHY - PHASE I

In order to provide health information to developing country institutions, access is needed to literature on the subject. Much of this literature is widely dispersed and difficult to obtain. A large volume of material never appears in the more readily available journals but is merely circulated as mimeographed copies within a small community. The objective of this project was to develop a selective health care bibliography to provide ready and up-to-date information, backed by a photocopy service.

/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /RURAL AREAS/ /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/

\$ 121000 12 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750062 (SS)
CSAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE I

The Canadian Society for Asian Studies (CSAS) is an association of Canadian scholars interested in Asian studies. The objectives of this project are to allow the CSAS to promote international ties between scholars in Asia and in Canada, to provide continuity and permit expansion of the current activities of CSAS and its affiliates, to develop an adequate organizational infrastructure and permanent secretariat in Ottawa - which would support and coordinate professional activities throughout Canada, and to promote cooperation in Asian studies among universities across Canada.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 77200 24 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR ASIAN STUDIES (CSAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

750063 (COM)
SCIENCE NEWS FEATURE SERVICE (ASIA)

Asian mass media do not provide adequate coverage of science and technology as it affects the region, a weakness that impedes public understanding of the role modern science can and must play in the overall development process. The Communications Division of the IDRC sought to help Asian media overcome this by arranging seminars and workshops for Asian science writers and encouraging Asian editors and writers to include a knowledgeable and practically oriented science technology component in their publications.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /PRESS/ /SCIENCE WRITING/

\$ 75000 24 months COMPLETED

-PRESS FOUNDATION OF ASIA (PFA), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

750064 (SS)
MARKET FOR TECHNOLOGY (LATIN AMERICA)

The flow of technology is essential to industrial development in developing countries. Technology is a commodity that is traded in the marketplace, and most industrial technology originates in developed countries and its design responds to the demand for it in these countries. The objective of this project is to study the nature of the technology market of a selected number of sectors in Colombia and Mexico in order to see if they are appropriately served with regard to labour and capital availabilities, social needs, and development objectives.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$ 190750 20 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
 -COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO
 -FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (FEDESARROLLO), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

750065 (AFNS)**STRIGA (SUSSEX) - PHASE II**

Striga spp. and Orobanche spp. are parasitic weeds that attack sorghum, millet, faba beans, and other important legume crops. Phase I of this project synthesized several potent analogues of the active compound Strigol that induce germination and ultimately kill off these weeds. The objective of this phase is to allow the University of Sussex to continue the synthesis of organic substances related to Strigol and to test and evaluate their potency in terms of their ability to induce germination in Striga and Orobanche.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /LEGUMES/ /FABA BEANS/

\$ 110500 16 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

750067 (COM)**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION SERVICE (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE I**

The Communications Division of the International Development Research Centre is attempting to help improve the standards of science writing in Asian mass media in a number of ways, including the holding of seminars for journalists or those already active in the field. At one of these seminars, the need for the distribution of good examples of science writing to be used as models by Asian science writers was identified. The objective of this project is to send selected clippings and exemplary writings to science writers in Asia.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /PRESS/ /SCIENCE WRITING/

\$ 10406 12 months COMPLETED

-PRESS FOUNDATION OF ASIA (PFA), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

750068 (HS)**ONCHOCERCIASIS (WEST AFRICA) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project studied the use of a parasitic mermithid worm as a factor in the integrated control of blackfly populations in West Africa. The blackfly is a vector of onchocerciasis, a disease that infects humans and may cause blindness. The objectives of this second phase are to emphasize field studies in West Africa on the distribution of mermithids and relate this to seasonal variations in Africa and geographic variables and to conduct ecological studies of mermithids and parasitized blackflies.

/ONCHOCERCIASIS/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /VECTOR/ /PARASITES/

\$ 393233 36 months COMPLETED

-ORGANIZATION FOR COORDINATION AND COOPERATION IN THE CONTROL OF MAJOR ENDEMIC DISEASES (OCCGE), BOBO-DIOULASSO, UPPER VOLTA

-MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

750069 (SS)

147

REGIONAL ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGY CENTRES

Three universities in the region of Southeast Asia have established Regional Adaptive Technology Centres (RATC) as an approach to coordinate a complex of necessary activities - including research, technical development, policy formulation and advice, training and extension - to industry. Focusing on two sectors of manufacturing activity: the production of quartz crystal resonators, and small- and medium-scale iron and steel casting, this project will enable the RATC of Yeungnam University in Korea to specify problems requiring change in the presently used production technology and select and specify required actions for promoting technical change.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/
/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 65500 18 months COMPLETED

-YEUNGNAM UNIVERSITY, KYUNGSAN, KOREA

750071 (SS)

VALUE OF CHILDREN (TURKEY) - NATIONAL SURVEY

In order to determine the motivations behind childbearing, the Value of Children (VOC) project was initiated to study the perceived costs and benefits of children for parents. This project will further VOC research in Turkey by developing hypotheses about the interrelationship between VOC and background characteristics of the parents and the community in which they live, provide data for cross-cultural comparisons on the VOC variables, and analyze the relationships between VOC variables and fertility.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /CHILDREN/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 47000 12 months COMPLETED

-BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

750072 (AFNS)

MILLETS (INDIA)

Millets generally occupy land which is unsuitable for other cereal crops and are thus very important particularly for farmers who subsist on marginal lands. Serious plant breeding efforts could dramatically increase the production of millets. The main objective of this project is to increase the grain production in the rain fed areas of India and other millet-growing countries by developing varieties of millets for hilly regions, developing improved levels of resistance to diseases and pests, and developing grains of superior quality, including the elimination of any toxic factors.

/MILLET/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /WEED CONTROL/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /PEST CONTROL/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 530000 24 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750073 (AFNS)

148

POSTHARVEST SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE I

Reducing food losses that occur between harvest and consumption is an important means of increasing food supplies — estimates of postharvest food losses in developing countries are in the range of tens of millions of tonnes per year. The objectives of this project are to promote cooperation in and coordination of postharvest research and development programs among countries having related problems, to enhance collaborative support for such research and development, and to provide a means to simplify the collection and transfer of available knowledge among appropriate institutions and organizations in the Southeast region.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /DEVELOPMENT AID/ /RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT/ /RESEARCH POLICY/

\$ 302000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750075 (AFNS)

LEGUME PROCESSING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project showed that dehulling of cowpeas is influenced by certain varietal characteristics. It was shown that dark-coloured seeds were more difficult to dehull than light-coloured seeds. Further studies indicated that dark-coloured seeds generally contain higher amounts of gum which acts as the cement by which the seed coats are attached. The objectives of this project are to continue studies on dehulling properties of legumes, to undertake further product development studies, to test the acceptability of legume-based products, and to continue determination of physio-chemical characteristics of legume starches and proteins.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /NUTRITION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 49650 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

750076 (SEC)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1976)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) offers support to research institutes in eight priority areas - aquaculture, vegetables, grain legumes, tubers and forage, Mycorrhiza, food fermentation, natural products, and small domestic animals. The objectives of this project are to enable the IFS to provide support for young scientists in the developing countries to undertake research on questions in the natural sciences related to problems facing their country and to allow the Royal Society of Canada to participate in the activities of this organization in its early years.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 170000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

750077 (HS)

149

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS COMPANYGANJ (BANGLADESH)

The Companyganj Health Project is endeavouring to develop a cost-effective delivery system that is practical within available resources and that addresses the major health problems of the community and also to identify potential strengths and weaknesses of the Bangladesh national program. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the Companyganj Health Project from a functional point of view, to provide a basis for modifications and future recommendations, and to facilitate the project's transition to Bengali leadership.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 50000 24 months COMPLETED

-CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH, DACCA, BANGLADESH

750078 (SGBA)

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

This project would enable the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) to respond to requests for advice and assistance from institutions in Southeast Asia working in the field. It would also cover the regular salary of SISIR employees working as consultants with the organizations in the region to which assistance is provided.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/

\$ 30000 24 months COMPLETED

-SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SISIR), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

750084 (IS)

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA - PHASE II

AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) operates through regional centres, which collect and process the agricultural literature from the region, help to strengthen national capabilities, and provide output services. After a first phase of planning and pilot operation, this project enabled SEARCA to put into operation an Agricultural Information Bank for Asia as a regional component of AGRIS and as a channel for small grants to national organizations in participating Southeast Asian countries.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 564600 36 months COMPLETED

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE (SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

750085 (IS)

TRITICALE ABSTRACTS

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) has built up a network of scientists in both developed and developing countries to ensure that triticale, through breeding and research, will become an economically viable crop of particular value to certain food deficit areas of the world. The literature on triticale was very small in volume and could be found in published journals. The objective of this project was to enable CIMMYT to join with the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB) in the publication of a quarterly abstract journal "Triticale Abstracts," in distributing it free of charge to a mailing list of CIMMYT's choosing.

/TRITICALE/ - /PERIODICALS/

\$ 19700 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTRE (CIMMYT), MEXICO, MEXICO

750086 (AFNS)

150

MULTIPLE CROPPING (UPLB)

Since 1972, the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB), with the cooperation of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), has undertaken a program to determine why intensive cropping has not been widely adopted in Asia where farms are small and population density is high. The objectives of this project are to demonstrate, test, and evaluate the capacity of Filipino communities to maintain, on their own initiative, an accelerated rate of development based on this technology.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$ 174000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

750087 (SS)

VALUE OF CHILDREN (KOREA)

Previous studies in the Value of Children (VOC) project included assessments of the satisfaction and costs of children, exploratory comparative studies, and the publication of a report of these studies. This project undertakes to complete the work already initiated to determine the motivations behind child bearing. The Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioural Sciences (KIRBS) will describe and categorize in a conceptually useful form the perceived costs and benefits of children for Korean parents, provide data for cross-cultural comparisons on the VOC variables, and analyze the relationships between VOC variables and fertility.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /CHILDREN/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 46500 18 months COMPLETED

-KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (KIRBS), SEOUL, KOREA

750088 (AFNS)

SORGHUM (SENEGAL) - PHASE II

Sorghum is the most important cereal crop of Senegal as it is for most West African countries. Sorghum yields are low and grains are of poor quality due to variable and adverse climatic conditions and lack of research into sorghum varieties suited to the differing rainfall patterns. The objectives of this project are to develop high-yielding, disease-resistant sorghum varieties and to develop agro-economic and management practices for the improved sorghums in combination with other crops.

/SORGHUM/ - /CEREALS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 380000 30 months COMPLETED

-GENERAL DELEGATION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH, DAKAR, SENEGAL

750089 (IS)

151

GENERAL SURVEY OF BOLIVIAN RADIOPHONIC SCHOOLS (ERBOL)

Bolivian Radiophonic Schools (ERBOL) transmit educational messages to isolated populations in remote areas of Bolivia to provide literacy opportunities, agricultural training, community development know-how, and news and entertainment services to Bolivians. The objectives of this project were to describe the orientation of each of the stations in terms of their educational policies; to describe the structure of the stations in terms of organizational patterns, physical facilities, equipment, financial resources, and staff composition; to identify the types of programs, and types of audience for each station; and to determine the probable impact of broadcasts on the population.

/RADIO/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/

\$ 37965 24 months COMPLETED

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF BOLIVIA, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

750090 (AFNS)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (CATIE) - PHASE I

The Centre for Tropical Agricultural Research and Training (CATIE) recently conducted a study that suggested that the roots and vines from sweet potatoes could be used as feed for beef cattle. The main objective of this project is to develop improved animal production systems applicable to small Central American farms, using as feedstuffs commonly found agricultural residues and by-products. The specific objectives are to analyze the most important crop and livestock production systems currently used by small farmers in Central America and to develop systems which achieve efficient use of by-products and residues.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /FEED/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /CATTLE/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/
/AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /RICE/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /CASSAVA/ /LEGUMES/ /BEANS/ /MAIZE/

\$ 478000 36 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

750092 (SS)

REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) - 1976-77

The Regional Research and Training Program, Asia is supported by the IDRC and the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C/). The objectives are to stimulate and improve the research and training capabilities of young scholars and mid-career professionals in both academic and government institutions, to increase the opportunity for research by scholars of the region, and to make available material relevant to the region for use in research and training. These objectives are met through the use of seminars/workshops, research grants, publications, and fellowships.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 825000 24 months COMPLETED

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

750093 (SS)**MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY (CLADEA)**

An important area of analysis for study is the problem of technological transfer and indigenous innovation and adaptation of technology at the level of industrial enterprises. Questions relating to the development, utilization, and management of technology by firms in the public and private sector in developing countries require further research to assist policymakers to make better decisions for the technological development of their countries. The objective of this project is to study the management of technology by firms in the public and private sector of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru in order to establish the effects of different forms of technological management on the profitability of the firms being studied.

/CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 264000 18 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (CLADEA), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

750094 (AFNS)**CASSAVA MICROBIOLOGY (GUELPH) - PHASE I**

Collaborating research teams at the University of Guelph and CIAT (International Centre for Tropical Agriculture) have developed species of fungi capable of converting cassava starch and inorganic nitrogen into microbial protein for use as low-cost animal feed. This project will enable the University of Guelph research team to continue research on the development of this animal feed by optimizing the procedure from a second group of fungal isolates, continuing genetic improvement of the best new isolates, and (with CIAT) continuing development of research to design an efficient low-cost device for harvesting the cassava fungal biomass.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /ROOT CROPS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /TOXICOLOGY/
/ANIMAL NUTRITION/

\$ 7500 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

750095 (SS)**SITES AND SERVICES EVALUATION**

A strain on urban services has caused some governments to extend basic services to peripheral urban land (water, sewerage, roads, electricity) in order to encourage squatters and slum dwellers in the city centre to move there and build their own housing through mutual and self-help. The objectives of this project are to determine the extent to which the goals of the projects are being achieved, assess the impact of the project on the people living in them, and develop information which would help in the efficient execution of the project and help formulate policies within the cities and countries.

/HOUSING/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/

\$ 458600 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-SALVADOREAN FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LOW-COST HOUSING, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

-LOW-COST HOUSING OFFICE, DAKAR, SENEGAL

-MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

750097 (AFNS)
SAFFLOWER (INDIA)

Safflower (*Carthamus Tinctorius*) is an important oilseed crop in India and is well suited to many rainfed areas of the semi-arid tropics. It contains up to 40% edible oil, is popular as a cooking oil, and is widely accepted in India and other developing countries. The objectives of this project are to develop high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of safflower; to improve, by hybridization and selection, the best variety available; and to develop optimum agronomic practices including planting date, plant spacing, fertilizer requirement, and plant population under rainfed conditions.

/OILSEEDS/ - /SAFFLOWER/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CROP YIELD/ /ARID ZONE/ /FERTILIZERS/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 100800 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750098 (AFNS)
SESAME (INDIA)

Sesame is the second major oilseed crop produced in southern India; only groundnuts being produced in greater quantity. India is now deficient in edible oils and greater emphasis upon oilseeds research is urgently needed. The objectives of this project are to develop a short-duration sesame variety for monsoon areas, to develop a long-duration variety for dry areas, to improve the yield of new varieties developed, and to develop resistance to pests and diseases in all new varieties.

/OILSEEDS/ - /SESAME/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /GENETIC
IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 167000 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750100 (IS)
FAMILY PLANNING AND SEX EDUCATION THROUGH RADIO (CIACOP)

In Latin America, education programs for rural development are programed through radio, but there is no way of obtaining audience feedback, and it is not known whether the messages have the impact sought by the message-producing agencies. Scientific methodologies for assessing audience feedback and measuring message effectiveness in family planning communication have been measured by analyzing the contents of letters written to the station. The objectives of this project were to analyze the contents of a sample of letters written by both urban and rural audience members, with special attention given to the latter.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /RADIO/ /FAMILY PLANNING/ /CONTENT ANALYSIS/ /RESEARCH METHODS/
/SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 9875 6 months COMPLETED

-INTERAMERICAN TRAINING CENTRE IN COMMUNICATIONS FOR POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING
(CIACOP), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

750101 (IS)**LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION DOCUMENTATION SERVICE (DOCPAL)**

Latin American literature in the field of population was not under bibliographic control and therefore difficult for potential users to find and use. The objectives of the project were to enable CELADE to set up a cooperative information system that would record and abstract population literature produced in, or written about, Latin America, and to produce a bibliography and other output services. The activity in CELADE was a prelude to the participation of national institutions in the regional system and the participation of the region in any future global information system concerning population.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POPULATION/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 534900 24 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

750103 (AFNS)**FISH PITUITARY EXTRACTS (B.C. RESEARCH)**

A promising technique by which to induce fish spawning is to inject the females of the species with hormones known as gonadotropins, obtained from the pituitary glands of other fish. At present, no species have been discovered that are as effective as the Pacific salmon. The objective of this project is to establish a system for the bulk collection and preparation of salmon pituitary glands by collecting mature salmon pituitary glands during the spawning season, producing hormonal extracts of pituitary, and standardizing the dosages for breeding important tropical fish by field tests in Asia and Africa.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/ /HORMONES/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 128200 12 months COMPLETED

-B.C. RESEARCH, VANCOUVER, CANADA

750105 (IS)**MINICOMPUTER DEVELOPMENT (ISIS)**

The Integrated Set of Information Systems (ISIS) was a set of computer programs designed for library management and for information storage and retrieval. Since 1973, IDRC had been using ISIS on a service bureau computer, but there were several disadvantages to this arrangement - running costs were high, control of scheduling was difficult, and information gained from the system was of use only to institutions that had access to medium- or large-scale computers. The objective of this project was to design a data base management system compatible with ISIS and running on a minicomputer purchased by IDRC so that the high service-bureau costs would be avoided.

/ISIS/ - /COMPUTERS/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /SYSTEMS DESIGN/ /ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT/ /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/

\$ 409457 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750106 (HS)

155

ANTICONCEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY (ICCR II/INDIA) - PHASE I

As part of donor consortium funding, the first phase of this project enabled the International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR) to conduct research into contraceptive technology (vaginal rings, sperm suppression, female implants, intrauterine devices). This second project allocation again will allow the activities of the ICCR to be stepped up to include more probing studies on female implants, further studies in vaginal carriers, acceptability and completion studies in vaginal rings, and the development of drug regiments for sperm suppression.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /CONTRACEPTION/ /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 3000000 36 months COMPLETED

-ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI, INDIA

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

750107 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (SRI LANKA) - PHASE I

Sri Lanka's Ministry of Agriculture wishes to improve the cropping intensities of small farmers cultivating rice lands and upland crop areas in various climatic zones of the country. A 2-year project proposes to investigate different cropping systems that would make more efficient use of land and labour in areas where availability of water supplies is the main factor limiting increased production. By using available rainfall rather than stored irrigation waters cropping systems can be developed to allow dry sowing and transplanting of rice earlier in the growing season. Quick succession and relay planting techniques will extend the growing season, allowing two, sometimes three harvests, to be reaped from the same land.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /WATER RESOURCES/ /RICE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CLIMATE/ /IRRIGATION/ /TOMATOES/ /EGGPLANT/ /LEGUMES/ /SOYBEANS/ /SORGHUM/ /VEGETABLES/ /ROOT CROPS/ /COWPEAS/ /SWEET POTATOES/

\$ 254540 24 months COMPLETED

-DEPARIMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

750108 (SS)

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS III)

The Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is a regional research and training organization composed of individuals, economists, demographers, and other scholars involved in policy oriented research. The Council has a Secretariat which has overall responsibility for the management of research funds and the final selection of research projects to be supported. There are five project areas: labour supply, employment and income distribution, education and manpower development, technology and manpower development, and foreign trade and employment. This project will continue to support CAMS by providing support for the Secretariat, administrative and research costs, and research proposals.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /MANPOWER/

\$ 50000 18 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

750110 (AFNS)**SORGHUM, FINGER MILLET, PIGEON PEAS (UGANDA) - PHASE II**

The objectives of Phase I of this project were to identify the most efficient and productive types of sorghum, finger millet, and pigeon peas in order to improve agronomic practices in Uganda. Phase II will continue research to breed and select these three crops for high stable yield and disease resistance for use in crop mixtures.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /LEGUMES/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /PEST CONTROL/ /AGRONOMY/

\$ 171500 24 months COMPLETED

-MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, KAMPALA, UGANDA

750112 (AFNS)**OROBANCHE (EGYPT)**

In the Near East and North Africa, Orobanche spp. (Broomrape) are serious parasitic weeds that attack field beans, lentils, and potatoes. Preliminary studies at the University of Alexandria have shown that the Orobanche weed when parasitic on broad bean fields were susceptible to attack by certain fungi belonging to Alternaria and Aspergillus genera. The objectives of this project are to develop a biological control method for Orobanche crenata on broad beans, using species of fungi which are natural parasites of the weed, and to compare the efficiency of the developed biological method with other methods of control.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /LEGUMES/ /POTATOES/ /OROBANCHE/ /BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 45000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

750114 (AFNS)**MUSTARD (INDIA)**

Mustard is an important oilseed crop in the North Indian plains with the highest yield potential of all oilseeds. The objectives of this project are to breed types of mustard suitable for low rainfed and limited irrigation areas, suitable for intercropping with wheat, barley, or food legumes, and to develop stronger resistance to drought, insects, and downy mildew.

/OILSEEDS/ - /MUSTARD/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/INTERCROPPING/ /WHEAT/ /BARLEY/ /LEGUMES/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /HYBRIDIZATION/

\$ 270000 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

750116 (AFNS)**SORGHUM/MILLETS (EAC) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project concentrated on the improvement of sorghums by accelerating the development of sorghum which combines satisfactory yields with resistance to lodging, pests and diseases, and developed brown-grained varieties and hybrids of sorghum resistant to attack by birds. Phase II will concentrate on millets with a view toward developing high-yielding millet resistance to lodging and pests and assembling the millet germ-plasm collection from centres both within and outside Africa for use in the breeding program.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ - /CEREALS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GRAIN MILLING/

\$ 132500 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF REGIONAL COOPERATION, KAMPALA, UGANDA

750118 (SS)

157

CALAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE II

Phase I of this project enabled the Canadian Association for Latin American Studies (CALAS) to establish a national office as a central base of communications between scholars and institutions in Latin America, Canada, and the Caribbean. Involvement of scholars and researchers has led to academic exchanges between universities as well as invitations to Latin American scholars to seminars and conferences in Canada. Phase II will permit CALAS to continue and build upon the established systems and activities set in motion for the stimulation of productive contacts between Canadian and Latin American scholars.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 57750 36 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (CALAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

750120 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (JORDAN)

Agriculture and livestock production are the main occupation of the Jordanian rural population with the result that the land and its protective cover are exposed to extreme degradation. The necessity for afforestation is important also for soil erosion control and watershed management. The objectives of this project are to undertake silvicultural studies to improve afforestation methods on severely eroded and biologically degraded land and to evaluate tree growing potential on selected sites in the arid zone.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /FORESTRY/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /TREE SPECIES/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/

\$ 168200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, AMMAN, JORDAN

750121 (IS)

ISIS OUTREACH

ISIS (the Integrated Set of Information Systems), a computer-based system for library management and information storage and retrieval, was used by several international bodies, was running at IDRC, and was attractive to many developing-country institutions with access to medium-sized computers. This project enabled IDRC to recruit a systems analyst to help implement ISIS in developing-country institutions.

/ISIS/

\$ 80000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750122 (AFNS)

158

CROP ROTATIONS (KENYA)

At the International Rice Research Institute, at the University of the Philippines and elsewhere, it has been demonstrated that crop by crop interactions take place during both intercropping and rotational or sequential cropping. Some of these interactions lead to inferior yields in some crops planted after other specific crops; some appear to influence the incidence and extent of pest infestations and diseases, and different sequences make different demands upon the soil. The objectives of this project are to determine the effects of alternative crop sequences and to measure the overall effect of each sequence upon soil moisture, soil nitrogen, and the incidence of common pests, diseases, and weeds.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /CROP ROTATION/ /CROP YIELD/ /MAIZE/
/AGRONOMY/ /PEST CONTROL/ /WEED CONTROL/ /LEGUMES/ /OILSEEDS/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /SOIL
ANALYSIS/ /SOYBEANS/ /WHEAT/ /CEREALS/ /POTATOES/ /SWEET POTATOES/

\$ 87400 48 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

750123 (AFNS)

CASSAVA COOPERATIVE RESEARCH (ASIA)

During the past few years, the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), a number of Canadian universities, and some research institutes have been involved in a program of cassava cooperative research. High yield potential has been studied by CIAT and the University of Guelph, the African Mosaic Disease has been studied by the National Research Council in Saskatoon, and insect resistance has been studied by Guelph/CIAT. The objectives of this project are to encourage cooperative cassava research, coordination of effort, rapid adoption of improved cassava production, and to provide continuing technical guidance and support for these research programs.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/
/FEED PRODUCTION/ /ROOT CROPS/ /FEED/

\$ 440000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

750124 (SS)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (LATIN AMERICA)

One innovative development institution used to provide assistance to the rural and urban poor in Latin America is the "national development foundation." The objective of these foundations is to raise the level of social and economic development of marginal groups through the use of programs relating to occupational training, small-scale technical assistance, and literacy. An evaluation of these foundations impact, goals, and internal mechanisms would improve the working of the program. The objectives of this project are to undertake a detailed analysis of the impact of development foundation programs on the social and economic well-being of selected urban and rural communities in Latin America.

/DEVELOPMENT CENTRES/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 221000 18 months ACTIVE

-COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS, SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SQUATTER SETTLEMENT SANITATION (BOTSWANA) - PHASE I

Sewerage collection by underground piping is not a practical sanitation option for the low-income populations of developing countries. Between conventional sewerage systems and the pit privy, there is a technology gap that has not been effectively bridged by lower cost methods that are acceptable from financial, technical, and public health points of view. The objectives of this project are to conduct a survey of existing low-cost excreta disposal technologies and appraise them in terms of cost and efficiency; to select, adapt, or innovate techniques applicable to Botswana; and to conduct technical and social surveys in order to adapt the units and select the most promising two or three approaches.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /SQUATTERS/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /SANITATION/

\$ 95890 26 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LANDS, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

750126 (IS)**LANDSAT/TANZANIA (RUKWA REGION)**

Remote-sensing data collected by LANDSAT (Land Satellite) can be used to produce maps that are needed for development purposes at a relatively low cost compared with traditional survey methods. This project strengthened a Tanzanian national institution by training scientists in the techniques of LANDSAT data interpretation and by producing several thematic maps of the Rukwa region.

/MAPPING/ - /REMOTE SENSING/ /COMMUNICATION SATELLITES/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/

\$ 105990 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

750127 (SS)**FERTILITY AND MORTALITY STUDY (ETHIOPIA)**

The National Sample Surveys carried out in Ethiopia by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), revealed a small number of rural areas with unexpectedly low fertility and a few other rural areas with unexpectedly low mortality. Existing data do not permit a confirmation of these estimates, although they are very important to rural development and provision of health care. The objectives of this project are to provide confirmatory information on possible low levels of fertility and mortality in selected areas of Ethiopia and to permit the development of hypotheses as to why these unexpectedly low levels are found in them.

/FERTILITY/ - /MORTALITY/ /SURVEYS/

\$ 23350 18 months COMPLETED

-CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

750128 (HS)

GROUNDWATER IRON REMOVAL (GHANA)

Groundwater constitutes a major source of water supplies for the rural population of Ghana. Although bacteriologically safe, groundwater may be rejected on the basis of its iron/manganese content which causes the water to have an unpleasant taste. This project will enable the Ghanaian University of Science and Technology to improve methods of iron removal and make them applicable to village conditions in Ghana, to review available technology for small-scale iron and manganese removal from groundwater in rural areas, and to recommend future activities by which the most promising iron/manganese removal units can be manufactured at the village level.

/GROUNDWATER/ - /WATER TREATMENT/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 42950 30 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

750129 (HS)

DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA IN RURAL AREAS (GHANA)

Excreta-related diseases such as gastroenteritis and bilharzia cause widespread morbidity as well as lowered vitality and productivity. To stop the spread of these diseases, effective excreta management practices must be put into use. The objectives of this project are to enable the University of Science and Technology (Kumasi, Ghana) to review technical information of excreta management technology, to identify technologies suitable for use in rural communities, and to conduct cost effectiveness analyses on systems having potential for widespread usage.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 146070 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

750130 (IS)

AGRIS (EGYPT) - PHASE I

Approximately 60% of Egypt's total population derive their livelihood from agriculture, and agricultural products are a main source of the hard currency required to import commodities needed for investment or consumption. This project enabled Egypt to control better its national agricultural literature by inputting this literature into AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). It also enabled the production of an Egyptian national agricultural bibliography from the AGRIS data base and provided other agricultural information services.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/
/INFORMATION CENTRES/

\$ 77600 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EGYPT

750131 (AFNS)

PIGEON PEAS (KENYA)

Pigeon peas are the third most widely grown pulse crop in Kenya. This crop grows and yields well under conditions of low rainfall and poor soil. Dry peas contain from 20-28% protein and have fewer antinutritional factors than any other food legumes. The objective of this project is to provide growers with improved, higher yielding, and more disease resistant varieties of pigeon pea, suited to all of the relevant agroclimatic conditions of Kenya.

/LEGUMES/ - /PIGEON PEAS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 103000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

750132 (HS)**FERTILITY RESEARCH (CANADA)**

A survey conducted in 1971 revealed that Canadian expertise in the field of fertility regulation research was limited and could not greatly contribute at the international level of collaborative research efforts. To help improve this situation, the Canadian Committee for Fertility Research (CCFR) was established. The objectives of this project are to enable the CCFR to form a Scientific Advisory Committee to develop new research strategies and projects and to design and implement several new research studies.

/FERTILITY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 259000 36 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR FERTILITY RESEARCH (CCFR), MONTREAL, CANADA

750133 (HS)**POSTPARTUM CONTRACEPTION (EGYPT)**

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Al Ahzar University (Cairo) has been studying the feasibility of using medroxy progesterone acetate (MPA) as a means of preventing pregnancy in lactating mothers. The objectives of this project are to assess the acceptability of MPA, to study the impact of pregnancy rates in a closed community, to study the side effects of MPA, and to study fertility and menstrual patterns after cessation of contraception.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 87970 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH (IICPSR), CAIRO, EGYPT

750134 (IS)**DEVSIS CANADA**

The Development Sciences Information System (DEVSIS) is a decentralized, cooperative system for gathering, processing, and making available to the development community bibliographic references and documents required for sound policymaking, planning, and research. Canadian literature on development is a small portion of the total world literature that is eligible as DEVSIS input. The objectives of this project were to provide experience in implementing DEVSIS at the national level; test DEVSIS worksheets, manuals, and authority lists as they are issued; and draw Canadian work to the attention of the world development community.

/DEVSIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/

\$ 37900 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

750135 (AFNS)**HOME PROCESSED LEGUMES (THAILAND) - PHASE I**

It has been estimated that approximately 90% of the population in Thailand's Northeast Province suffer from malnutrition due to a lack of protein in their diets. Food legumes, a relatively cheap source of protein, are grown and used in some villages throughout the area, but not in others. The objective of this project is to improve the diet of the rural community by increasing both the quantity and quality of legume foods in the area by using dry-milled legume flour and separated mung bean protein for fortifying traditional foods such as noodles, pastry, snacks, and stews.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /COWPEAS/ /SOYBEANS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/
/FOOD PREPARATION/ /NUTRITION/ /STORAGE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 59400 24 months COMPLETED

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

750136 (AFNS)**LEGUME PROCESSING (INDONESIA) - PHASE I**

Soybeans and groundnuts comprise the major sources of protein in the Indonesian diet, but due to increased global demand soybeans have become very expensive for the poor. Velvet beans have been suggested as an alternative protein crop: they are high-yielding, grow well on marginal soil, and are one-third the cost of soybeans. The objectives of this project are to adapt food processing technologies to permit the total or partial replacement of soybeans by velvet beans and to determine the extent to which velvet beans are acceptable replacements by conducting large-scale consumer studies.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /BEANS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /SOYBEANS/

\$ 32400 24 months COMPLETED

-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

750137 (AFNS)**SORGHUM MILLING (BOTSWANA)**

Maize and sorghum are the two most widely consumed grains in Botswana. There has been an increasing consumer shift away from sorghum in favour of maize as the latter is available in commercially produced, convenient, prepackaged maize meal. Sorghum has to be milled in the home according to traditional methods, a time-consuming and laborious operation. The objective of this project is to develop a village-level milling system to produce sorghum flour that is as acceptable as maize meal in Botswana.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /SORGHUM/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 125000 24 months COMPLETED

-BOTSWANA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD (BAMB), GABORONE, BOTSWANA

750138 (HS)**OBSTETRIC NURSES/FAMILY PLANNING (MEXICO)**

The Population Studies Foundation (FEPAC) has introduced an intensive 3-month program in family planning, human reproduction, and population dynamics into the curriculum of the second year of the School of Nursing and Obstetrics. The objectives of this project are to try out and evaluate a simple family planning/basic health services program using obstetric nurses during their compulsory rural service and to demonstrate the feasibility of reaching isolated rural populations to provide them with information, education, and services in family planning, through a system of using obstetric nurses and auxiliary health workers.

/NURSES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 38600 18 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION STUDIES FOUNDATION (FEPAC), MEXICO, MEXICO

760001 (AFNS)

163

AQUACULTURE (BRAZIL)

The Amazon is one of the largest rivers in the world with the greatest number of fish species, but only five or six of the indigenous species are now cultivated for food. Research is needed to bring this natural resource to full potential use. With the aim of improving the nutritional, social, and economic level of the people of the Amazon region, the project will train personnel in practical methods for selecting the most suitable wild fish species for aquaculture and fish culture by studying their reproduction, growth, and feeding habits. The results will be applied for breeding in captivity and developing management techniques for raising these food species effectively in commercial conditions.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$ 418900 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT, BRASILIA, BRAZIL

760002 (SS)**CAAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE II**

During phase I of this project the Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS) established a national office in Ottawa for coordination of its activities and communications between scholars and institutions in Africa and Canada. CAAS has established its Newsletter as an ongoing information outlet and publishes the Canadian Journal of African Studies. The objective of phase II is to maintain the CAAS Secretariat in Ottawa as a coordinating centre for its program of providing links between Africa and Canada.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 53680 24 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

760003 (AFNS)**COWPEA PROCESSING (GHANA)**

Cowpeas are an important protein crop and a prominent part of the farming systems in many parts of Ghana. This food legume is a readily available, inexpensive, and popular part of the traditional food system. One obstacle to increased consumption of cowpeas is the tedious procedure associated with the preparation of cowpea flour. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the equipment, standards, and processing technologies traditionally used in the preparation of cowpea flour in order to arrive at a more suitable convenient method for processing cowpea flour for domestic and small-scale commercial use.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /COWPEAS/ /FLOUR/ /LEGUMES/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 180000 36 months COMPLETED

-FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ACCRA, GHANA

760004 (SS)**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY INSTRUMENTS (STPI) - PHASE II (DISSEMINATION)**

The Science and Technology Policy Instruments (STPI) project is an experiment in international cooperation among developing country research teams working on science and technology policy problems. It has brought together countries with very diverse socioeconomic systems and cultures but which are united in their common objective of trying to make science and technology a more effective tool in development. Phase II of this project will publish and disseminate the work and results of the STPI project to policymakers, planners, and researchers in order to contribute to a further awareness of the potential value of the technology policy research.

/SCIENCE POLICY/

\$ 375000 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760005 (SS)**IDRC/SPRU TRAINING PROGRAM**

The Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) at the University of Sussex was established to contribute through its research to the advancement of knowledge of the complex social process of research, invention, development, innovation, and diffusion of innovations. The objective of this project is to permit SPRU, in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), to design, organize, and conduct a program to train developing country researchers in the area of science and technology policy studies over a period of 4 years.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/ /POLICY FORMULATION/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/
/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/

\$ 627500 48 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

760006 (SS)**PRINTING INDUSTRY (URUGUAY)**

The Uruguayan printing industry is facing very difficult conditions in terms of reduced input and underutilization of equipment. The industry is characterized by firms of varying size and relative capital-intensity. Almost all the technology is embodied in (largely imported) second-hand machinery. The objective of this project is to conduct a review of the various factors which contribute to the process of technical change in the printing industry in Uruguay. On the basis of this study, the Centre of Social Studies and Research of Uruguay (CIESU) will make policy recommendations to the Association of Uruguayan Printers and government authorities.

/PRINTING INDUSTRY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/

\$ 35500 14 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE OF SOCIAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH OF URUGUAY (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

760007 (AFNS)

165

AGROFORESTRY (NIGERIA)

The demand for food and forest products in Nigeria is increasing rapidly and the urgency of improving traditional farming systems in this country is more evident than elsewhere in the humid tropics of Africa. Agroforestry systems have a great potential to increase land productivity and improve the living conditions of small farmers. The State Forestry Services in Southern Nigeria are planning to give seedlings to landholders for the purpose of increasing the national timber supply in the future. The objective of this project is to develop farming systems combining forest trees and food crops which will be advantageous to the small landholder and to the national economy.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /FORESTRY/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /AFFORESTATION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /TREE SPECIES/ /CLIMATE/ /SOCIAL SURVEYS/

\$ 271400 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

760008 (AFNS)

AGRISILVICULTURE (GHANA)

Agriculture and forestry are the two most important sectors in the economy of Ghana and many other West African countries. The development of agrisilviculture (the integration of forestry and agriculture into a single cropping system) would increase both food and timber production on the same piece of land, while providing greater employment opportunities and a larger income to the peasant farmer. The objective of this project is to conduct research into all possible aspects of agrisilviculture in order to determine its economic benefits and develop systems of food and tree crop production suitable for Ghana and the region.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /FORESTRY/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /SHIFTING CULTIVATION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /INCOME/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/ /SOIL FERTILITY/

\$ 280000 36 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR), ACCRA, GHANA

760009 (SS)

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION (LATIN AMERICA)

In order to increase the status of women and promote social and economic development through greater female labour force participation, this project will develop a detailed understanding of the kinds of economic activity in which women participate and their variation by economic sector and occupation over time in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. It will also examine the determinants of women's economic participation and the consequences of it for family income and the development process.

/WOMEN/ - /MANPOWER/ /ECONOMIC STATUS/

\$ 72550 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION STUDIES (CENEP), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

-SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTRE, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (CPES), ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

760011 (SS)

166

DECENTRALIZATION PROGRAMS (TANZANIA)

This project will enable the University of Dar es Salaam to study the effectiveness of local participation in the planning and implementation of development programs, to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of development administration systems under the decentralization programs, and to examine the latter's impact on rural development.

/DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ - /DECENTRALIZATION/ /POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$ 160000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

760012 (SS)

POPULATION RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project initiated the Southeast Asian Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP) for young Asian scientists to carry out studies on population questions (education and employment, family planning programs etc.). Phase II will continue this program of 1-year research awards.

/POPULATION/ - /AWARD/

\$ 190500 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760013 (SS)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH - PHASE I

In the fall of 1974, a series of regional meetings for educational policymakers and researchers was convened to identify the critical areas in education where further research could have an impact. Research priority areas were identified: one recommended that it would be useful to establish an ongoing committee which could continuously inform the research community as well as funding agencies of important areas for further research. The objectives of this project are to enable an informal committee to meet periodically to identify research priorities of importance to more than one developing country and identify areas requiring further research.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 446000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760014 (IS)

RURAL CASSETTE FORUMS

Poor social communications hinder rural development efforts in many Latin American countries. Effective and low-cost communication technologies would bridge the physical distance among peasant farmers and make social cohesion and economic integration easier. The Cassette Forum was a system of small group communication, combining audio tape cassettes with stable community listening and discussion groups guided by trained volunteers. The objective of this project was to conduct a pilot systematic and controlled experiment introducing rural cassette forums as a means of improving communications among farmers in Uruguay.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$ 42834 29 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF URUGUAY (IPRU), MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

760017 (HS)

167

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES (PANAMA)

In Panama, there are 9,000 small communities scattered throughout remote and inaccessible areas. This makes it difficult for the government to deliver basic health and education services to these populations. In order to tackle this problem, Panama's Ministry of Health (MOH) has undertaken to use young paramedicals trained to perform simple preventive and curative health activities. The objective of this project is to aid the MOH in extending the paramedics to other provinces in the country by studying the current Rural Health Program and designing a model containing the core elements of the Program.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /PLANNING/ /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/

\$ 86000 10 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, DEI, PANAMA

760018 (SS)

NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE - PHASE I

The North-South Institute was created in response to a need for independent research on international trade, aid, and monetary policies designed to achieve a more equitable distribution of income among the countries of the world. IDRC support enabled the Institute to conduct policy-relevant research and analyses of high quality in the field of world development and to seek close links with institutions and researchers in the developing countries and the industrialized world.

/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/ /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/

\$ 75000 36 months COMPLETED

-NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760019 (IS)

MACROTHESAURUS: INDONESIAN VERSION

The University of Indonesia's Faculty of Economics has been an active participant in the continued development of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Macrothesaurus. As the proportion of documents in Bahasa Indonesia grew, the need for a translation of the Macrothesaurus into Indonesian became more pressing. The objective of this project was to produce an Indonesian version of the Macrothesaurus to facilitate the storage and retrieval of information about economic and social development in Indonesia.

/THESAURUS/ - /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 13600 8 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

760020 (AFNS)

168

FORESTRY COOPERATIVE RESEARCH (AFRICA) - PHASE I

One of the most urgent needs in forest research in Africa is a mechanism to bring about closer cooperation among forestry staff of different countries facing similar problems. This project is intended to provide technical guidance and support for the conduct of research projects in priority areas -- afforestation of marginal lands, shelterbelt establishment, species selection and plantation techniques, and soil protection -- and to encourage and assist forestry research staff in Africa to cooperate for their common benefit.

/FORESTRY/ - /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /RESEARCH NETWORKS/ /SHELTERBELT/ /AFFORESTATION/
/FOREST PRODUCTS/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /ARID ZONE/ /TREE SPECIES/

\$ 740000 48 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760026 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY (SENEGAL) - PHASE I

A first phase project undertaken by the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) was concerned largely with the improvement of postharvest systems: threshers, drying and storing techniques, grain decortication, and milling machines. Research to improve the quality of grain going into storage established the efficiency of solar energy and prevailing wind movements using a natural cross-flow dryer. Simple mechanical threshers for sorghum, millet, and maize were developed. The objectives of this project are to continue research into suitable postharvest systems by studying in detail the components, economics, and technical efficiency of these systems.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /STORAGE/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /GRAIN
PROCESSING/

\$ 270000 30 months COMPLETED

-GENERAL DELEGATION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH, DAKAR, SENEGAL

760027 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL SERIALS DATA SYSTEM - SOUTHEAST ASIA (ISDS-SEA) - PHASE I

The inability to uniquely identify serials has presented many problems for abstracting and indexing services in both developed and developing countries and has greatly hindered the exchange of information between libraries. The objectives of this project were to identify the serials from the Southeast Asian region, to ensure bibliographic control by registration of all serials published in the participating countries, and to establish a computerized regional data bank for serials. Enhancement of the data bank is supported in a second phase project (800190).

/PERIODICALS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /DATA BANKS/

\$ 74485 36 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THAILAND, BANGKOK, THAILAND

760028 (IS)

169

CASSAVA INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE II

The Cassava Information Centre has established itself as an important source of literature for cassava workers, particularly those in developing countries. The cassava literature collection amounted to over 3100 documents and has been collected through travel, correspondence, and personal contact: a series of bibliographies and abstracts has been published. This project would continue and augment the activities of the Cassava Information Centre, with emphasis shifted from the dissemination of existing documents to the production of new ones to improve communication and cooperation among cassava workers.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /CASSAVA/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /THESAURUS/
/INFORMATION PROCESSING/

\$ 218750 30 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (CIAT), CALI, COLOMBIA

760030 (HS)

HEALTH SUPERVISION (COSTA RICA)

A Rural Health Program (RHP), which constitutes the expansion to the village level of rural posts operated by health promoters, and a Community Health Program (CHP), which serves low-income urban populations, have been undertaken by the Costa Rican Ministry of Health in the past 3 years. The objective of this project is to develop appropriate supervision teams for the RHP and CHP through the study of existing supervision teams and the development of methods to be used in evaluating alternative models of the supervision system.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/

\$ 62600 9 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

760033 (HS)

HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING - "BAN" CHIEFS (KOREA)

The current shortage of manpower and practical difficulties necessitate new approaches to supplying health care and family planning services to urban slum areas. The Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP) has proposed an alternative low-cost scheme, using the voluntary community leaders of an already existing administrative network of "bans." The objective of this project is to determine whether the use of nonclinical voluntary leaders can contribute to the maximization of family planning acceptance and to the improvement of the general level of health in slum areas.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 49500 30 months COMPLETED

-KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY PLANNING (KIFP), SEOUL, KOREA

760034 (HS)

SUPERVISION TEAMS EVALUATION (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

As a preliminary to consolidating family planning programs and fully integrating them within the health services system, the National Council of Population and Family (CONAPOFA) of the Dominican Republic wants to assess the performance of the regional supervision teams (whose duties consist of providing and promoting information on family planning in rural areas), evaluate how and to what extent the teams have fulfilled their task, and determine what readjustments are needed to improve their performance.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 14450 15 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF POPULATION AND FAMILY (CONAPOFA), SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

760035 (HS)**LITERATURE REVIEW: INNOVATIVE HAND-PUMP TECHNOLOGY**

One of the constraints to more widespread provision of rural water supplies is the lack of a hardy, reliable pump. The Waterloo Research Institute of the University of Waterloo will undertake a literature review focusing on innovations in the field of fluidic engineering that could be applied to the development of a low-cost, reliable water-pumping system for rural areas and will produce a comprehensive report as an aid to research.

/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ - /PUMPS/

\$ 7180 6 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, CANADA

760037 (AFNS)**CASSAVA PROCESSING (THAILAND) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project studied the processing factors affecting the quality of cassava chips and pellets used in animal feed and devised improved chipping, drying, and pelleting techniques. Phase II will expand this research by processing the improved chips and pellets, studying the influence of chip size on chip/pellet qualities, and making cost comparisons of the improved processes against traditional techniques.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /ROOT CROPS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 57000 24 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

760038 (AFNS)**CASSAVA GERM PLASM (BRAZIL)**

A number of wild cassava species interbreed freely with domestic cassava. Some wild species have characteristics of hardiness and ability to grow in difficult habitats, others are believed to have a potential for introducing disease resistance into the domestic species. This project will collect about 40 species of Brazilian cassava and evaluate whether or not they have desirable economic characteristics and potential for breeding with domestic cassava.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 46500 36 months COMPLETED

-FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF GOIAS, GOIAS, BRAZIL

760040 (AFNS)**AGROFORESTRY (CAMEROON)**

In humid tropical zones, the local inhabitants practice a shifting agriculture that rapidly erodes soil fertility. In order to regain lost fertility, it is necessary to discontinue cultivation of the land to allow forest regrowth. Legume plants seem to offer another possibility of replacing lost organic matter and mineral elements. The objectives of this project are to study the cultivation systems and rural use of forestry products in the forest area of Littoral and to observe the effects of legumes on the restoration of soil fertility.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /FORESTRY/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /SHIFTING CULTIVATION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /LEGUMES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/

\$ 220500 36 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH (ONAREST), YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

760041 (IS)

171

POPINS FEASIBILITY STUDY

Information on all aspects of population is underutilized because it is not readily accessible to planners, policymakers, and research workers. In 1973, the UN Population Commission recommended that the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) and the Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) collaborate in computerizing demographic information in order to create a worldwide network for population information storage and retrieval (POPINS-Population Information System). This project studied the feasibility of and technical and political problems relating to such a network.

/POPULATION/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 27100 9 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS POPULATION DIVISION (UNPD), NEW YORK, USA

760043 (HS)

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING/VILLAGE PERSONNEL (KOREA)

The 1973 Family Planning Survey conducted by the Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP) estimated that only 30% of all fertile couples practice family planning. In order to achieve the population growth rate target of 1.3%, 65% of fertile couples must be regularly practicing family planning by 1991. The objectives of this project are to enable the Centre for Population and Family Planning (CPFP) to test two alternative low-cost manpower patterns: one using village health workers and the other village movement leaders to extend the family planning delivery system in rural areas to improve practice rates.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/

\$ 49800 24 months COMPLETED

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

760044 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW GROUP ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This project will permit El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, to support the International Review Group on Population and Development in its recommendations of directions for research and resource allocations to research that would contribute more effectively to the development of a rationale in determining public policy in population.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 66240 18 months COMPLETED

-COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO

760045 (AFNS)

FISHCULTURE (SINGAPORE) - PHASE I

The importance and potential value of fish culturing (aquaculture) to Singapore and to the Southeast Asia region as a whole has only recently gained recognition. Singapore itself is in a vulnerable economic position as it imports more than 75% of its annual fresh fish consumption. This project will attempt to develop an economically viable intensive fish-farming system for Singapore and establish aquaculture at the same level as pig and poultry husbandry through the development of intensive culture techniques, reliable techniques of induced breeding, and mass culture techniques.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$ 249500 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

760047 (AFNS)

172

POSTHARVEST RICE SYSTEMS (KOREA) - PHASE I

Rice and barley are the two main cereal crops produced in Korea. Recently, however, the Government of Korea has introduced higher-yielding, more rapidly maturing varieties of Indica rice. The new varieties need to be harvested more quickly and dried more efficiently than traditional methods of harvesting can offer, otherwise high postharvest losses result. This project will attempt to determine comparative milling yields, losses, and broken grains from traditional Japonica and newly introduced Indica rice varieties when subjected to traditional and novel methods of cutting, drying, threshing, and milling.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /BARLEY/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/
/MANPOWER NEEDS/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/

\$ 59000 24 months COMPLETED

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

760048 (SS)

DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR MASS PRIMARY EDUCATION - PHASE II

Phase I of this project allowed the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) to carry out research on a delivery system for education at two field projects in Indonesia and the Philippines. The objective of phase II is to continue to develop and test an effective and economical delivery system which will reduce costs by enabling a teacher to instruct a larger number of students through the use of individualized learning materials and the cooperation of a variety of community resources.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ /PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION/

\$ 658000 36 months COMPLETED

-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (INNOTECH), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

760049 (SS)

PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE (CARIBBEAN)

This grant enabled the University of Guyana and the University of the West Indies to study the performance of public enterprises in the Caribbean countries. The objectives were to determine whether the policies of the enterprises were consistent with the goals of the government; to remove external and internal inconsistencies; and to improve the economic, managerial, and organizational efficiency of public enterprises in the various types of Caribbean economy.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 375460 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

760050 (SS)

173

CULTURE AND FERTILITY (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Limited available data from previous studies in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) suggest that there is a relationship between ethnic identity and fertility. However, because of the sensitivity of the issue, relationships between ethnic diversity and other social and behavioural dimensions have not been fully examined in previous studies or surveys. The objective of this project is to identify differences in fertility behaviour between ethnic groups in these countries. The study will focus on several dimensions of ethnicity, including self-identification of ethnic group, language proficiency, language of education, and language used at home.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /FERTILITY/ /CULTURE/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 98150 15 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (NIESR), JAKARTA, INDONESIA

-NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD (NFPB), KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

760051 (HS)

ICOMP/IDAP (GLOBAL)

The objectives of the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) are to improve the management of existing family planning and population programs and to encourage the design and use of improved programs through the application of modern management concepts and techniques. The proposed Institutional Development Assistance Project (IDAP) represents the first phase of ICOMP's effort to develop a pool of management resources. It is aimed at involving a small group of faculty from management institutes in population program research, training and consultancy programs, and testing the capability in working effectively with program administrators.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /MANAGEMENT/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 100000 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES (ICOMP), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

760052 (AFNS)

TRITICALE OUTREACH (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project had as its objectives the strengthening of existing research facilities so that triticale could be adequately tested in yield trials throughout Ethiopia and testing for acceptability of triticale in traditional foods under local village conditions. Phase II will continue to breed, test, and select superior triticale varieties that are best suited to Ethiopia's wide range of ecological conditions and consumer preference.

/TRITICALE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /GRAIN MILLING/ /NUTRITION/ /TOXICOLOGY/
/FLOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 176200 36 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

760055 (HS)

174

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION (MEXICO) - PHASE II

For the past 3 years, a group of five university-affiliated research centres in Mexico have been developing their research and training capacity in the field of human reproduction. The National Institute of Nutrition (INN) has acted as technical advisor and coordinating centre. A first phase project established a firm base of research and training activities in human reproduction at these institutes, and phase II will allow expansion of these activities and consolidate the gains that have already been made.

/REPRODUCTION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 162500 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION (INN), MEXICO, MEXICO

-UNIVERSITY OF DURANGO, DURANGO, MEXICO

-UNIVERSITY OF GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO, MEXICO

-UNIVERSITY OF YUCATAN, YUCATAN, MEXICO

-UNIVERSITY OF SAN LUI POTOSI, SAN LUI POTOSI, MEXICO

760057 (AFNS)

OYSTER CULTURE (JAMAICA)

Jamaica annually imports \$80 million worth of fish protein products to supplement the insufficient domestic supply of fish. If effectively cultivated, oysters could become a cheap source of dietary protein. Preliminary experiments suggest that several locally available materials, including bamboo and branches of the red mangrove, can be used effectively as raft bases for oyster culture. The objectives of this project are to research into optimum conditions for the effective cultivation of the mangrove oyster and to establish an economic and practical system of oyster culture to be adopted by rural fishing communities of Jamaica and other Caribbean countries.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /OYSTER CULTURE/ /SHELLFISH/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/

\$ 227700 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MONA, JAMAICA

760060 (AFNS)

CASSAVA (INDONESIA) - PHASE II

The Mukibat system of cassava production is based on the grafting of *Manihot glazovii*, a tree cassava, onto true cassava, *Manihot esculenta*. Phase I of this project researched into the development and potential of the Mukibat system and linked Indonesia into the International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) cassava research network. The objectives of this project are to continue research into the Mukibat system of cassava production and to exchange information (by means of seminars and working visits) with other institutions conducting research on cassava.

/CASSAVA/ - /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /PLANT SPECIES/ /ROOT CROPS/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/

\$ 328000 48 months ACTIVE

-BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY, MALANG, INDONESIA

760061 (AFNS)

175

FISH NUTRITION (UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA)

In order to aid and provide research results to the CARPS-MALAYSIA Project, scientists at the University of Victoria propose to examine details of the nutrition; biochemistry; and bacteriology of local carp, tawes (*Puntius gonionotus*), and the grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*). The main objective of this project is to determine the basic nutritional requirements of these carps and to develop a test diet to provide best growth for the least cost. This will be achieved through the determination of the best diets for the carp, the determination of the principal enzymes in digestion related to the most suitable feedstuffs, and the characterization of the changes in dietary biochemical changes at different steps of maturity.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FISH CULTURE/

\$ 94000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA, CANADA

760063 (IS)

LANDSAT BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh's Land Satellite (LANDSAT) Programme utilized remote-sensing technology applied to land-use planning and resource development. The hills adjoining the Karnaphuli reservoir suffer from erosion caused by shifting cultivation and the displacement of people from the lower valleys. This project used LANDSAT data to evolve a method of land-use management that would maintain an ecological balance in the Karnaphuli area and initiate measures to counteract the situation.

/MAPPING/ - /REMOTE SENSING/ /COMMUNICATION SATELLITES/ /LAND UTILIZATION/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/

\$ 144900 18 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DACCA, BANGLADESH

760064 (AFNS)

BY-PRODUCTS (MEXICO) - PHASE II

The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) undertook a previous research project designed to develop practical economic techniques for using sugarcane in the feeding of cud-chewing livestock. A second phase project will enable the Council to continue the research initiated in phase I, with a much stronger emphasis on testing the application of the technology and research into the pros and cons of a sugarcane and cane by-products diet for ruminant livestock.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /SUGAR CANE/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 396200 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CONACYT), MEXICO, MEXICO

760065 (SS)

ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ADIPA) - PHASE II

The Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) was created to promote and develop research and training activities through closer cooperation among the institutes in the field of economic and social development. During a phase I project, ADIPA published research directories, publications, periodicals, and bibliographies and established a Secretariat to coordinate and manage the affairs of the Association. Phase II continues support to the Secretariat and to the Association's program of information exchange on research and training.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/

\$ 125000 24 months COMPLETED

-ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ADIPA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

760066 (IS)

BOLIVIAN NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE

In order to have information related to socioeconomic development readily available, the Bolivian government established a National Fund and System for Information on Development (SYFNID). This project enabled SYFNID to coordinate all human and material resources in the field of scientific, technical, social, and economic information. SYFNID also consolidated, expanded, and improved the existing information subsystems in the country.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 294480 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

760068 (SS)

TRACER STUDIES (CHILE)

This project will analyze data on employment, unemployment, promotion, failures, mobility, and income of 8th grade students who left the Chilean school system in 1970. The study should help educators plan more effective primary school education geared to the realities of students' subsequent employment by suggesting the main reasons for dropping out of the school system. It will also examine how the education attained at the time of leaving affects getting a job and how different the work patterns are according to the educational levels obtained at the departure point.

/SCHOOL LEAVERS/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /SCHOOLING/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/

\$ 78000 12 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

760070 (IS)

177

LANDSAT/MALI (SIKASSO REGION)

LANDSAT is a satellite-based remote sensing system that is capable of photographing great areas of land with high resolution. Much importance is attached to inventorying renewable and nonrenewable natural resources for planning economic and social development. One technique used is thematic mapping. This project provided for the training of Malian scientists in the interpretation of the remote sensing data collected by LANDSAT (Land Satellite) and for the transfer of the technology. At the same time, it enabled thematic maps to be produced from the data to be used for planning purposes connected with land use.

/MAPPING/ - /REMOTE SENSING/ /COMMUNICATION SATELLITES/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/

\$ 180950 20 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

760074 (AFNS)

BY-PRODUCTS (EGYPT) - PHASE I

Cotton, corn, rice and sugarcane produce by-products with potential as animal feedstuffs - if adequately utilized they could reduce the present large importation of feedstuffs from outside of the country. There is a need for inexpensive technologies to break down the high-fibre by-products before they can be used as feedstuffs. The objectives of this project are to develop processes that will improve the digestive and nutritive value of these by-products and to screen other agroindustrial by-products in order to assess their potential as animal feeds.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /MAIZE/ /COTTON/ /RICE/
/SUGAR CANE/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /MICROBIOLOGY/

\$ 254000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

760075 (AFNS)

SUMMER FORAGE (EGYPT)

The main constraint to animal production in the Near East is the shortage of summer feed, resulting in impaired growth rate, reduction in milk production, and price rises in feed concentrate. Research to date has indicated that elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) is the most promising of summer feed species tested. This project will evaluate the nutritive value and economic value of elephant grass in order to improve animal production in the Near East during the summer period when there is a virtual absence of green fodder.

/FEED/ - /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /ECONOMIC IMPACT/ /INCOME/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /GRASSES/
/STORAGE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /LEGUMES/

\$ 250000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EGYPT

760077 (AFNS)**COWPEA PROCESSING (NIGERIA)**

Two reasons have been given for the limitation on the household use of cowpeas - cowpea foods prepared from dry flour do not have the same desirable qualities as those prepared from a paste and, if a paste is made from cowpeas, the procedure for doing so is long and tedious. Findings have indicated that with proper processing, dry flour could make acceptable paste. The objective of this project is to test the acceptability of mechanically prepared cowpea flour as a substitute for cowpea paste in the preparation of preferred cowpea foods.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /COWPEAS/ /LEGUMES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FLOUR/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 16000 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

760078 (AFNS)**QUINOA (BOLIVIA) - PHASE I**

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd), a food grain of the goose-foot family, forms an important part of the diet of the rural communities of the High Andes in South America. Preliminary research has indicated that certain species possess an exceptional nutritional value. This project will provide support to a new agricultural research institute in Bolivia in its attempt to increase quinoa yields and nutritional qualities through breeding, selection, and improved management packages.

/QUINOA/ - /NUTRITION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/

\$ 315500 36 months COMPLETED

-BOLIVIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY (IBTA), LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

760079 (HS)**TRADITIONAL HEALERS (INDONESIA)**

Traditional medicine practiced by "dukuns" (midwives, herbalists etc.) is still widely used and continues to be the major form of medical care among the peoples of North Sumatra. The objective of this project is to analyze data on the number, background, training, and motivation of traditional healers in order to determine the role that they play in delivering health care and thereby provide policymakers with a basis for assessing the possibility of training them for use in the formal health care system.

/TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 35500 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, INDONESIA

760080 (COM)**FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION (INDIAN OCEAN REGION)**

The Indian office of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has undertaken a project designed to help coordinate the educational and promotional activities of media organizations, policymakers, and researchers concerned with family planning in the Indian Ocean region. IPPF will research, update, and disseminate two publications: a Regional Family Planning Factbook and a bimonthly newsletter, Futures. Both publications will keep national associates within the region current with developments in family planning communication and related matters.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/

\$ 5500 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

760082 (IS)

179

TECHNONET ASIA - PHASE II

The Asian Network for Industrial Technology Information and Extension (TECHNONET) was devised to help strengthen the capabilities of Southeast Asian countries at the industrial grassroots. Phase I produced a network of organizations that recognize the importance of extension services for industries. This project will continue to support TECHNONET in developing extension services (through newsletters, surveys, training, and workshops) for small and medium industries in Southeast Asia.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/

\$ 1581064 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

760083 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (THAILAND) - PHASE I

Research on multiple cropping systems has been going on in Thailand for many years but the investigations by the various agencies have not been fully coordinated. The first step toward more effective coordination began in 1974 when the Ministry of Agriculture convened a workshop among the various research agencies studying multiple cropping. Particular attention was given to cropping systems on partially irrigated land, bearing in mind the long-term benefits of the various proposed irrigation schemes for Thailand. The objectives of the project are to establish a coordinated cropping systems research program, to develop cropping systems technology, and to demonstrate and evaluate the cropping systems developed on farmers' fields.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /RICE/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/ /COWPEAS/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /LEGUMES/ /SOYBEANS/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /BEANS/

\$ 398800 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, THAILAND

760084 (HS)

BIOMEDICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE II

The major goal of the Latin American Program of Research in Human Reproduction (PLAMIRH) is to enable young Latin American scientists and institutes (through research awards, economic funding, training) to carry out research in the field of fertility regulation. Phase I of this project was an assessment of the response and interest in Latin America to the research awards program. Phase II will promote the development of new research through financing projects in reproductive biology and support clinical and experimental research projects. It will also try to ensure that the greatest proportion of the funds are going to applied rather than basic research.

/FERTILITY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AWARD/

\$ 500000 48 months COMPLETED

-REGIONAL POPULATION CENTRE (CCRP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

760085 (HS)

WATER MANAGEMENT (NIGERIA)

Only 10% of the rural population of Nigeria has access to safe water supplies. Due to variations in rainfall, water sources vary widely over the country. This project will attempt to define the characteristics of rural water use and suggest low-cost, practical approaches that villages and state governments might take to improve rural water supplies. A survey will be conducted on existing village water practices and this data will be compared with public health data on disease incidence and mortality rates.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /WATER MANAGEMENT/

\$ 34120 15 months COMPLETED

-IBADAN UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, NIGERIA

760086 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (INDIA)

Although India is one of the top eight fishing countries in the world, it does not process the fish it lands. Because of this, the supply is highly variable, resulting in depressed income for fishermen and high prices to consumers. The lack of processing capabilities results in enormous loss due to spoilage and in the underuse of many species that are unappealing in a whole fresh form. The objective of this project is to allow India's Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) to develop processing, packaging, storage, and transportation technology appropriate for processing fish in India as a means of increasing the availability of fish products.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FISH PRODUCTS/ /MARKETING/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 322800 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

760087 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (IRRI) - PHASE II

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) was created to research and improve cropping systems and cropping patterns used by Asian small farmers. Previous research produced a detailed study of the relation of physical and economic environments in various parts of Asia to existing and potentially more productive cropping systems. Phase II will continue the research, studying alternative methods and times of seeding, patterns of soil fertility, water management, weed and pest control, and continue evaluations to ensure that the research structure is relevant and effective.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS/

\$ 1398300 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

TRITICALE (CHILE) - PHASE II

Wheat is the most important food crop in Chile, providing approximately 50% of the calories and 49% of the population's daily protein intake. Success has been limited in efforts to improve the protein content of wheat and scientists feel that triticale could be used as an alternative, high-protein and high-yielding crop. Phase I of this project proved that triticale produced more protein than wheat and that acceptable bread can be baked from its flour. Phase II will attempt to develop high-yielding spring triticale cultivars and developo cultivars for animal feed and the distilling industry.

/TRITICALE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FEED/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 207200 36 months COMPLETED

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE

760089 (SS)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION POLICIES (LATIN AMERICA)

In many developing countries, vast expanses of unoccupied lands can be found alongside densely settled rural regions, as well as large and rapidly growing cities. The cities frequently experience problems providing employment and services, but other regions of the country experience labour shortages that slow down agricultural production and rural development. The objectives of this project are to study the impact of specific programs and policies intended to influence population distribution in several Latin American nations and to gain a better knowledge as to how population distribution policies and programs interact with other development policies.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 232300 18 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION STUDIES (CENEP), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

-SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTRE, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

-BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

-LATIN AMERICAN FACULTIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CHILE

-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (CPES), ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

-CENTRE FOR URUGUAYAN STUDIES AND INFORMATION, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

-REGIONAL POPULATION CENTRE (CCRP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

-CENTRE FOR RURAL AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT, SANTIAGO, CHILE

760090 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (PERU) - PHASE I

The highlands of Peru lack natural forests and to date planting has been carried out on a very limited scale with only two species tested (Eucalyptus globulus and Pinus radiata). Wood is scarce for both local and industrial requirements. There are many possibilities of establishing plantations provided that a proper choice of species is made. The government plans to establish economically viable plantations which would supply badly needed timber for fuelwood, poles, and lumber. The objectives of this project are to select suitable tree species, to investigate various nursery and plantation techniques, and to initiate studies to investigate the feasibility of integrating plantation forestry with pastoral farming.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FORESTRY/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /AGROFORESTRY/ /TREE SPECIES/

\$ 295900 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIMA, PERU

760091 (AFNS)

182

SMALL FARM EQUIPMENT (GHANA) - PHASE I

Sixty percent of Ghana's rice production comes from small farmers, yet there is very little support or assistance available to these farmers, except that which is supplied through church mission stations. The Technology Consultancy Centre of the University of Science and Technology at Kumasi is working with these missions to bring some agricultural mechanization within the reach of the small farmer. This project will assess the viability of the use of innovative, small-scale pedal-operated rice threshers in Ghana and attempt to stimulate an agricultural support industry to manufacture basic machines and equipment for the small farmer.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 30000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

760092 (IS)

MULTILINGUAL AGRICULTURAL THESAURUS

AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) collects records of the world's current agricultural literature through a network of national and regional participating centres and provides a monthly list of new literature in a printed bibliography and on magnetic tape. Evaluation of the system after 3 years of operation and consultation with participants revealed the need for deeper subject indexing. This project enabled a multilingual (English, French, Spanish) thesaurus of indexing terms covering the subject scope of AGRIS to be prepared as a tool for the system and for use with other agricultural information systems, thereby making them more compatible with AGRIS.

/THESAURUS/ - /AGRIS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INDEXING/

\$ 194500 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760093 (IS)

AGRIS TROUBLE-SHOOTERS

AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) enables participating countries to exchange their current agricultural information by collecting records of their literature and merging them into a common bibliography. Participating countries can then use the bibliography (in printed form or on magnetic tape) to produce output services required by their local users. This project provided experts to supplement the AGRIS team so that it could help national institutions through training and through problem solving on the spot.

/AGRIS/ - /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 293500 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760094 (IS)

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE I

This project was to establish a specialized information centre on sorghums and millets to back the growing international research program. The objectives were to collect literature on sorghums and millets dating from 1969 onward, to set up an information storage and retrieval system, to update earlier bibliographies and to establish a question and answer service drawing upon ICRISAT's scientists.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /DATA PROCESSING/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 306500 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD,
INDIA

760095 (HS)

TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH I (GLOBAL)

In the past, very little research has been undertaken in the area of parasitic diseases. There is no vaccine available at present to protect human populations from parasitic disease. The Special Programme developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) has focused on malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leprosy, and leishmaniasis. These are the major human parasitic infections encountered in tropical zones, and all are widespread and can affect any member of a community. The objective of this project is to develop new tools for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tropical diseases.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 500000 12 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

760096 (SS)

SMALL MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES (ASIA)

This project will enable the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) to examine and evaluate the policies and programs for developing small manufacturing enterprises in the region. The study will look at initial promotional activities; financial support systems; technical supports; supply and marketing supports; and training, management, and extension activities. It will also allow ADIPA to study the interrelationships between policies and programs dealing with small manufacturing enterprises and broader national development policies.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 146500 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF DACCA, DACCA, BANGLADESH

-SOON JUN UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (NIDA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

-ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(ADIPA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HONG KONG

760099 (HS)**HEALTH SERVICES EVALUATION (IRAN)**

Phase I of this project undertook to determine if selected village health workers, following a 6-month training course, could effectively deliver simple primary health care in their own or neighbouring villages. It was discovered that visits to doctors decreased after the arrival of the workers, villages made improvements in the area of environmental health, the use of oral contraceptives was increased, and infant mortality rates decreased. This project will aid decision-makers regarding this system by assessing the system as a whole in delivering rural health care.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/

\$ 119000 24 months COMPLETED

-PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY, SHIRAZ, IRAN

760100 (HS)**GASTROENTERITIS/INCAP (GUATEMALA) - PHASE I**

Gastrointestinal diseases rely on low levels of personal and household hygiene for their transmission. These diseases are transmitted by such parasites as the roundworm and hookworm and bacterial infections such as typhoid, cholera, and dysentery. The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) has developed a well-trained research team for carrying out studies on socioeconomic, health, and nutritional characteristics of rural communities. This project will engage them in a study of changes in certain health parameters based on gastrointestinal alterations and resultant malabsorption characteristics.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 359084 24 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

760101 (AFNS)**STRIGA (SUSSEX) - PHASE III**

Parasitization by striga and orobanche may reduce crop yields to 10% or less of the potential yields. Phases I and II of this project developed new chemical compounds that stimulated the germination of the seeds of striga and orobanche. This project will undertake research into the synthetic germination stimulants in an expanded program of field testing in Egypt, India, Nigeria, and Tanzania.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /LEGUMES/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 93030 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

760102 (AFNS)**POLYPHENOLS (SHEFFIELD) - PHASE II**

Phase I of this project isolated and identified certain polyphenols which caused impairment of the nutritional quality of sorghum grains. Phase II will complete the chemical part of the investigation and use the chemical information obtained as a basis for the development of a reliable, simple, and speedy procedure for the determination of polymeric procyanidin of sorghum and to determine to what extent it occurs in different genotypes of sorghum grain.

/SORGHUM/ - /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /NUTRITION/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 34660 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

760103 (AFNS)

185

INSECT RESISTANCE (ICIPE)

The sorghum shoot-fly causes considerable crop losses. Farmers in developing countries cannot afford insecticides to control this pest, so researchers are trying to develop a type of sorghum that will naturally resist the attacks of the fly. Research projects have indicated that the female shoot-fly will not lay eggs on certain plants and that some sorghums may produce an antibiotic that attacks the shoot-fly eggs. This project will investigate the life-cycle of the shoot-fly, particularly the egg-laying and larval behaviour, in an attempt to identify factors that might make sorghum resistant to their attacks.

/PEST CONTROL/ - /INSECT CONTROL/ /ENTOMOLOGY/ /SORGHUM/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/

\$ 392600 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY (ICIPE), NAIROBI, KENYA

760105 (AFNS)

CASSAVA (ZANZIBAR) - PHASE I

The most important food crop in Zanzibar is cassava, although yields are low due to inappropriate cultural practices and susceptibility to diseases, especially cassava leaf mosaic. The objectives of this project are to screen root crop germ plasm for disease-resistant varieties, to distribute these varieties to farmers, and to develop a system for processing cassava chips for animal feed.

/CASSAVA/ - /ROOT CROPS/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /FEED/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 68100 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS, ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA

760107 (IS)

ASIAN INFORMATION CENTRE FOR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING - PHASE II

The Asian Information Centre for Geotechnical Engineering (AGE) collects literature on geotechnical engineering, operates a computer-based information retrieval system, publishes bibliographies, and provides a reference service. This project enabled AGE to continue and strengthen the activities begun with a first-phase grant, to explore the possibilities of international cooperation, and to look for ways of minimizing the need for donor support.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING/ /EARTHQUAKES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 140600 36 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

760108 (SEC)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1977)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) provides guidance for young scientists as well as assuring useful and necessary contacts with the international scientific community. The objectives of this project are to enable the IFS to provide support for individual young scientists in the developing countries to undertake research on questions in the natural sciences related to problems facing their countries and to allow a Canadian organization, the Royal Society of Canada, to participate actively in, and to have an influence on, the activities of the IFS.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 170000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

760109 (HS)

186

MANUALLY OPERATED LOW-LIFT PUMP PROTOTYPES

In developing countries, traditional methods of water pumping are largely ineffective: often underground water sources remain inaccessible; pump parts must be imported and do not hold under rural-use conditions. This project will enable the Waterloo Research Institute, University of Waterloo, to design and fabricate prototype piston pump components to be tested under actual use in manually powered drinking water and irrigation water pumping in Assam State, India.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 9170 3 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, CANADA

760111 (AFNS)

SOLAR DEHYDRATION (EGYPT) - PHASE I

Researchers in the Solar Energy Laboratory of the National Research Centre in Cairo are looking for a practical, inexpensive method of preserving food. Their project will involve testing methods of using solar energy to dry grapes, apricots, and fish. Solar dryers will be designed to collect the sun's heat and circulate air over the foodstuffs. The design of the dryer will be suited for use and manufacture in rural Egypt under a variety of conditions.

/FOOD PRESERVATION/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /DEHYDRATED FOOD/ /SOLAR ENERGY/ /FISH/ /FRUITS/
/VEGETABLES/ /CLIMATE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 123900 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE (NRC), CAIRO, EGYPT

760112 (SS)

VALUE OF CHILDREN (ASIA) - PHASE III - COMPARATIVE STUDY

This project will enable the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioural Sciences (KIRBS) to survey the satisfactions and costs of children and the motivations for childbearing in South Korea, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, and specifically to conduct a comparative analysis of the national surveys.

/CHILDREN/ - /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 39500 33 months ACTIVE

-KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (KIRBS), SEOUL, KOREA

760114 (SS)

INDONESIAN DEMOGRAPHIC JOURNAL - PHASE II

Phase I of this project created the Indonesian Demographic Journal to respond to the increasing need for communication between population scientists, which could not be fulfilled by any other existing periodical or publication. The objectives of this project are to permit the journal to continue responding to these needs and to permit the publisher (University of Indonesia) to arrange alternate sources of support for its continued activities.

/PERIODICALS/ - /DEMOGRAPHY/

\$ 26000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

LEUCAENA (PHILIPPINES)

Leucaena (a multipurpose leguminous tree that is found in the tropics) helps to prevent erosion and restore or stabilize soils. As a result of selection, breeding, and improvement work, it has been discovered that the possibilities of the giant type Leucaena as sources of fertilizer, feed, and energy are promising. The objectives of this project are to determine the scientific and economic aspects of using Leucaena as animal feed, to investigate the most economical seeding and planting techniques for the establishment of Leucaena in grassland and denuded areas, and to investigate the uptake and return of nutrients by Leucaena in farming systems involving food crops.

/LEUCAENA/ - /TREE SPECIES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /FORAGE/ /WOOD PRODUCTS/
/REFORESTATION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /FEED/ /PLANT NUTRITION/
/SILVICULTURE/ /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 288000 36 months ACTIVE

-PHILIPPINES COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH (PCARR), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

760119 (SS)

ABSORPTION AND DIFFUSION OF IMPORTED TECHNOLOGY IN ASIA

The industrial development of many Asian countries depends upon imports of technology to initiate, operate, and improve production. There is a growing concern about what happens after the initial import of technology. The degree and nature of subsequent absorption and diffusion is an important determinant in the development process: the extent of dependence on imported technology, etc. This project will describe and compare the extent to which technology is absorbed in different sectors in different Asian countries and identify the determinants of different patterns of absorption and diffusion.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$ 306000 24 months ACTIVE

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, SEOUL, KOREA
- INVESTMENT ADVISORY CENTRE OF PAKISTAN (IACP), KARACHI, PAKISTAN
- MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA
- NATIONAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
- UNIVERSITY OF DACCA, DACCA, BANGLADESH
- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (NIM), COLOMBO, SRI LANKA
- MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI, INDIA

760120 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MICROBIOLOGY (GUELPH) - PHASE II

The research isolated a culture of fungi from Canadian and Colombian soil samples capable of rapid growth and high protein yield in whole cassava mash supplemented only with inorganic acid, urea, and monopotassium phosphate. Phase II will conduct research into the safety of the process with respect to infection hazard, optimize the growth conditions, and carry out studies for converting cassava starch into animal feed.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /ROOT CROPS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /TOXICOLOGY/

\$ 102000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

760121 (SS)**SITES AND SERVICES EVALUATION (PHILIPPINES)**

The Philippines is encountering serious problems in housing the many squatters and slum dwellers who live in its large cities. In 1975, the Philippine government invested in a sites and services project in Tondo, Manila. Two sites were selected that provide families with new streets and paths, a water and drainage system, and electrical connections. The objective of this project is to allow the National Housing Authority (NHA) to evaluate the effects of sites and services with respect to income, employment, housing construction and improvement, savings, consumption, and social and community participation.

/HOUSING/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/

\$ 150000 48 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

760122 (SS)**IMPACT OF DAM (PARAGUAY)**

The Itaipu Dam, a major hydroelectric project being jointly built by Paraguay and Brazil, will have significant impacts in Paraguay. Plans are underway for the establishment of industrial plants, a tourist industry, and a large agroindustrial enterprise. Concern has emerged among many official and private sources in Paraguay as to what consequences may result from the rapid and uncontrolled growth of the region and its impact on the country's economy. The objectives of this project are to develop a data base with which to conduct evaluative studies on areas of concern and to train local social scientists in analyzing this data.

/DAMS/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/

\$ 16000 6 months COMPLETED

-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (CPES), ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

760123 (SS)**AGRARIAN REFORM (PERU)**

In 1969, the Peruvian government launched an agrarian reform program to correct imbalances in landholdings - control over estates was taken away from the original owners. The estates were not subdivided or allocated individually to the peasants but to organized cooperatives, credit unions, and committees set up by peasants to manage the estates as productive units. The objectives of this project are to examine all the changes resulting from agrarian reform, to study the new management forms, and to offer suggestions to authorities responsible for agrarian reform aimed at better planning, program execution, and the overcoming of problems at the policy and administrative levels.

/AGRARIAN REFORMS/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 223000 24 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE FOR PERUVIAN STUDIES, LIMA, PERU

760125 (IS)

189

AGRIS CORPORATE NAMES (FAO)

AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) is a bibliographic system which records current agricultural literature. The identification and exchange of documents can be hampered if the names of research institutions and other corporate bodies are recorded haphazardly. This project enabled an authority list of corporate names to be drawn up so that AGRIS records would be consistent.

/AGRIS/ - /CATALOGUING/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 53600 15 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760126 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (BOLIVIA) - PHASE I

The mining industry, on which the national economy of Bolivia largely depends, is concentrated in the Altiplano highlands. The industry requires large quantities of wood charcoal for smelting as well as timber for pit-props. Since there is little wood charcoal available on the Altiplano itself, it must be imported at high cost. The objectives of this project are to select fast-growing species for the production of fuelwood and charcoal and to investigate establishment techniques on different sites that will be suitable for small-scale plantation.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FORESTRY/ /TREE SPECIES/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /MANMADE FORESTS/

\$ 175400 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

760127 (AFNS)

CROP INTENSIFICATION (SYRIA) - PHASE I

Fallowing - a system whereby cereals are grown on half of the available land while the other half is left idle is traditionally practiced in Syria. Research has concluded that cereal-legume rotations may well prove to be more productive than fallowing making better use of land and water resources. The objectives of this project are to design and evaluate improved crop rotation systems and to assess their effects on yields and soil fertility.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /WHEAT/ /BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /CROP ROTATION/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /SOYBEANS/ /MAIZE/ /SESAME/ /SUNFLOWER/ /OILSEEDS/ /FEED/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /FABA BEANS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT ECOLOGY/ /CLIMATE/ /FERTILIZERS/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 242000 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM, DAMASCUS, SYRIA

760129 (IS)

PEASANT EDUCATION BY CASSETTE - FEPLAM (BRAZIL)

Rural education programs seem to have been successful in conveying information to farmers and in motivating them with respect to technical and social issues (planting practices, participation in cooperative activities), but it has not been clear whether these programs actually effect a change in behaviour. This project enabled the Padre Landell de Moura Educational Foundation (FEPLAM) to design a course - structured around cassette recordings - and conduct experiments to establish whether or not participation in rural education courses influences the behaviour of the farmers.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/ /FARMERS/ /BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 188350 26 months COMPLETED

-PADRE LANDELL DE MOURA EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (FEPLAM), PORTO ALEGRO, BRAZIL

760130 (AFNS)

190

AGROFORESTRY (IITA) - PHASE I

Small farming systems in West Africa combine annual staples, vegetables, and condiments grown among tree crops. These trees provide sources of food, forage for animals, timber, firewood, and medicine. Some species are planted in fallows for restoration of soil fertility (as they fix nitrogen with their roots) and others are used as indicator plants of general soil fertility. This project will attempt to assess the role of trees in food crop production by identifying the role of tree species as used by the small farmer and evaluating changes in soil and biological parameters from clearing through a cycle of shifting cultivation.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /FORESTRY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/
/SHIFTING CULTIVATION/

\$ 168700 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

760131 (AFNS)

PASTURE LEGUMES (BELIZE) - PHASE I

This project is closely related to Pasture legumes (Caribbean) phase III in that researchers from both projects are attempting to increase livestock promotion by adapting native and imported pasture plants to a hot, dry climate; high soil acidity; and low soil nutrient levels - conditions that represent large areas of underused marginal land in Belize and other Caribbean countries.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /GRASSES/ /LEGUMES/ /GRAZING/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CATTLE/
/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 189900 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS, BELMOPAN, BELIZE

760132 (AFNS)

FOOD GRAIN IMPROVEMENT (SRI LANKA) - PHASE I

The Sri Lankan Ministry of Agriculture is working on a program of improvement of food grains and food legumes grown in the dry zone or upland areas. The conditions of the dry zone areas are such that it might be possible to greatly increase small farmer's production of food grains and legumes during both the major and minor monsoon seasons. Mung bean, cowpea, and black gram are the most important grain legume crops now grown in the uplands area, while sorghum has the potential of becoming an important cereal. A screening program will select plant types that grow and yield well under monsoon rains, resist insect and disease attack, and respond well to improved management practices.

/LEGUMES/ /SORGHUM/ - /FOOD CROPS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /BEANS/ /COWPEAS/

\$ 165000 36 months COMPLETED

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

760133 (SS)

191

DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR MASS PRIMARY EDUCATION (MALAYSIA) - PHASE I

This project, to aid in the development of a Malaysian system for mass primary education, has two main objectives. The first is to provide a systematic diagnosis of the problems of teaching and learning in the rural part of the country. The second is to design and test alternative approaches to increase the effectiveness of instruction in the rural primary schools. The project will examine the instructional performance of the teacher, the effectiveness of learning modules, and the role of the administrative structure of the educational system in enhancing or inhibiting the teacher-learning process.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION/

\$ 500000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA

760134 (AFNS)

COLD-TOLERANT SORGHUM (ICRISAT) - PHASE I

Over 95% of the sorghum crop is grown in relatively warm, tropical parts of the world. Some sorghum has been grown in the highlands of East African Countries, and it seems to possess a degree of tolerance to cold temperatures. There are large tracts in Mexico, Central and South America, Tropical Africa, Arabian Peninsula, and Southern and Eastern Asia, including India, where cold-tolerant sorghum could play an important role in increasing the food supply of the people. The objective of this project is to develop cold-tolerant sorghum which will serve as an alternative crop in the tropics suitable for increasing yield in the high altitudes of Ethiopia and Uganda and in areas in Asia and Latin America.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CLIMATE/ /WEATHER/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /DROUGHT/

\$ 198600 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD, INDIA

760136 (AFNS)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE I

A commissioned report on research priorities in tropical forestry concludes that in tropical lands dominated by trees, a greatly increased contribution to the social and economic welfare of people could come from production systems combining trees, agricultural crops, and animals and by focusing research to fill information gaps in this sector. This project will aid in supporting an international unit to channel resources into fact finding, to facilitate cooperation between agencies researching into agroforestry, and to promote utilization of the knowledge acquired.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ICRAF/ /FORESTRY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /RESEARCH POLICY/

\$ 300000 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KENYA

760137 (SS)**SOCIAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT - EAST AFRICA - "CIRCUIT RIDER"**

Senior social scientists in Africa are often involved in regional and international activities which decrease the time available for research and teaching. There seems to be agreement that there are now younger social scientists in Africa who need training if they are to achieve their potential. The objective of this project is to place a senior social scientist in Africa as a "circuit rider," and to allow him to explore ways in which, in association with the research institutes in the region, the development of younger social scientists and institutions may be effected.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 330200 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760138 (HS)**MEDEX PROGRAM (GUYANA)**

The problems of delivering basic health services to the scattered population of Guyana in areas where communications are poor has been a constant difficulty facing the Guyanese government. Several attempts have been made in the past with limited success, largely due to lack of adequate support and finances. The objectives of this project are to establish a program for the training and deployment of new middle level health personnel for use in less accessible villages and to strengthen the health infrastructure within which they will perform.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 275500 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

760139 (HS)**VIRAL GASTROENTERITIS (CARIBBEAN)**

Infantile gastroenteritis is a major cause of infant mortality throughout the Caribbean. The main objective of this project is to increase the present knowledge of infantile gastroenteritis as a background for the development of preventative measures. Specifically, the project will examine the occurrence and geographical distribution of the disease in selected Caribbean countries, to isolate and identify the role of viral agents in the causation of the disease, and to assess the influence of associated physical conditions on the risk of infection and on disease development.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$ 168400 24 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

760140 (HS)**WASTEWATER RECLAMATION (GLOBAL)**

Stabilization ponds for wastewater treatment are excellent technology options for sanitation in developing countries, and they are inexpensive to build and require little maintenance. However, they do not recover any of the waste nutrients, which provide a monetary return and reduce the costs of treatment. The combined approach of using the sewage stabilization pond to produce fish shows strong potential for making sewage treatment far less costly, if not profitable. The objective of this project is to study treatment and fish production capabilities of ponds receiving wastewaters of different characteristics under tropical and temperate climates.

\$ 618420 24 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, DOR, ISRAEL
- MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT, NAIROBI, KENYA

760141 (HS)

PIGGERY WASTE TREATMENT (SINGAPORE) - PHASE I

The adequate treatment and disposal of pig wastewater and poultry excreta poses a threat to Singapore's supplies of reliable water, public health, and the environment. This project seeks to test the treatment of pig wastes by a high-rate algae pond system, including wastewater reclamation and algae recovery and utilization. The specific objectives are to construct primary treatment facilities, optimize algae productivity in the ponds, and conduct small-scale preliminary animal feeding trials with recovered algae.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /SWINE/ /WATER TREATMENT/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 302984 24 months COMPLETED

- MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

760144 (AFNS)

PASTURE MANAGEMENT (PERU) - PHASE I

Livestock production in the Andes region of South America is limited because of the poor nutritional quality of the pastureland and overgrazing. Yet in Peru, the livelihood of a large population of small farmers depends on sheep, cattle, and llama production. In order to increase the livestock and meat production of this area, researchers are investigating means of improving pasture management, including the introduction of new forage plants and techniques to conserve valuable forage.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /GRASSES/ /LEGUMES/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /DROUGHT/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /GRAZING/ /CATTLE/ /SHEEP/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/

\$ 253500 36 months COMPLETED

- NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY, LIMA, PERU

760145 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL FERROCEMENT INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE I

Ferrocement is an inexpensive construction material that can be used locally for housing, storage bins, canal linings, boats, and a variety of similar applications. This project enabled AIT to establish a specialized information centre on ferrocement collecting literature, publishing abstracts, bulletins, reviews, and other publications and providing a question-and-answer service.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /FERROCEMENT/ /BUILDING MATERIALS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 45700 36 months COMPLETED

- ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

760146 (IS)

HEALTH CARE BIBLIOGRAPHY - PHASE II

To increase the effectiveness of health care, policymakers and planners must have access to information on the establishment and operation of low-cost health care delivery systems. IDRC has published a series of bibliographic material on rural health care. The objectives of this project were to add to the data base and to publish further volumes of the bibliography, to produce a list of index terms on low-cost health care delivery and to maximize the benefits from previous work by involving other organizations and making source materials more widely available.

\$ 232000 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760147 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE II

The International Irrigation Information Centre (IIIC) was established to disseminate information on the use of irrigation water on the farm, primarily to research workers, practitioners, and organizers of extension services. Its subject scope includes the behaviour of irrigation water in soils, the consumptive use of water by crops, and irrigation technology and equipment. The main objective of this project was to continue, expand, and improve the present activities of IIIC within the present subject scope with deeper treatment. At the same time, other donors were sought.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /IRRIGATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/
/TECHNICAL INFORMATION/

\$ 701000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE (IIIC), BET DAGAN, ISRAEL

760148 (AFNS)

WINTER TRITICALE (GUELPH) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project researched into the selection and testing of the highest-yielding winter triticales developed at research sites. Spring triticales were crossed with winter types in the breeding program, but only the spring selections from these crosses could be evaluated. The objectives of this project are to identify and evaluate winter-hardy triticales materials for the breeding program; to develop and improve the materials for yield, disease resistance, grain quality, and other agronomic characteristics; and to explore the possibility of developing high-yielding frost-hardy spring-type materials.

/TRITICALE/ - /CLIMATE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /CROP
YIELD/

\$ 93800 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

760149 (AFNS)

TRITICALE (MANITOBA)

Triticale, a cross between wheat and rye, is high in protein and is nutritious. In Kenya, Ethiopia, and Chile it was observed that because of its superior disease resistance and tolerance to suboptimal growing conditions, triticale performs better than wheat in many areas of these countries. The objective of this project is to enable the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Agriculture to continue the development of triticale as a human food through the conventional approach of plant breeding, selection, and testing.

/TRITICALE/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /CEREALS/ /PLANT
DISEASES/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 121800 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CANADA

760152 (AFNS)

195

FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT (IFDC) - PHASE I

Growth rates and consequent yields of many plants are influenced by the concentration and rate of uptake of phosphorus in soil solutions. About one-half of the potentially arable land in the tropics is deficient in phosphorus and high in iron and aluminium. The objective of this project is to increase the uptake by plants of phosphorus through improved methods of application of inexpensive phosphorus sources such as rock phosphate.

/FERTILIZERS/ - /PHOSPHATE/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /SOIL/ /CASSAVA/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /BEANS/
/CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /CROP YIELD/ /SOIL IMPROVEMENT/ /LEGUMES/ /SOIL CHEMISTRY/

\$ 347000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (IFDC), ALABAMA, USA

760153 (SS)

TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE MEXICAN PEASANT ECONOMY

For the past 2 years, the Centre for Economic Research and Documentation (CIDE) in Mexico City has been trying to find improved institutional mechanisms for linking national scientific and technological research facilities to the problems of rural development. The objective of this project is to identify social and economic factors which have contributed to the successful generation and diffusion of technologies of greatest benefit for the Mexican peasant economy. The results will provide guidelines for policymakers and planners concerned with developing technologies more appropriate for the peasant economy.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 35000 18 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION (CIDE), MEXICO, MEXICO

760154 (COM)

RURAL PRESS RESEARCH

Media plays an important part in explaining modern science and technology to rural peoples and aids in creating receptive attitudes toward new technology. This project will assess the type of print media most suited to function as a link between scientists and rural people; outline the facilities needed to establish, operate, and circulate a science-, technology-, and development-oriented newspaper in a typical Asian village; and examine the costs of such an operation including possible sources of revenue.

/PRESS/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /RURAL AREAS/ /SCIENCE WRITING/

\$ 36800 18 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTRE (AMIC), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

760155 (SEC)

PEARSON FELLOWSHIPS - PHASE I

The purpose of the Pearson fellowships is to assist the development of human resources in the developing countries and to make a contribution to intercultural communication and understanding. The award will give outstanding young professionals from developing countries an opportunity to pursue their professional interests in Canada; at the same time, it will give them the chance to learn about and travel in Canada. This, it is hoped, will be to the mutual benefit of the award holders and to Canada.

/AWARD/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 604400 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760156 (IS)

WASTEWATER DISPOSAL: STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

Little work had been done to examine the relationship between water supply and the disposal of wastewater and excreta. Literature had not been indexed for its relevance to developing countries, and searchers had to select from a large body of material much of which is relevant only to developed countries. A state-of-the-art review backed by a bibliography of items relevant to developing country situations would make the appropriate experience more readily available. The objectives of this project were to prepare such a review supported with a bibliography, to build an inventory of appropriate sources of information, and to estimate the total amount of literature available from all sources within this subject scope.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /DATA COLLECTING/

\$ 39150 6 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760157 (AFNS)

AQUACULTURE (SUDAN)

Freshwater fish culture in the Sudan is being promoted to help overcome a protein gap due to a lack of meat (caused by the high incidence of the disease-carrying tsetse fly). A large freshwater resource has not been exploited for fish production. This project will undertake to adapt and develop improved systems of polyculture (rearing several different fish species in a single environment), develop techniques for spawning native Nile fishes, and develop improved nursery and management techniques.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$ 117200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

760158 (HS)

WATER-PUMP SYSTEMS (CANADA)

The objective of this project is to design a pumping system for developing countries that will have a high level of reliability under strenuous or even abusive conditions. The design must be a low-cost, low-maintenance system with sufficient flexibility for local production. The project will involve assessing field trial results and modifying the design and manufacturing processes in the light of such results, as necessary.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 47519 7 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, CANADA

760159 (IS)

NIDA/ADI DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SEMINAR

The responsibility of the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) is to train, research, and provide documentation in the fields of development administration and policymaking. In 1975 the Asian Development Institute (ADI) carried out a survey of development libraries and documentation centres in the region and published a reference directory as a result of the survey. The objective of this project was to make senior planners, administrators, and policymakers aware, through a seminar, of the value of information, and understand information systems in the context of national socioeconomic development.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 38500 12 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (NIDA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

CASSAVA MEALY BUG (CIBC) - PHASE I

In West Africa, where cassava is a major staple food crop, it has recently been attacked by a species of mealy bug (*Phenacoccus* spp.) that seems to have originated in Brazil. Since this mealy bug has not proven to be a major pest in its county of origin, it is probable that it is kept under control by natural enemies: parasites, predators, and/or diseases. The objectives of this project are to survey cassava-growing areas in Brazil and adjoining territories to determine the distribution of the bug and to search for parasites and predators, to study the biology and ecology of the mealy bug, and to evaluate the effectiveness of identifiable natural enemies.

/CASSAVA/ - /PEST CONTROL/ /ENTOMOLOGY/ /INSECT CONTROL/ /ROOT CROPS/

\$ 56300 36 months COMPLETED

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

760162 (SS)**POPULATION INCENTIVES/EDUCATIONAL BONUS (KOREA)**

During recent years, several countries have begun to examine policies that attempt to promote lower fertility through the provision of economic incentives. The Korean government is studying the feasibility of offering educational scholarships to families that practice contraception and who are successful at limiting the size of their families: this project will assess the size of the educational bonuses required to make them attractive, the costs of such a program to the government, and attitude of parents toward such incentives.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /INCENTIVES/

\$ 29850 15 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT, DAEGU, KOREA

760163 (SS)**PUBLIC SECTOR SALARIES POLICIES IN AFRICA**

In many African countries the salary levels in the public sector are high, and significant salary differentials persist among the different categories within this sector. High salaries and the associated "stretched-out" salary structure may limit the rate at which the educated can be absorbed into public sector employment and may lead to an excess supply of educated people at the secondary and postsecondary levels. The objective of this project is to undertake an examination of the determinants of public-sector salaries in several African countries in order to make policy recommendations for training programs and institutional/administrative reforms.

/DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ - /PUBLIC SECTOR/ /WAGE STRUCTURE/

\$ 325696 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING, CAIRO, EGYPT

-UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON, GHANA

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS AND APPLIED ECONOMY, RABAT, MOROCCO

-UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, LAGOS, NIGERIA

-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

760164 (SS)**IMPACT OF TOURISM IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Due to technological advances, inexpensive air fares, and economic prosperity, international tourism has become one of the world's largest economic sectors. The Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC) has been set up by the governments of the islands to promote policy-oriented research in the region and provide technical assistance. This project will allow the CTRC to measure the impact of tourism on the economies of the different islands with regard to the amounts of money that tourists spend and the contributions of different types of tourists.

/TOURISM/

\$ 400000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
 -RESEARCH UNIT OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM, ST. MICHAEL, BARBADOS
 -INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, KINGSTON, JAMAICA
 -OFFICE OF STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, HATO REY, PUERTO RICO
 -CARIBBEAN TOURISM RESEARCH CENTRE, CHRIST CHURCH, BARBADOS
 -OFFICE OF POLICY PLANNING AND RESEARCH, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

760165 (HS)**COMMUNITY HEALTH I (INDONESIA)**

The Government of Indonesia has set up primary health care centres in each of the subdistricts of the country. However, these centres are not being used to their full potential. Modifications are needed to increase the effectiveness of existing health centres. The objectives of the project are to determine health needs in different areas and to discover to what extent and how members of the communities use traditional sources of care to meet their demands rather than health care centres.

/HEALTH CENTRES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 21500 8 months COMPLETED

-SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY, PALEMBANG, INDONESIA

760167 (IS)**INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE - PHASE II**

In 1974, with the financial assistance of IDRC, the International Bureau of Education (IBE) launched the International Educational Reporting Service (IERS) in order to improve the information about new educational findings. The IERS publishes three printed series: a Bibliographic Awareness list, the Innovation Newsletter, and a series of studies on education research topics. These publications have been sent to libraries and educational institutions in developing countries in order to keep them abreast of innovations in the field of education. In this second phase the IERS expanded the documentary data base, located existing but unpublished information, and continued the publication of existing products and services under the IDRC project 740028.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /DATA BANKS/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 90000 24 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

760171 (HS)**OC/BLOOD DISORDERS (HONG KONG)**

In recent years, it has been discovered that the use of oral contraceptives may be related to certain blood disorders. There has been little research in this field in developing countries. This project is a research proposal to investigate fully the adverse effects on health, if any, of the contraceptive methods in use today; specifically assessing the effects of oral contraceptives on blood coagulation factors and subclinical venous thrombosis.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/

\$ 62800 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HONG KONG

760172 (HS)**INFERTILITY/LACTATION (CHILE)**

Infant breastfeeding in many of the poorer developing countries is crucial to the development and, in many cases, survival of the child. The problem of protecting the mother from pregnancy during this breastfeeding period without interfering with the child's nutritional intake is extremely important. This project represents an attempt by the Centro Nacional de la Familia (CNF) to test methods which will prolong the period of breastfeeding in order to benefit both the child and the mother.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/ /FERTILITY/ /LACTATION/

\$ 183800 30 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE FAMILY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

760173 (HS)**OC/HEALTH (COSTA RICA)**

Studies undertaken in developed countries have associated the use of oral contraceptive pills with heart disease. While the few similar studies carried out in developing countries suggest the finding may only pertain to certain cultures, they are limited in number and scope and cannot be generalized to all populations. This project focuses on the diagnosis of any abnormal physical symptoms which may be related to the use of oral contraceptives by normally healthy Costa Rican women.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/

\$ 49900 24 months COMPLETED

-TEACHING AND RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE COSTA RICA SOCIAL SECURITY FUND, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

760174 (SS)**CREDIT AND MARKETING (NICARAGUA)**

Hawkers and vendors operating in an informal and unorganized market system are often forced to borrow money from moneylenders at enormous rates of interest. The Nicaraguan Development Foundation (FUNDE) recognized the need to set up a credit program in order to improve the lot of these traders in Nicaragua. Accordingly, 16 cooperatives were set up with full-time managers and accountants, and the cooperatives are now running smoothly. This project proposes to evaluate the Nicaraguan experiment in the hope that the lessons from this experiment can be useful to other countries in South America and elsewhere.

/MARKETING/ - /CREDIT COOPERATIVES/ /VENDORS/

\$ 70000 12 months ACTIVE

-NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (FUNDE), MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

760175 (SS)

200

URBAN SERVICES MANAGEMENT (KOREA)

Due to the rapidly expanding population of Seoul, housing shortages have become the city's number one problem. This, along with an ineffective system of solid waste disposal, is creating undesirable living conditions. The Asian Institute for Public Policy (AIPP) will undertake research to pinpoint the specific causes of these problems, formulate policies that will work on the supply side of the housing market, and evaluate alternative disposal systems for the future.

/HOUSING/ - /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 38500 12 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY (AIPP), SEOUL, KOREA

760176 (COM)

MEDIA SURVEY (CANADA)

This project involves a survey of attitudes toward, and use of, editorial material related to international development and Third World issues in Canadian newspapers. The main purpose of this project is to discover the extent of coverage given to, and amount of, interest generated in Third World issues.

/PRESS/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /SURVEYS/ /CONTENT ANALYSIS/

\$ 7000 6 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (CCIC), OTTAWA, CANADA

760178 (IS)

AGLINET UNION LIST OF SERIALS

Major agricultural libraries in both developed and developing countries have agreed to cooperate under a program known as AGLINET. To facilitate borrowing from one library by another, it is necessary to know the holdings of each library. This project enabled a union list of the serials held in AGLINET libraries to be compiled as a basic exchange tool.

/CATALOGUE/ - /PERIODICALS/ /AGRICULTURE/

\$ 42250 12 months COMPLETED

-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO), ROME, ITALY

760180 (SGBA)

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT IN THE SAHEL (AFRICA) - PHASE I

The Permanent Inter-Governmental Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) is a body of eight Sahelian countries, formed to combat the drought problem in the Sahel by developing research and training procedures. This project, through the CILSS Secretariat, will enable countries of the Sahel to define research and training policies and to establish practical terms for the future Institute of the Sahel, which will have its headquarters in Bamako.

/SAHEL/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 216000 24 months COMPLETED

-PERMANENT INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT DROUGHT IN THE SAHEL (CILSS),
OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

760181 (IS)

201

IICA-RURAL YOUTH DOCUMENTATION

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program Secretariat (SPIJR) was created to engage Latin American and Caribbean youth in social and economic development activities. SPIJR's main objective was to increase the activities that provide youth with better opportunities to participate in the rural development process. The objectives of this project were to identify, acquire, process, and disseminate information on rural youth projects produced by local, regional, and national rural youth organizations.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /YOUTH/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 42530 18 months COMPLETED

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

760182 (HS)

STERILIZATION EFFECTS (THAILAND)

For many years, female sterilization by tubal occlusion has been practiced in developing countries. To date, there has been little research into possible side effects resulting from this procedure. This project will enable the Chulalongkorn Hospital Medical School of Thailand to investigate any abnormal ovarian disturbances and uterine bleeding caused by this method of sterilization.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /TUBAL OCCLUSION/ /STERILITY/ /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/

\$ 73500 24 months COMPLETED

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

760183 (HS)

COMMUNITY HEALTH II (INDONESIA)

The Government of Indonesia has plans to provide a primary health centre in each of the more than 3,000 administrative subdistricts of the country. Many centres have been established but are not being used to their full potential for a variety of reasons: the high cost of treatment; the reliance of the population on traditional medicine; and a lack of awareness that these facilities exist. This project proposes to identify the health problems before the centre starts functioning in order to plan which services will be the most appropriate to meet community health needs and determine the number and nature of manpower required to deliver the services.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /PLANNING/ /HEALTH CENTRES/

\$ 22000 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, INDONESIA

760184 (HS)

BILHARZIA (EGYPT)

In developing countries, the parasitic disease bilharzia affects over 200 million people. The methods of control in use today are not functioning as well as they should, due mainly to material costs. The objective of this project is to conduct research into the plant damassissa (*Ambrosia maritima*), which naturally produces an agent lethal to the mollusk vectors of the disease.

/SCHISTOSOMIASIS/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$ 49700 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

760185 (HS)

202

OC/METABOLIC EFFECTS (KOREA)

Contraceptive steroids are known to cause changes in the metabolism, which in turn are responsible for heart disease, weight gain, hypertension, and mood changes. However, most studies on the metabolic effects of oral contraceptives have taken place in Western countries. The effect of contraceptives may be influenced by such variables as nutrition, climate, and race, which in turn affect the prevalence of predisposing factors. This project will research into adverse effects, if any, oral contraceptives have on the metabolic processes of Korean women.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/ /METABOLISM/

\$ 48500 24 months COMPLETED

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

760186 (SS)

RURAL ENERGY STUDIES (FIJI)

There is virtually no information available on energy supply and demand in the world's rural areas. This holds true especially for the South Pacific area. Information is needed about existing and potential energy needs, cost of proposed energy sources, and social acceptance and/or social disruption of proposed innovations in rural areas. This project will provide information on the first and third of these needs in Fiji. The second will be answered by another project currently being carried out in the same institution.

/ENERGY/ - /ENERGY SOURCES/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /BIOGAS/

\$ 28000 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SUVA, FIJI

760187 (HS)

RURAL WATER TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

Conventional hand pumps have not proven to be efficient in most rural water programs. This project will undertake field trials in developing countries on the piston pump prototype systems developed at the University of Waterloo, with a view to the manufacture of a reliable, low-cost piston hand pump suited to local production variations in developing countries.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 48000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

760188 (HS)

COMMUNITY HEALTH III (INDONESIA)

The Government of Indonesia has set up primary health care centres in each of the subdistricts of the country; however, these centres are not being used to their full potential. This project will gather basic demographic information on the rural population who are served by a health centre, their state of health, and sources of care currently used to meet their health needs. This information would provide health authorities with a basis for planning ways to strengthen health services in the area.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /PLANNING/

\$ 13000 8 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ANDALAS, PADANG, INDONESIA

760189 (SS)

203

HOUSING AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION POLICIES (CUBA)

After the 1959 revolution, Cuba began to expand its health, schooling, and housing programs. Members of disadvantaged groups were moved to areas where education, health, recreation, and better housing were to be provided. Some of the new communities had difficulty in holding and attracting inhabitants, due to a lack of these very social services. In 1971, improved settlement programs were initiated and the Community Development Group (GDC) was established to provide assistance to local authorities in the making of the new communities, which now house 3% of Cuba's rural population. This project will collect data on economic development in the new communities and analyze the factors which determine a successful community development effort.

/HOUSING/ - /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 50000 18 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR THE STUDY AND CONTROL OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, HAVANA, CUBA

760190 (SS)

POPULATION PLANNING SECRETARIAT (KOREA)

To date, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) has concentrated on monetary and financial policies (national and international) and sectorial planning (industrial and agricultural). Now the government is placing emphasis on the planning of social development. This project will support specific socioeconomic research at KDI, including compilation of a report on the relationship between demographic change and socioeconomic development in Korea, economic implications of immigration policies, impact of female employment on fertility, and the impact of social security measures on fertility.

/POPULATION/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 80000 36 months ACTIVE

-KOREA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (KDI), SEOUL, KOREA

760191 (AFNS)

GRAIN LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE III

In some areas of the Caribbean pigeon peas are the only locally grown source of vegetable protein. In an effort to increase production of this popular and nutritious foodstuff, the first two phases of this project began a program of selection and breeding to improve the plant's yield, disease resistance, and cooking qualities. This third phase will continue the breeding and development program and test cultivation systems for some of the improved varieties of pigeon peas suitable for farms of various sizes.

/LEGUMES/ - /PIGEON PEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/AGRONOMY/ /CLIMATE/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PEST CONTROL/ /NUTRITION/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 273500 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

770001 (HS)**HEALTH WORKERS INVENTORY (PAFAMS) - PHASE I**

In many Latin American countries there is uneven distribution of, and varied quality in, health services. The aim of this project is to enable the Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) to train and place auxiliary personnel in areas where they are most needed in Latin America. It will also attempt to collect relevant information in order to develop better planning and coordination efforts in approaches to rural health care and delivery systems.

/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/ /PLANNING/ /EMPLOYMENT POLICY/
/TRAINING/

\$ 10400 6 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS (PAFAMS), CARACAS, VENEZUELA

770002 (HS)**MAASAI WATER IMPACT (KENYA)**

The Maasai tribe of Kenya have settlements around the central swamp area of the Amboseli Valley, where their cattle herds obtain water and forage. However, the swamp ecology cannot support both the Maasai cattle and the wild game that use the basin. In an effort to overcome this problem, the Kenyan government plans to pipe swamp water to more than 12 watering points outside the area, creating a new swamp. The objective of this project is to monitor health changes consequent to the altered availability of water to the Maasai with a specific emphasis on water-use practices and water-related diseases.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ /HEALTH/

\$ 19940 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

770004 (AFNS)**CEREAL PROCESSING (SENEGAL)**

To combat the food shortages that are a major problem in Senegal and throughout West Africa, crops research developed varieties of millet and sorghum yielding up to 7 t/ha. Despite the existence of these high-yielding varieties, they have not been accepted by all the rural farmers. The objectives of this project are to determine what properties are necessary in these varieties to make them acceptable to farmers, to determine which traditional cereal varieties have the most desirable functional properties and highest nutritive value, and to cooperate with crop scientists in the breeding and selection of cereals that possess the desired properties.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /CEREALS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /NUTRITION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FLOUR/
/QUALITY CONTROL/

\$ 158500 24 months ACTIVE

-GENERAL DELEGATION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH, DAKAR, SENEGAL

770006 (HS)

205

RURAL HEALTH CARE (EGYPT)

In Egypt, health care in rural areas is to a large extent provided by both health personnel with training in modern medicine and traditional healers. Cooperation of these personnel is essential in communicating information to villagers about health services and obtaining information about deliveries occurring in the community. In order to plan more effective rural health care programs, this project aims to identify the components and the relationships between the various "modern" health care personnel and traditional healers and between each category and the villagers.

/HEALTH CARE PROGRAMMES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH PERSONNEL/

\$ 15800 9 months COMPLETED

-AL AZHAR UNIVERSITY, CAIRO, EGYPT

770007 (AFNS)

PASTURE LEGUMES (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE III

Phases I and II of this project conducted field trials and species selection of pasture legumes in Belize and Antigua, countries ecologically representative of large areas of the Caribbean and Latin America. This research was intended to evaluate the merits of cultivating these legumes (*Stylosanthes hamata*, *Centrosema* spp.) for use as livestock feed. The objectives of this project are to carry out research, selection, and management studies on both native and imported grasses and forage legumes and to produce, multiply, and disseminate to farmers the seed produced by the most promising selections.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /LEGUMES/ /GRASSES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GRAZING/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /PLANT NUTRITION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 269100 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

-CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CARDI), ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

770008 (AFNS)

PINE BEETLE (GUATEMALA)

Pine bark beetles (*Dendroctonus frontalis*) are parasites that destroy timber. The beetle threatens to destroy a major part of Guatemala's coniferous forests and also reduce the marketable value of timber because of a fungus introduced into the wood by the beetle. This project will attempt to obtain knowledge of the species occurring in Guatemala, their numbers, and their life histories. This knowledge will be used to predict areas of future attacks and devise means of control.

/PEST CONTROL/ - /FORESTRY/ /INSECT CONTROL/ /ENTOMOLOGY/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /PINES/

\$ 31900 16 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY OF GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

770009 (HS)

FAMILY PLANNING COST ANALYSIS (PHILIPPINES)

This project will enable the Population Center Foundation, Makati, Philippines to analyze the cost-effectiveness of family planning programs in the Philippines and to develop a linear programming model with a view to determining the optional allocation of resources.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 22500 15 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION CENTER FOUNDATION, MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

770010 (AFNS)

206

CROPPING SYSTEMS (INDONESIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of cropping systems research in Indonesia began in 1975, and was designed to develop rice-based cropping systems that would suit the needs of small farmers. The results of this initial research have led to marked improvements in cropping systems. The research sites used are representative of many Asian countries reflecting the various soil and climate conditions. This project will continue the research work with emphasis on developing more productive cropping systems and testing and evaluating these cropping systems on farmers' fields.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /RICE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CLIMATE/
/MAIZE/ /COWPEAS/ /MUNG BEANS/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /PEANUTS/ /PEST CONTROL/ /WEED CONTROL/
/FERTILIZERS/

\$ 285400 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

770012 (IS)

RESEARCH ON AFRICAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

There is an abundance of official and semiofficial African government publications pertinent to development that are either unknown, unlisted, or insufficiently processed to permit proper use by decision-makers. This project, through surveys of government publications from a number of West and North African countries, attempted to inventory the means of production of government documents so that none of the information is lost; to suggest more accurate and efficient legal deposit legislation, especially as it applies to official documents; and to arrive at a better integration and coordination of national information systems and development plans.

/INFORMATION PROCESSING/ - /GOVERNMENT/ /PUBLICATION/

\$ 26700 6 months COMPLETED

-AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE IN ADMINISTRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (CAFRAD), TANGIER, MOROCCO

770013 (IS)

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION (CENTRAL AMERICA)

This project enabled the Confederation of Central American Universities (CSUCA) to collect many hard-to-obtain and often unpublished documents relevant to development in the region, including research project information, theses research, and the like. These documents were listed and analyzed in a series of bibliographies, which were then disseminated to various institutions concerned with economic and social development within Central America.

/INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ - /INFORMATION NETWORK/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 139394 24 months COMPLETED

-CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

770014 (IS)

207

LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATION DOCUMENTATION (CIDE) - PHASE I

The function of the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) is to collect documents of educational research and to see that the results of that research are made available for national educational planning. CIDE is involved in a network of educational research institutes in Latin America and has been taking the lead in documentation activities for the network, providing abstracts and documentation on innovative research occurring in Latin America. The objectives of this project were to collect all subject related publications, prepare a bibliographic description and abstract for these documents, and prepare microfiche for distribution to the network.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /MICROFICHES/

\$ 142110 36 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

770015 (IS)

APICULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Apiculture has the potential of making a valuable contribution to incomes in rural areas of developing countries through products such as honey and beeswax, and through the role bees play in the pollination of crops. This project will produce and distribute 16 bibliographies on apicultural topics of importance to developing countries.

/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ - /APICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 32000 20 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (IBRA), BUCKS, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

770016 (IS)

NEPAL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

Approximately 90% of Nepal's population is engaged in agriculture, and 66% work on hill farms in overcrowded valleys where cultivation is pushed up to the limits on the steep hillsides. Most of the country's present research projects were related to hill farming. Information was an important factor in this research, but it was not well organized or disseminated. This project was to collect and disseminate agricultural information on Nepal, generated in the country or externally, and allow for Nepal's participation in the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS).

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /AGRIS/

\$ 168900 36 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SERVICES CENTRE, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

770017 (AFNS)**FERTILIZER EFFICIENCY (EGYPT) - PHASE I**

Of the substantial amount of phosphorus mined and applied in fertilizers, only about 10-20% is available for use by crops. About 80-90% of the fertilizer phosphorus is immobilized by chemical processes in the acid or calcareous soils found in many developing countries. In Egypt, where the soils are highly calcareous and the climate is arid, fertilizer phosphorus is rapidly immobilized to the extent that crops grown subsequent to the initial application gain little benefit. The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alexandria is investigating techniques to retard the immobilization process, thus improving fertilizer economy for farmers of the region.

/FERTILIZERS/ - /SOIL/ /ARID ZONE/ /CHEMISTRY/ /PHOSPHATE/ /SOIL FERTILITY/
/MICROORGANISMS/ /SOIL CHEMISTRY/ /SOIL SCIENCES/

\$ 191000 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

770018 (AFNS)**SHELTERBELTS (TUNISIA)**

It is generally apparent that trees planted in shelterbelts around crops protect against soil erosion, evaporation, and physical damage. However, work remains to be done in determining precisely how and why shelterbelts produce certain effects on crops. Having once characterized these effects, researchers will be better able to adapt shelterbelts to different conditions. A team from the National Institute of Forestry Research (NIFR) will undertake a 3-year project investigating the physical and biological effects of shelterbelts on crops covering water conservation (or depletion) of shelterbelts, moderating effects on the microclimate within the sheltered area, and soil enrichment from leaf litter.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /AFFORESTATION/ /DESIGN/ /TREE SPECIES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/CLIMATE/ /CROP PROTECTION/ /ARID ZONE/ /FORESTRY/

\$ 212900 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ARIANA, TUNISIA

770019 (HS)**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (COHEN)**

The Health Sciences Division of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is retaining the services of Dr Myer Cohen as consultant on the development of international strategies for rural drinking water supply and sanitation and to act as chairman and coordinator of the related Ad Hoc Working Group of organizations.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /SANITATION/

\$ 69100 12 months COMPLETED

-AD HOC WORKING GROUP, NEW YORK, USA

770020 (HS)**PUMP-WINDMILL SYSTEMS (WATERLOO)**

During the past 3 years, wind power experts in Ethiopia developed an economical vertical axis rotor for use in water pumping. This project is the second phase of research and development work: specifically, to develop guidelines for assessing pump-windmill systems, to use these guidelines in identifying the operating conditions for several pump-windmill operations, and to test the efficiency of the vertical axis wind rotor.

/PUMPS/ - /WIND POWER/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 27010 8 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, CANADA

770021 (AFNS)

209

OYSTER CULTURE (SUDAN)

Nomads living along the Sudanese coastline of the Red Sea used to have an additional source of income from harvesting black lip pearl oysters from protected bay areas. The inner shell lining (mother-of-pearl) of these oysters was highly prized by button and jewellery manufacturers. Unfortunately, the oysters died off, perhaps due to commercial interests trying to push production too hard. This project will investigate ways of reviving the oyster farming; employing alternative techniques, such as cultivating the oysters on trays hung from rafts; and research into efficient, nondestructive growing and harvesting operations.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /SHELLFISH/ /OYSTER CULTURE/ /HANDICRAFT/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 231500 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770022 (HS)

PUMPING TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH (ETHIOPIA)

In order to provide safe and reliable sources of drinking water, the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority (EWRA) undertook research into low-cost water pumping technologies which could be manufactured within Ethiopia at the village level. An economical pump system was developed but more research is needed to perfect it. This project will continue the development of low-cost, manually operated pumps suitable for local manufacture and use in rural community water projects.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 166380 24 months COMPLETED

-ETHIOPIAN WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY (EWRA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

770023 (SS)

SURVEY RESPONSE BIAS (WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY): LESOTHO, PERU, PHILIPPINES, AND TURKEY

Some problems are common to surveys in developing countries: low levels of education, language and status differentials between respondents and interviewers, lack of public familiarity with social surveys and so forth. But little is known about the precise impact of these problems on the validity of survey findings. The objectives of this project are to assess response bias in the data collected in four national surveys; evaluate the magnitude of response error under different sampling techniques and from one culture to another; and develop and apply, if necessary, techniques for "correcting" the response bias in the survey results.

/FERTILITY/ - /SOCIAL SURVEYS/ /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 140000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (ISI), LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

770024 (SS)

210

CSAS - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - PHASE II

A first phase project enabled the Canadian Society for Asian Studies (CSAS) to establish a national secretariat as a central base for communication as well as publish a regular newsletter to keep scholars informed about relevant developments in the Canadian and Asian academic communities. A Directory for Asian Studies has been published, providing complete information on matters pertaining to Asian studies. The objectives of phase II are to continue to provide administrative support, publication of the regular newsletter, publications and distribution of the Directory, and permit two Asian scholars to come to Canada to participate in the annual CSAS meeting.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 44000 12 months COMPLETED

-CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR ASIAN STUDIES (CSAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

770025 (IS)

PERMANENT QUESTION/ANSWER SERVICE (INADES) - PHASE I

People involved in development work at the community level in rural areas often do not have access to sources of information that can help them in solving local problems. The African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES) proposed to expand a question-and-answer service it had been operating in West Africa and establish it on a permanent basis. Users were able to consult INADES through the mails or via a network of national offices and field staff. At the same time, INADES strengthened its reference library and staff and began circulating information kits on rural development topics. The project went into a second phase, allowing INADES to gear up for disseminating its information via microfiches.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 160000 36 months COMPLETED

-AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (INADES), ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

770026 (HS)

RURAL TEACHERS HEALTH PROGRAM (PARAGUAY) - PHASE I

During the past few years, rural teachers have been trained as health promoters in small communities where there are no formal health services. These teachers are members of the community and have the ability to reach large portions of the population, due to a high level of school attendance. The teachers have had training in first aid and hygiene as a result of the regular school program. This project will advance the health training of the teachers and assign them specific health activities.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /TEACHER TRAINING/ /HEALTH/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$ 187800 32 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

770027 (HS)

COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDES (JAMAICA, ANTIGUA)

Jamaica has trained over 1000 community health aides (CHAs) as part of its program to expand basic health services at a reasonable cost. Antigua likewise has just trained its first CHAs. Before expanding their CHA programs, both countries wish to assess these health workers' performance in the field, and if necessary, to improve training programs. In Jamaica, the supervisory and management systems will also be assessed.

/AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 86000 15 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

770029 (HS)

211

WINDPOWER ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian Water Resources Authority (EWRA) has been looking into new methods of water pumping; during the past 3 years, a vertical axis wind rotor has been developed to provide low-cost energy for pumping. This project will enable EWRA to conduct a field research program on the two sizes of the Filippini wind rotor in combination with three different types of pumping units to determine the technical efficiency of each combination and assess their applicability in a rural environment.

/WIND POWER/ - /PUMPS/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 128200 24 months ACTIVE

-ETHIOPIAN WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY (EWRA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

770030 (SS)

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS IV)

Established in 1971, the Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is engaged in policy oriented research on manpower and employment problems of Asian countries. In 1976, a substantial review and evaluation were done that proved the association to be conducting an important and viable research program for the region. This grant will further promote and consolidate policy-relevant research on problems of manpower and income distribution and allow CAMS to continue to provide training and research findings for Asian professionals and their governments.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /MANPOWER/

\$ 80000 36 months COMPLETED

-COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

770033 (SS)

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT: CEDES AND CIEPLAN

The Centre for Studies on State and Society (CEDES) is a nonprofit research centre. With research interests in the role of public enterprises in development, regional economics and income distribution, micromacro linkages in the agricultural sector, history of the Argentinian working class, and role of national entrepreneurs, this project will support the CEDES' research programs and aid in the publication of its findings. The Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) is another nonprofit private research group. The objective of CIEPLAN is to carry out policy-oriented research, with an emphasis on the economic aspects, relevant to Chile and to the rest of Latin America. This project will provide program support to CIEPLAN.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 150000 36 months ACTIVE

-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CORPORATION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CIEPLAN), SANTIAGO, CHILE

-CENTRE FOR STUDIES ON STATE AND SOCIETY (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

770034 (AFNS)**CASSAVA (NIGERIA) - PHASE II**

In Africa, cassava is an important food crop used principally for human consumption. Cassava is starchy, low in protein, and must be consumed with complementary sources of protein for a balanced diet. The objectives of phase I research were to determine the best protein sources to be eaten in conjunction with high-energy cassava and to determine the practicability of replacing cereals with cassava as livestock feed. This would allow high protein cereals such as maize and millet to be used for human consumption. This second phase will continue the research and concentrate on determining appropriate protein sources for balanced animal rations composed primarily of cassava.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /SHEEP/ /GOATS/ /SWINE/
/POULTRY/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTS/

\$ 169100 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF IFE, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA

770035 (AFNS)**AQUACULTURE (EGYPT)**

In Asia, aquaculture has been an economical way of increasing food supplies and income among rural farmers. Aquaculture is now being undertaken in Egypt at the experimental level by the government and at the subsistence level by private individuals. Aquaculture constitutes only 6% of the total fish production in the country. Rapid development of fish farming is necessary in view of the high demand for relatively cheap animal protein food sources. IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries) proposes to expand its fish farming approach and test two new but related types of aquaculture for Egyptian conditions.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /EQUIPMENT/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 233600 36 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES (IOF), CAIRO, EGYPT

770036 (SGBA)**NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE (EGYPT)**

The National Research Centre (NRC) is the largest organization of basic and applied research in natural sciences in Egypt. The laboratories of NRC were equipped with the aid of donors in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Since then, the equipment has become obsolete. This project will provide NRC with basic, general equipment necessary for the day-to-day operation of scientific research.

/RESEARCH EQUIPMENT/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 202400 12 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE (NRC), CAIRO, EGYPT

770037 (HS)

213

THROMBOEMBOLISM (HONG KONG)

Over recent years, research undertaken in several Western countries has shown that the use of oral contraceptive pills can be associated with increased risk of heart attack (thromboembolism). In Hong Kong, studies indicate that there has been an increase in the number of female patients admitted to hospital with heart disease. Moreover, there are indications to suggest this increase has occurred mainly in older women and at a time when the use of oral contraceptives has become more popular. The objective of this project is to ascertain whether there is an association between the disease and oral contraceptive use.

/CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/ - /THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE/ /ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 9325 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HONG KONG

770038 (COM)

EVALUATION OF PAFAMS PUBLICATIONS - PHASE II

A phase I grant to the Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) allowed them to hire a researcher to design and prepare a questionnaire to evaluate teaching manuals and textbooks on human reproduction and population in use in medical schools in Latin America. Phase II will allow PAFAMS to carry out an evaluation based on the guidelines and methodology already available. The objectives of the proposed evaluation are to examine all characteristics of PAFAMS manuals, to assess their coverage and use in relation to existing medical schools in Latin America, and to evaluate their effectiveness in terms of cost and of results obtained.

/PHYSICIAN EDUCATION/ - /TEXTBOOK/ /CONTENT ANALYSIS/

\$ 23505 10 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS (PAFAMS), CARACAS, VENEZUELA

770039 (SS)

UNICA UNIVERSITIES NETWORK (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project enabled the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA) to support research in the use of educational technology, carry on experimental programming in developing courses, and create a mechanism that would ensure the use of existing programs. The main objective of this project is to permit UNICA's Secretariat to continue its daily operations without the fear of foreclosure.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /UNIVERSITIES/

\$ 75000 24 months COMPLETED

-ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES (UNICA), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

770040 (COM)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION SERVICE (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

The Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) operated a science reference service for the media in Asia for a year under phase I of this project. The service was made up of exemplary clippings of science writing, monitored internationally. The aim of the service was to increase interest in science reporting and to provide Asian journalists with models of science writing. This second-phase project will enable the PFA to continue with the reference service and at the same time, refine and improve it.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /PRESS/ /SCIENCE WRITING/

\$ 17000 12 months COMPLETED

-PRESS FOUNDATION OF ASIA (PFA), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

770041 (AFNS)**STRIGA (SUDAN)**

Over 2 million hectares of sorghum and 1 million hectares of millet are grown each year in the Sudan. Some of the most serious limiting factors on the yields of these and other cereal crops are the parasitic weeds of the genus Striga. Crop yield loss due to these parasites varies from a minimum of 10% up to 90%, depending on the degree of infestation. Conventional methods of Striga control have been difficult and/or impractical. This project will conduct research on control methods based on breeding for Striga resistance in sorghum and on improved agronomic methods.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/BIOCHEMISTRY/ /HERBICIDES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CROP
ROTATION/ /FERTILIZERS/

\$ 251200 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770042 (AFNS)**PISCICULTURE (RWANDA)**

Most of Rwanda's annual fish catch originates in the lakes of the Rift Valley. It has been estimated that the application of new fish-culture technology could increase the fish supply at least fivefold. However, a shortage of trained staff and fish fry for stocking ponds has limited attempts to increase production. The objectives of this project are to examine and select local species suitable for fish culture and to train local staff at the applied research and extension levels to carry out experimentation on fish-culture techniques.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH BREEDING/
/MARKETING/

\$ 306100 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KIGALI, RWANDA

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA, KIGALI, RWANDA

770043 (SS)**A/D/C REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) 1978**

The Regional Research and Training Program (Asia) is sponsored jointly by the IDRC and the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C). The Program acts in common with elements of the A/D/C to strengthen the professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia. The specific objectives of the program are to stimulate research and training, make available material relevant to the region, and to provide opportunities for professional interaction across national boundaries among Asian social scientists. Fellowships, grants, publications, seminars, and workshops are undertaken as major components of the program.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 310000 12 months COMPLETED

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

770044 (SS)

215

ECONOMIC POLICY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY IN URUGUAY

Uruguay has decided to change its economic policy from one based on import substitution industrialization to one of export promotion. One of the industries that has responded to this shift has been the leather, hides, and leather products industry, which is now the largest nontraditional export item. The objectives of this project are to research technology policies for the leather products industry in Uruguay, attempt to identify government policies which influence technological behaviour at the individual firm level, and try to quantify those effects.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /LEATHER INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 37000 12 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH (CINVE), MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

770045 (IS)

FAMILLE ET DEVELOPPEMENT - PHASE II

The Centre-supported periodical on family health and development, "Famille et developpement" (see 730024), reached a wide audience and a broad cross section of readers in francophone West Africa. It is used in the preparation of radio programs, in schools, in training programs, in health training schools, and in teacher training colleges. This project continued its publication and established an autonomous, nonprofit international organization, the African Educational Association for Development (ASAFED), to assume full responsibility for the publication of the magazine.

/PERIODICALS/ - /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 671000 60 months ACTIVE

-AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (ASAFED), DAKAR, SENEGAL

770046 (AFNS)

DAIRY/BEEF FEEDING SYSTEMS (PANAMA) - PHASE I

At present, Panama imports more than half of its national milk requirements. Milk production might be increased through systematic pasture management systems supplemented by conserved forage and by-product feeding, particularly during the dry season. The Institute of Agricultural Research (IDIAP) proposes a research program into the incorporation of appropriate legume species into native grasslands, and conserved forage and by-products fed as energy and protein supplements, in an effort to increase both milk production and liveweight gain in cattle during the dry season.

/FEED/ - /DAIRY INDUSTRY/ /MILK/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /MEAT/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /LEGUMES/ /GRAZING/ /GRASSES/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 361500 36 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IDIAP), SANTIAGO DE VERAGUAS, PANAMA

770048 (AFNS)**GRAIN LEGUMES (BANGLADESH) - PHASE I**

Food legumes are probably the most important source of supplementary protein in the predominantly cereal diet of poor Asians. Little more than one-quarter of the recommended levels of food legumes are available in Bangladesh, although agronomic conditions permit higher levels of production. This project will attempt to increase production of legumes such as grass pea, lentil, chick-pea, black and green gram, cowpea and pigeon pea by introducing improved varieties from appropriate international centres, developing suitable agronomic packages for growers, and strengthening the national capacity for food grain research.

/LEGUMES/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 220000 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DACCA, BANGLADESH

770049 (AFNS)**ROOT CROPS (SRI LANKA)**

Rice is the traditional food crop of Sri Lanka. In recent years, however, the production of nonrice food crops has increased greatly. Two of these crops, cassava and sweet potatoes, are used extensively for human food, and when wheat is in short supply, cassava becomes the principal substitute. The main objective of this project is to increase the production of cassava and sweet potatoes through a selection and improvement program. A wide range of cultivars will be screened for early maturing types with good eating quality and storage life.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /PLANT PROTECTION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FEED/

\$ 173000 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARIMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

770050 (AFNS)**CROPPING SYSTEMS (TOGO)**

The geographical location of Togo produces a variety of ecological conditions, with the staple foods grown being millet, sorghum, cassava, yams, and rice. The recent increase in population has necessitated the importation of certain foods, especially rice. This project will undertake the improvement of the productivity of some of the main cropping systems practiced by small farmers in Southern Togo. Research will be undertaken into the most suitable crops for the various agroclimatic areas, methods of irrigation, and crop rotations in order to reduce the importation of foods.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MAIZE/ /COWPEAS/ /CASSAVA/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /FERTILIZERS/ /IRRIGATION/ /PLANT PROTECTION/ /SOIL FERTILITY/

\$ 53400 30 months ACTIVE

-BENIN UNIVERSITY, LOME, TOGO

770051 (AFNS)

217

CARPS (MALAYSIA) - PHASE II

In Malaysia, aquaculture produces a relatively cheap and readily available source of protein, and it is expected that the production of fish through aquaculture will steadily increase within the next few years. In order to meet this increase, domestic seed supply of various species for stocking purposes must keep pace. During phase I of this project, the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) researched fish seed production, pilot hatcheries, sources of gonadotropin for induced breeding, and the nutritional requirements of the various stages of fish being investigated. In phase II, MARDI proposes to continue this research, with additional research into improving the existing methods of fry culture and methods of stocking in selected freshwater areas.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH NUTRITION/ /FISH SPECIES/ /HORMONES/ /FEED/ /CARPS/

\$ 152500 36 months ACTIVE

-MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI), SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

770053 (HS)

WATER TREATMENT (BRAZIL)

The Parana Sanitation Company (SANEPAR) is the state authority for water supplies in rural Parana. Over the past year, it has been conducting research into improvement on a CEPIS (Centre for Environmental Sciences and Engineering) design filtration plant. The filtration process treats, filters, and disinfects water before pumping it to storage for later use in the home. This project will enable SANEPAR to scale up design and construct plants at the pilot and prototype levels. Research on current design criteria and standardizations will be conducted.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 8700 15 months COMPLETED

-PARANA SANITATION COMPANY (SANEPAR), PARANA, BRAZIL

770054 (HS)

CASSAVA TOXICITY (ZAIRE) - PHASE II

Endemic goiter and associated cretinism are health problems in many countries. The distribution of endemic goiter in developing countries coincides in many areas with the high consumption of cassava in the diet. Phase I of this project was initiated to determine the exact role of cassava in the etiology of endemic goiter and cretinism. Phase II will enable the Scientific Research Centre (Zaire) to define the nutritional conditions required in man for cassava to induce endemic goiter and cretinism.

/CASSAVA/ - /TOXINS/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /NUTRITION/ /TROPICAL DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 432000 24 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (IRS), KINSHASA, ZAIRE

-UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

770056 (HS)

218

VAGINAL CONTRACEPTIVE RINGS (LATIN AMERICA)

The capacity to meet the potential demand for family planning services in developing countries depends on the ability of scientists to develop contraceptive methods that are highly effective, acceptable, safe, and which can be delivered by paramedical personnel without direct medical supervision. The hormonal vaginal ring, which appears to meet these needs, has been developed through the International Committee on Contraceptive Research (ICCR). This project will assess the acceptability and problems, if any, of this contraceptive by studying all possible aspects of the ring in use by women in Brazil and the Dominican Republic.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 188000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND CONTROL OF MATERNAL CHILD DISEASE, CAMPINAS, BRAZIL

-NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY COUNCIL (CONAPOFA), SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

770057 (HS)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RESEARCH (ZAMBIA)

Communicable parasitic and infectious disease constitute a major problem in Third World tropical countries. The World Health Organization (WHO), in conjunction with other agencies, has set up a Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. Its objectives are to develop improved tools needed to control tropical diseases and to strengthen the biomedical research capability in tropical countries. This project will place a consultant at the new WHO research station in Ndola, Zambia for a period of 2 years.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 158488 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

770058 (AFNS)

FARMING SYSTEMS (MALI)

The small farmers in the Sahelian region of West Africa face food production difficulties due to soil exhaustion and erosion, aggravated by drought and irregular rainfall. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria, and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India, are starting breeding programs designed to produce improved crop varieties for these conditions. However, there is a lack of scientific data on small farming practices in the region, which would affect the success of introducing and adopting these improved varieties and other advanced agricultural technologies. This project will attempt to gather factual information on small farming practices in South Mali.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /FOOD CROPS/ /FEED/ /TREE SPECIES/
/FARM SIZE/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT
BREEDING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 488000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

770059 (HS)

219

WASTE RECLAMATION (THAILAND)

Studies have indicated that at least double the usual yield of fish produced by traditional aquacultural methods can be obtained by converting sewage into fish protein. Although fish raised on sewage are used in several parts of the world as human food, it is still not known if human viruses are being transmitted by the fish. Studies on this aspect are needed before complete appraisal of the conversion of sewage into fish protein can be made. This project would attempt to determine the optimal operating parameters of a sewage treatment and herbivorous fish-production system, taking into account the safety of the fish for human consumption.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /WATER TREATMENT/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FEED/

\$ 47800 24 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

770060 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUME IMPROVEMENT (SUDAN)

Legume crops (especially tick beans) are in ever-increasing demand in the Sudan. The average yields of legume crops are low due to difficulties with pollination, adverse weather, and susceptibility to pests and diseases. The objectives of this project are to develop varieties of tick beans that have high and stable yields, to incorporate resistance to major diseases (leaf mosaic, powdery mildew, root rot, and leaf curl), and to develop varieties of lentils and haricot beans tolerant to extreme temperatures and high soil salinity.

/LEGUMES/ - /TICK BEAN/ /HARICOT BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /IRRIGATION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /WEED
CONTROL/ /FERTILIZERS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 210200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770061 (HS)

TROPICAL DISEASES RESEARCH II (GLOBAL)

The World Health Organization (WHO) Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases formed Scientific Working Groups on all aspects of malaria and leprosy treatment and prevention; biological control of filariasis; biological control of disease carriers; and the incidence, distribution, and control of the various diseases. Plans are now under way to study trypanosomiasis (African and South American types) and leishmaniasis. The objectives of this project are to continue support for the Special Programme to develop new tools for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tropical diseases and to provide training in biomedical sciences.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /DIAGNOSIS/
/MEDICINE/ /DRUGS/

\$ 200000 12 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

770062 (IS)**AGRIS LATIN AMERICA (COSTA RICA) - PHASE II**

With the aid of the first IDRC grant, IICA's Interamerican Centre for Agricultural Documentation and Information had established a regional agricultural information network, AGRINTER, as a regional component of AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology), providing local services in Spanish and helping to strengthen national participating institutions. This second project enabled mechanization of AGRINTER to be extended and document delivery services to be strengthened, particularly through the use of microfiche.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION NETWORK/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/ /COMPUTER CENTRES/ /MICROFICHES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 630000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

770063 (SS)**RURAL DYNAMICS STUDY (WEST JAVA)**

The Rural Dynamics Study (RDS) was established to make a long-term policy oriented study of rural change, with an aim to provide policymakers at both national and regional levels with information and policy recommendations relating to the three major goals of rural development in Indonesia: economic growth, improved employment opportunities, and improved income distribution in rural areas. The RDS research team is made up of local researchers and consultants. The objective of this project is to train RDS research staff in handling a variety of research issues, methods, and analytic techniques.

/AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$ 122000 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

770064 (SS)**AGROECONOMIC RESEARCH ON POTATO PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS AND POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY**

The International Potato Centre (CIP) has assembled a team of social scientists to look at the socioeconomic aspects of potato technology. The group has drawn up a program of work in the socioeconomic and agronomic areas. The objectives of this project are to focus on agroeconomic research of potato production constraints and postharvest technology and to train local professionals in the research process.

/POTATOES/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 295000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTRE (CIP), LIMA, PERU

770065 (HS)**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (SUDAN)**

Different varieties of health care workers have been introduced in many developing countries. The Government of Sudan, in an effort to ensure that people in widely dispersed areas receive basic community health and development services, proposes to train and deploy community health workers placing emphasis on improving the health status of communities and their role in generating community participation in health and socioeconomic activities in the Sudan.

/AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 77200 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770066 (HS)

221

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (ECUADOR)

As in most developing countries, Ecuador has two parallel health systems serving the population; an official or formal system, which is organized by the government, and a traditional or informal one, delivered by healers, witchdoctors etc. The majority of the population use the traditional system because of a distrust of formal medicine and a lack of facilities in rural areas. This project will attempt to identify all possible components of the two systems; this information can then be used to strengthen both systems and improve contact between them in the service of the population.

/TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/
/MORBIDITY/ /MORTALITY/

\$ 70600 12 months COMPLETED

-FOUNDATION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF MAN AND NATURE, QUITO, ECUADOR

770067 (HS)

PSYCHIATRIC VILLAGES (SENEGAL)

In Senegal, and other West African countries, mental health problems are increasing as a result of the impact of urbanization and changing value systems. Psychiatric villages represent a new approach to the treatment of mental illness. The patient lives in the village with members of his or her family and receives continuing treatment. This approach draws upon the traditional as well as the formal system and is thus more consistent with local socioeconomic and cultural conditions. This project will study and evaluate the Kenia Psychiatric village in Senegal, which has been run on an experimental basis for 2 years.

/MENTAL HEALTH/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/ /TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/

\$ 48350 20 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF DAKAR, DAKAR, SENEGAL

770068 (HS)

IUD/ENDOMETRIUM (KOREA)

Chronic inflammation of the endometrial tissue (mucus membrane lining of the uterus) and some cellular changes have been shown to be associated with the use of certain contraceptives by women in developed countries - the intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD) among them. However, no studies have been undertaken with IUD users from developing countries, where the IUD is an important component to many family planning programs. The objective of this project is to investigate any side effects and the possible antifertility mechanism of the IUD on Korean women.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/ - /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/

\$ 25900 24 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING, SEOUL, KOREA

770069 (HS)

222

INFILTRATION GALLERIES (PANAMA) - PHASE I

Due to an increase in the use of water, many rural water programs in Latin America are using easily accessible surface water instead of groundwater. Surface water supplies are subject to contamination by human wastes, agricultural run-offs, and industrial pollutants. The infiltration gallery is a low-cost technology which may be used to draw water from rivers and improve its quality by sand filtration, all in one step. This project will investigate the various components of infiltration galleries by preparing a bibliography on the galleries; reviewing experiences with, and attitudes toward, them; and drafting a design manual.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER POLLUTION/ /WATER QUALITY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 28400 10 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

770072 (SS)

NONTRADITIONAL ROLES OF TEACHERS (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

For the past 4 years, the Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) has been conducting research projects seeking to provide primary education to pupils in rural areas, based on the guidelines of efficiency, economy, and mass delivery. Indications are that the experiment has potential as an alternative system which will offer quality education to many at a reduced cost. The role of the teacher in this system calls for a departure from the conventional role in the traditional system - the teacher needs retraining to equip him or her with managerial and social work skills. This project will develop training packages that will prepare the teacher for nontraditional roles.

/TEACHER TRAINING/

\$ 424750 30 months ACTIVE

-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (INNOTECH), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

770073 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUME IMPROVEMENT (EGYPT) - PHASE I

Grain legume crops are important to the economy of Egypt and provide a balanced protein component in the mainly cereal diets of the people. Broad beans are the most important food-grain legume, followed by lentils and chick-peas. With the steadily increasing pressure of population, the country has become more and more dependent on food imports. This project, will attempt to increase the protein content of diets in Egypt through a program designed to improve grain legumes with respect to yield, stability, disease resistance, protein content, and acceptability by farmers.

/LEGUMES/ - /FABA BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /CROP YIELD/

\$ 243800 36 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EGYPT

770074 (AFNS)

223

CROPPING SYSTEMS (WINBAN) - PHASE I

Research undertaken to improve cropping systems in the Windward Islands has shown the possibility of growing cowpeas, maize, and sweet potatoes in interrows of bananas (the main crop of the island) soon after banana planting. The only negative effect on banana production is a delay from 15 to 34 days in banana fruit production. This project will evaluate existing farming practices and introduce varieties (maize, cowpeas, and plantains) for intercropping with bananas in order to improve agricultural production.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /BANANAS/ /INTERCROPPING/ /PLANTAIN/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/PLANT BREEDING/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /MAIZE/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /COWPEAS/ /ROOT CROPS/ /LEGUMES/
/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$ 210000 36 months COMPLETED

-WINDWARD ISLANDS BANANA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION (WINBAN), CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA

770076 (SS)

BIOGAS TECHNOLOGY; SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION

Biogas technology - whereby methane gas and an organic residue rich in plant nutrients is produced by the fermentation of materials high in cellulose (e.g. cow dung) in the absence of air - could meet many of the energy and fertilizer needs of rural areas. Little is known of the limitations of the technology or the social and economic context for which it is thought to be appropriate. This project will develop and apply a methodology that will provide information and analysis of the socioeconomic value of installed biogas plants and on the energy characteristics of selected rural areas in which the further application of biogas technology might be considered.

/BIOGAS/ - /ENERGY SOURCES/

\$ 50000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DACCA, BANGLADESH

-DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

-APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THAILAND (ASRCT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

-OFFICE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, SUWEON, KOREA

770079 (HS)

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE DISTRIBUTION BY HILOTS (PHILIPPINES)

Over the years, the delivery of family planning services in both developed and developing countries has been primarily through health or family planning clinics. One factor that influences the use of the services is the distance between the clinic and the potential contraceptive user's home: the longer the distance, the lower the acceptance and continuation rates. Family planning acceptance in the Philippines remains low. The project of the Institute of Community and Family Health (ICFH) will attempt to extend services to rural areas by developing and testing a community-based program using traditional birth attendants (hilots) to distribute contraceptives on a house-to-house basis.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /MIDWIVES/ /ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 34910 24 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY HEALTH (ICFH), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

770080 (HS)

224

RURAL WATER SUPPLY (KOREA)

In South Korea, development programs give priority to installing rural water supplies, yet, there is a lack of any mechanism for ongoing evaluation within the programs to provide the necessary feedback for assessments and improvements. This project, through the collection of field data and the perusal of any existing records on water supply schemes, will provide the essential feedback; it will also serve as an example for other countries where major water supply programs need an efficient system of evaluation.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /EVALUATION/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/

\$ 45400 12 months COMPLETED

-CITY COLLEGE OF SEOUL, SEOUL, KOREA

770081 (AFNS)

WINTER TRITICALE (GUELPH) - PHASE III

In 1974, the University of Guelph joined an ongoing triticale program to develop triticale as a food for human consumption in developing countries. Phases I and II isolated winter hardiness in triticale and illustrated the superiority of winter triticale over winter wheat by higher yield and higher disease resistance. The objective of phase III is to improve winter triticale materials for yield, disease resistance, and grain quality by selecting and evaluating potentially hardy material under field conditions.

/TRITICALE/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CLIMATE/ /HYBRIDS/ /CROP YIELD/

\$ 210200 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

770082 (AFNS)

FUELWOOD PLANTATIONS (MALAWI)

The staple foods of Malawi are maize, cassava, and millet, with additional crops such as beans, groundnuts, and vegetables. Trees are planted for fruit, shade, or fodder, and by some individuals as a source of fuel and building materials. Because of intense cultivation, there is now a shortage of wood in the Shire Valley, but little reforestation research has been done in these zones for the benefit of small farmers and landholders. The objective of this project is to integrate forestry with agriculture on small farms and thus increase the supply of wood needed by the country's rural communities.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /FUEL SUPPLY/ /FOREST PRODUCTS/ /ARID ZONE/ /TREE SPECIES/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /FOREST MANAGEMENT/ /FORESTRY/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /SILVICULTURE/

\$ 203000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE, LILONGWE, MALAWI

770083 (AFNS)

225

BEANS AND MAIZE IMPROVEMENT (BURUNDI) - PHASE I

High protein beans are cultivated by almost every farmer in Burundi as well as by farmers in surrounding areas of Africa. Maize is also an important crop, helping to meet some of the food needs of a dense and expanding population. There exists a need for yield improvement in both crops, especially varieties grown at higher altitudes, as much of the countryside is at a high altitude. The objective of this project is to develop a program for the improvement of the bean and maize crops that will be of wide application in the region.

/BEANS/ - /MAIZE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 251800 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI

770085 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (NICARAGUA) - PHASE I

The Centre for Tropical Agricultural Research and Training (CATIE) was formed in 1973 to carry out research and training at various levels in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in the Central American isthmus. CATIE's programs are oriented toward the study of small-farm agricultural production systems and the application of improved technology to medium- and small-sized farms. By researching improved cropping systems, identifying hardy and adaptable plant types, and studying the agroeconomic factors that influence cropping systems, this project will attempt to improve the economic well-being of small farmers and increase agricultural production in the region.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CLIMATIC INFLUENCE/ /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/ /RICE/ /BEANS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /FARM SIZE/

\$ 132900 24 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

770086 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (HONDURAS) - PHASE I

In 1975, the Secretariat of Natural Resources of Honduras (SNRH) signed an agreement with the Centre for Tropical Agricultural Research and Training (CATIE) jointly to undertake research on small-farm cropping systems in Honduras. The experiments focused on modifying the cropping systems used by small farmers to increase production and to raise the net income of farm families with minimum risk. Among the systems studied in the first year were associations of maize with rice, maize with cassava, and maize with squash. In this project, cowpeas, tomatoes, chile peppers, and sorghum will be included in the systems studied.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /FARM SIZE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CLIMATIC INFLUENCE/ /INTERCROPPING/ /MAIZE/ /RICE/ /BEANS/ /SORGHUM/

\$ 131100 24 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

770087 (AFNS)**BY-PRODUCTS (BALI)**

Cattle production in Bali for both domestic draft power and export markets is of considerable importance to the economy of the island. Animals are normally fed only green roughages of low nutritional value and usually receive no protein supplement. Using local agricultural by-products, cassava chips, rice bran, and copra meal as feed supplements would improve the present feeding practices and increase the daily weight gain. This project will attempt to develop feeding systems for cattle using local by-products in Indonesia and consequently to improve the income of the small farmers in the area.

/FEED/ - /CATTLE/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/

\$ 148200 48 months ACTIVE

-UDAYANA UNIVERSITY, BALI, INDONESIA

770088 (AFNS)**BY-PRODUCTS (SUDAN)**

Livestock is the principal source of livelihood for a large part of the population of Sudan, Somalia, and several other neighbouring countries. Sudan is seeking additional inexpensive sources of animal feedstuffs in order to increase the level and quality of its meat production. The objectives of this project are to investigate the use of local by-products - sorghum stalks, sugarcane bagasse, molasses, and groundnut hulls - in animal feed rations and to assess their effect on liveweight gain and quality of meat.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /CATTLE/ /SHEEP/ /GOATS/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 268400 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770090 (SS)**AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT (BRAZIL)**

The reorganization of plantations and livestock enterprises into crop production units, mechanization of agriculture, and the introduction of new crops and seed varieties, have brought about a transformation in the agricultural sector in Brazil. These developments have led to the decline in the employment of wage labour and an increase in the number of family enterprises. In the past, policies that impinge on the agricultural sector have been devised, without adequate attention to their impact on employment in the rural sector. This project will look at the modernization policies and processes for the agricultural sector and analyze the emerging trends and their implications for the rural poor in Brazil.

/AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /LABOUR MARKET/

\$ 80000 12 months COMPLETED

-BRAZILIAN CENTRE FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING (CEBRAP), SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

770091 (SS)

227

SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

In most Asian countries fish is the primary source of protein in the daily diet. Commercial fisheries are relatively underdeveloped and provide only a portion of the demand, while small-scale capture and culture fisheries play the dominant role. Workers in this industry are among the poorest in Asia. This project seeks to improve the welfare of people in the industry by identifying constraints facing the industry, describing the conditions and status of people in their local situations who are dependent upon fishing, and evaluating government programs designed to assist the small-scale fishing sector.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/

\$ 400000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY, CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH

-MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

-HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY, UJUNG PANDANG, INDONESIA

-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SERDANG, MALAYSIA

-PHILIPPINES COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH (PCARR), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

770092 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (NIGER)

During a recent drought in Niger, sorghum and millet crops died while cowpea crops survived. Because cowpeas added to the diet provide the amino-acid balance needed for normal growth and maintenance of health in the predominantly cereal diets of the region, increased production and consumption are desirable. The objectives of this project are to develop high- and stable-yielding cowpea cultivars that are resistant to drought, pests, and diseases and are acceptable to Niger farmers and their families and to develop appropriate packages of agronomic practices for single-cropped and multiple-cropped cowpeas in the Sudanian and Sahelian areas of Niger.

/COWPEAS/ - /LEGUMES/ /ARID ZONE/ /AGRONOMY/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 153000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMIC RESEARCH (INRAN), NIAMEY, NIGER

770093 (SS)

TRACER STUDIES (CHILE) - PHASE II

The objective of phase I of this project was to collect data in order to discover why children dropped out of primary school, how formal education and on-the-job training helped those who left school to get a job, and how the work patterns of the exstudent varied according to the level of education attained at the point of departure from the school system. The objective of this second-phase project is to allow the Education Research and Development Centre (CIDE) to analyze the data collected in order to identify the differing life paths that the young people have been following.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /SCHOOL LEAVERS/ /EDUCATIONAL LEVELS/

\$ 90000 12 months COMPLETED

-EDUCATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

770095 (HS)

SANITATION IMPACT (BANGLADESH)

The Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) intends to expand its studies to investigate the effects of providing sanitary education and latrines in addition to water supply in Southeast Bangladesh. The objective of this project is to determine the impact of combinations for improved water supply, sanitation facilities, and sanitary education on diarrhea, parasitic infections, and skin diseases in rural populations of Bangladesh.

/SANITATION/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 236700 36 months ACTIVE

-CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY (CRL), DACCA, BANGLADESH

770096 (HS)

HEALTH PERSONNEL - TRAINING AND UTILIZATION (CAMEROON)

The University Centre for Health Services (UCHS) conducts a 6-year training program for physicians and carries out operational research designed to obtain a continuous evaluation of the health situation and the use of health manpower. In order to improve and expand the health facilities and ensure that sufficient training is being offered, the UCHS needs information on all aspects of health personnel trained at UCHS and other institutions. The objectives of this project are to study the relationship between the various categories of health manpower with the tasks they perform.

/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ - /TRAINING/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 45825 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

770097 (HS)

FERTILITY RESEARCH (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

The University of Singapore, the University of Malaya, and the University of North Sumatra collaborated in a first-phase project to form a research network geared toward identifying, organizing, and executing research projects of common interest in the field of human reproduction. Phase II of this project will allow the universities to continue work initiated during the first phase: specifically, in the areas of prostaglandins for menstrual regulation and studies of metabolic changes in women using injectable and oral contraceptives.

/FERTILITY/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 192500 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, INDONESIA

770098 (HS)

229

RURAL HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (HAITI) - PHASE II

Haiti's Ministry of Health and Family Health Branch, has been conducting an experimental primary health project with an emphasis on the improvement of health conditions, training of personnel for primary health care programs, and the field of public health, including related sociological and demographic studies. In the first 3 years, the project carried out most of its training, promotion, service, and research activities. The objectives of phase II are to continue the delivery of health services, conduct a last census round, process and analyze the results of phase I, and publish all findings.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /FAMILY PLANNING/ /NUTRITION/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/

\$ 111600 12 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

770099 (SS)

PISPAL - POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE III

The objectives of the first two phases of this project included: stimulating interest in research on population and development interactions relevant to policy formulation, encouraging advances in conceptualization and methodology, assessing priorities, and encouraging research on them. The objectives of phase III are to study the relationship between population dynamics and social-economic change and to develop methodologies for conducting research in this area.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /POLICY FORMULATION/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /METHODOLOGY/

\$ 330000 36 months ACTIVE

-COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO

770100 (IS)

SAHEL INFORMATION NETWORK (RESADOC)

The Sahel Institute, a component of the Permanent Intergovernmental Committee to Combat the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), was created in part to coordinate and promote research, training, and the dissemination of scientific and technical documentation and information within the Sahel region of Africa. This project undertook preparatory activities (hiring a coordinator, assembling the work team, training them in the methodology) to lay the basis for the establishment of a definitive documentation network.

/INFORMATION NETWORK/ - /SAHEL/ /DROUGHT/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 434000 43 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF THE SAHEL, BAMAKO, MALI

770101 (AFNS)**GRAIN LEGUMES (ICARDA) - PHASE I**

ICARDA's research is focused on areas with limited precipitation. Food shortages, low agricultural productivity, and increasing populations contribute to low standards of living in these regions. As a means of increasing food production, ICARDA is focusing its effort on the improvement of dryland agricultural systems in two distinct ecological zones, a low elevation zone with a Mediterranean climate, and a high elevation plateau with extremes of winter cold and summer heat. The ICARDA program will concentrate on three main legume crops: lentils, broadbeans, and chick-peas. The main research objectives will be to increase yield, adaptation, resistance to disease, resistance to drought, and cooking quality of these legumes.

/LEGUMES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /LENTILS/ /BROAD BEANS/ /CHICKPEAS/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/ /NUTRITION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/

\$ 942850 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

770102 (AFNS)**FOOD LEGUMES (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE I**

The staple crop of Sierra Leone is rice, usually intercropped with cassava, maize, and cowpeas. The soils on which these crops are grown are acid and low in water-holding capacity and available plant nutrients. There are problems of soil exhaustion and erosion from heavy seasonal rains. The objectives of this project are to select high- and stable-yielding, disease- and pest-resistant cowpea varieties that are adapted to the various ecological conditions in Sierra Leone; to develop agronomic practices for growing cowpeas under a wide range of conditions; and to carry out cooking and acceptability trials.

/LEGUMES/ - /COWPEAS/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /INTERCROPPING/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /PLANT
BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 126000 30 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, NJALA, SIERRA LEONE

770103 (HS)**WASTES REUSE (KOREA)**

Population increase in urban areas have aggravated the problems of human waste (nightsoil) collection, treatment, and disposal. Many large urban areas in the developing world have adopted treatment plans, but they are very expensive and can only cope with a small proportion of the total wastes collected. Research has indicated that perhaps nightsoil could be used as crop fertilizer, thereby offsetting a major portion of treatment costs. The objective of this project is to design and field test methods of combining nightsoil and refuse to form an acceptable and reusable humus product for use in agriculture.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /FERTILIZERS/

\$ 61350 24 months COMPLETED

-DONG-A UNIVERSITY, BUSAN, KOREA

770104 (IS)

231

COMPUTERS (KENYA)

In Kenya, use of computers has become widespread both in the public and private sectors. This project enabled the University of Nairobi to take a census of the hardware now installed and review some of the existing applications.

/COMPUTERS/ - /EVALUATION/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 58650 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

770105 (IS)

RADIOPHONIC SCHOOLS (LATIN AMERICA)

A "radiophonic school" is a small, relatively stable group of rural dwellers that meets voluntarily to listen to special educational radio broadcasts, discuss the programs, and act upon them to solve rural community problems. IDRC supported the Latin American Association of Radiophonic Schools (ALER) to study and compare the structure, functions, and products of the 34 radio-school systems then operating in Latin America; to develop models to serve as a basis for policy decisions on the future restructuring and expansion of existing services; and to develop common methodologies for improving operations and planning.

/RADIO/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/

\$ 234360 33 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RADIOPHONIC SCHOOLS (ALER), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

770106 (AFNS)

CHARCOAL STOVES (TANZANIA)

The use of charcoal for household cooking is common in urban areas of Africa. It can be transported economically over long distances, it produces little smoke or tar, and it does not deteriorate in storage. The common charcoal cooking stoves in Africa are made of metal and are believed to be much less efficient in fuel economy than the traditional charcoal stoves used in Southeast Asia that are made of clay. The objective of this project is to undertake adaptive research to improve and introduce clay charcoal stoves to African households.

/STOVES/ - /CHARCOAL/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /FUEL SUPPLY/

\$ 44300 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

770107 (HS)

SHALLOW WELL PUMP RESEARCH (MALAWI)

Malawi has begun to develop programs for low-cost rural water supply; one program involves a new design of shallow well which can be easily constructed by villagers. The government supplies cement, a concrete slab, and a locally assembled hand pump. The hand pump uses a plastic pipe, perspex plunger, and rubber foot valve. The objectives of this project are to define the design of the hand pump, involve students of the Malawi Polytechnic Institute in applied research on rural development problems, and develop ties between the Institute and government ministries.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /WELLS/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 28900 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE, LILONGWE, MALAWI

770108 (HS)**MIDDLE-MANAGEMENT NURSES (ISRAEL)**

One of the needs related to the health care system in Israel is to improve the use of health manpower. Nurses are being involved in the training of auxiliary health workers but inappropriate position selection guidelines have led to a lack of understanding by the nurses themselves of their role. The objectives of this project are to describe the expected role, level of performance, and position selection guidelines for middle-management nursing, and to develop guidelines for identifying and selecting candidates who have potential to pursue middle-management activities.

/NURSES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 25140 18 months COMPLETED

-TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

770109 (SS)**AGRARIAN REFORM AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (ECUADOR)**

The Government of Ecuador has sought to control urban growth and increase agricultural production by reforming rural institutions, accelerating the expansion of frontier lands, and increasing the rural labour force opportunities. The objectives of this project are to assess the impact of these agrarian reforms on rural labour creation and to examine the population distribution goals of agrarian reforms in Ecuador.

/AGRARIAN REFORMS/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /EMPLOYMENT/

\$ 33000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STUDY, QUITO, ECUADOR

770110 (AFNS)**MARICULTURE (COLOMBIA)**

Mangrove crabs and cockles form a natural stock in shallow waters of the mangrove tidal swamps of the Colombian Pacific. Both species are caught by fishermen for their own consumption and for sale at local markets. Natural oysters are found in this area but their numbers are rapidly dwindling due to uncontrolled exploitation. The objectives of this project are to undertake pilot scale culture and farming of the mangrove crab and the mangrove cockle and to demonstrate the intensive culture of oysters, fish, and shellfish in the region through applied and adaptive research.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /MARICULTURE/ /FISH CULTURE/ /INLAND FISHING/ /COASTAL FISHING/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/ /SHELLFISH/ /FISH SPECIES/

\$ 236800 36 months ACTIVE

-COLOMBIAN FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (COLCIENCIAS), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

770111 (COM)**COMMUNICATION AMONG SCIENTISTS (COLOMBIA)**

Although there are thousands of Latin American scientists in almost every field of knowledge, they do not constitute a scientific community. This in turn leads to difficulties in the communication of new innovations in the field of science. Improved communication between scientists would help remedy this situation. This project will attempt to determine the nature of the communication which takes place among scientists, as well as to propose other alternatives to create or simplify such communication, thus strengthening the scientific community and helping their scientific endeavors.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /SCIENTISTS/ /ATTITUDES/

\$ 15290 15 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICA 2001 FOUNDATION, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

770112 (IS)

233

COOPERATION AMONG NATIONAL LIBRARIES (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

The absence of an efficient book trade, gaps and delays in the reporting of publications in the national bibliographies, and a lack of rapid communication have posed problems to policymakers when attempting to gain access to information produced within the region of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries. This project will assist the formation of a Consortium of National Libraries and Documentation Centres in Southeast Asia in acquiring national imprints deemed to be of continuing importance through interlibrary loans, photocopies, exchange of microfiche, national bibliographies, and register of publications translated from local languages into languages of broader distribution.

/LIBRARIES/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION EXCHANGE/ /INFORMATION NETWORK/

\$ 358600 36 months ACTIVE

-CONSORTIUM OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

770114 (SS)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (BOTSWANA AND SWAZILAND)

In 1973, the Special Rural Development Program (SRDP) was launched in four areas of Swaziland and was designed to increase production through inputs of improved seed varieties, animal stock, fertilizer, and agricultural extension. The Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) in Botswana was initiated in 1975 to allocate and regulate the tribal land where cattle graze. This project will attempt to evaluate the SRDP and the TGLP as rural development efforts and measure the effects and impacts of both schemes and examine the causes of difficulties met or progress attained.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /LAND UTILIZATION/ /GRAZING/

\$ 49800 12 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

770116 (SS)

MODERN AND TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

The Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission and the Economic Development Foundation of the Philippines have initiated programs to develop appropriate technologies for rural development. Studies have focused on assessing the technical problems of the regions, conducting case studies in differing agroeconomic zones, and developing viable technologies for use in the community. The objective of this project is to test the viability of an experimental research strategy which seeks to link a segment of the scientific skills of a developing country with the knowledge and skills of the rural community for formulating technologies for the rural poor.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /RURAL AREAS/

\$ 50000 12 months COMPLETED

-ETHIOPIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC., MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

770117 (SS)

234

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (SRI LANKA)

The plantation sector of agriculture in Sri Lanka, (predominated by tea, rubber, and coconut) is productive and geared to the export market, while the peasant sector (predominated by paddy cultivation) has low-levels of productivity, unequal land distribution, and many poor and often landless agricultural labourers. The pressure of population has made the share of paddy land per tenant family shrink, and at the same time the number of landless agricultural labourers has been rising. The objectives of this project are to ascertain the size of the agricultural labour population and examine the origins and factors that contribute to the emergence of agricultural labour and evaluate the socioeconomic conditions and the impact of the various government programs and legislation on this group.

/RURAL WORKERS/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 49800 18 months ACTIVE

-AGRARIAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

770118 (SS)

RURAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH (WEST AFRICA) (ICRISAT)

In Upper Volta and Niger, reliance on hand labour and the high degree of uncertainty arising from climatic conditions have led farmers to develop complex patterns of intercropping for food production. In order to provide detailed information on social and economic factors shaping traditional farming systems, the project will estimate the productivity of these systems in three agroclimatic zones, explain the differences in productivity among farms, analyze the risk-minimizing behaviour among farmers and its impact on production, and study the feasibility of certain agricultural innovations.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL INCOME/ /FARM SIZE/
/FARMERS/ /ATTITUDES/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 499200 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD,
INDIA

770121 (AFNS)

MUSSEL CULTURE (SINGAPORE)

Mussels are very rich in protein, comparing well with other food items such as eggs, chicken, beef, mutton, and pork. Singapore has the highest per capita consumption of fish and fish products among the countries of Southeast Asia. However, most of these fish products have to be imported, and the government is now seeking ways of producing inexpensive animal protein locally - mussels seem to be a promising source. The objective of this project is to increase production of mussels by developing improved culture technologies including: spat collecting; researching biological aspects of mussels; and developing sanitation, handling, storage, processing, and market development procedures.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /MUSSEL CULTURE/ /SHELLFISH/ /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FOOD
PROCESSING/ /MARKETING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 110800 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

770122 (HS)

235

HAND PUMP LAB TEST (ENGLAND)

In developing countries there is need for economical and durable hand pump equipment with wearing parts simple enough to be manufactured locally and, if necessary, by the individual user. The Consumers' Association will subject prototype pump parts developed at the University of Waterloo to performance and endurance tests in a laboratory where field conditions can be simulated. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the performance and endurance of the hand pump valves, hydraulic seals, and cylinders under varying conditions and to provide feedback performance information necessary to undertake design refinements in subsequent prototypes.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 16800 7 months COMPLETED

-CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, HERTS, UNITED KINGDOM

770123 (SS)

SMALL INDUSTRIES (MAURITIUS)

The economy of Mauritius depends heavily on sugarcane, tea, and trading, and policymakers are encouraging the rapid growth of small industrial enterprise in these sectors. This project will provide a systematic analysis of the growth of small industrial sectors, and the effectiveness of public policies concerning this sector, and in the process generate useful teaching material for entrepreneurs and students.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 16000 12 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS

770124 (SS)

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE (SUDAN)

It is estimated that public enterprise sector activities account for between 20-25% of the GNP in the Sudan, a level due largely to increasing government initiatives in the development field. Rapid expansion of public enterprise has led to difficulties in establishing systems of control and performance evaluation. This project will undertake a study of such enterprises in the Sudan, with a view to making policy recommendations for improved efficiency of structure and operation.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 37500 12 months ACTIVE

-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770125 (AFNS)

PASTURE LEGUMES (ICARDA)

Livestock plays an important role in the regional economy of the Near East, accounting for between 15-50% of the agricultural GDP in individual countries. Despite this importance, livestock production has not kept pace with the demand for its products, due in large part to feed shortages. Converting the estimated 40 million hectares of fallowed land in the region to forage crops would have a double benefit: increased livestock production, and protection of soil fertility. This project will collect, identify, develop, multiply, and disseminate a range of productive forage plants adapted to the various climatic ecozones of the region — notably medic and vetch species.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /FEED/ /GRASSES/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /ARID ZONE/ 236
/PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /SOIL CONSERVATION/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /GRAZING/

\$ 583300 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

770126 (IS)

ISIS RESOURCE CENTRE (ISLAMABAD)

The objective of this project was to introduce to Pakistan the computer-based bibliographic information system ISIS, developed by the International Labour Office. The ISIS software would enable Pakistan to exploit the data bases of international cooperative information systems, would allow certain institutions to construct their own data bases of Pakistani literature, and would provide a resource which libraries and documentation centres could draw on when they began to mechanize their operations.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /ISIS/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/

\$ 121000 24 months ACTIVE

-PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

770127 (IS)

COCONUT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Coconut Research Institute (CRI) of Sri Lanka conducts research into coconut breeding, cultural practices, and processing, and is served by a library which was collecting relevant literature and compiling a bibliography. The objective of this project was to strengthen this activity so that CRI could operate a specialized information centre on coconuts serving an international clientele.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /COCONUTS/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 202000 36 months ACTIVE

-COCONUT RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CRI), LUNUWILA, SRI LANKA

770128 (SS)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (EGYPT)

Egypt, like many developing countries, is investing in rural electrification programs as a major development strategy, supplying reliable sources of energy to rural areas with the expectation that the provision of electricity will stimulate production and improve the overall quality of rural life. However, these programs involve high capital costs for installation and equipment and low annual financial returns on the overall investment of government funds. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the impact of electricity in rural areas of Egypt and to assess the degree of awareness of farmers and local officials of benefits to be derived from rural electrification.

/ELECTRIFICATION/

\$ 85000 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

770129 (SS)

237

RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT (SUDAN)

To stimulate regional development in the Sudan, seminomadic settlers have been relocated to government-designed agricultural development schemes. Studies that have been completed on these programs have focused on the effects of relocation on the socioeconomic and cultural welfare of the settlers. Through the drawing-up of policy recommendations and the conducting of a series of interviews with resettlement planners and managers, this project aims toward a better understanding of the role that development administration has played in the design and management of governmental resettlement programs and the use of these findings to plan better for the future programs of this nature.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 31000 12 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770130 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT (CENTRAL AMERICA)

In Central America, more than one-half of the labour force is involved in the agricultural sector. At the same time, this region has experienced a rapid rise in population and migration to the cities. This has led to labour shortages during peak periods in the agricultural production cycle, such as at harvest, and large-scale unemployment at other times. The objective of this project is to formulate solutions to the problems of unemployment in Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica by examining the determinants of labour demand and supply in the agricultural sector.

/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ - /LABOUR SUPPLY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$ 130000 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CENTRAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (INCAE), MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

-CENTRAL AMERICA ACADEMY, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

770131 (SS)

SITES AND SERVICES EVALUATION (PHILIPPINES)

The main objective of sites and services schemes is to deliver housing services to a particular target group (urban migrants, squatters). The minimum amount of serviced land necessary for a dwelling is provided and the occupant is relied upon to build his own home. The objective of this project is to study sites and services projects in Zambia, Senegal, El Salvador, and the Philippines in order to see if the goals of the program are being met. This includes an examination of the appropriateness of the sites and services as well as the squatter-upgrading approaches to urban shelter problems.

/HOUSING/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 300000 22 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

-SALVADOREAN FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LOW-COST HOUSING, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

770132 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI) - PHASE II

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was instituted to undertake the analysis of world food policy issues. This grant will allow IFPRI to continue to identify opportunities for expanding world food production; determine and publicize actions to effect a continued increase in the quantity and quality of food supplied; and to provide information, an expanded base of knowledge, and objective analysis of world food problems and to indicate the opportunities and options open for their solution.

/FOOD POLICY/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOOD SUPPLY/

\$ 2000000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI), WASHINGTON D.C., USA

770133 (IS)

COASTAL ZONE CARTOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENT (TOGO)

This project enabled the Togolese Geographers' Association to prepare and publish thematic maps bringing together information on land use for planning purposes and to make better use of resources in the country's coastal region.

/MAPPING/ - /LAND UTILIZATION/

\$ 57720 18 months COMPLETED

-TOGOLESE ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ATRS), LOME, TOGO

770134 (SS)

SOLO PAMONG NATIONAL CENTRE (INDONESIA)

The project PAMONG in Solo, Indonesia, is a modularized learning system designed to provide primary education in a flexible, efficient, and economical way. In Indonesia, preliminary results and evaluations of this experiment have shown that the PAMONG system is as effective as the traditional system. Teachers, with the help of tutors, can manage three times as many pupils as the traditional teachers. The objective of this project is to further refine this teaching system by establishing an educational development and research centre that will undertake responsibility for the national expansion in Indonesia of the PAMONG learning system.

/RESEARCH CENTRES/ - /PRIMARY EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/

\$ 140000 24 months ACTIVE

-STATE UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA, SURAKARTA, INDONESIA

770135 (SEC)

PEARSON FELLOWSHIPS - PHASE II

The purpose of the Pearson Fellowships is to aid the development of human resources in the developing countries and to make a contribution to intercultural communication and understanding. The award gives young professionals from developing countries an opportunity to pursue their professional interests in Canada; at the same time, it gives them the chance to learn about and travel in Canada. The objective of this project is to allow for the continuance of the Pearson Fellowships.

/AWARD/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 472000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

770136 (HS)

239

ROTAVIRUS - INCAP (GUATEMALA) - PHASE I

Poor nutrition, lack of sanitation, and lack of immunological protection lead to the intestinal infections and associated diarrheal diseases, which are a leading cause of child mortality in developing countries. The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) has identified a new type of virus - rotavirus - as one of the principal causes of severe intestinal infections among children. The objectives of this project are to allow INCAP to establish the patterns of intestinal infection, the clinical characteristics of diarrheal disease, and identify rotavirus infection in persons without apparent diarrhea.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DIAGNOSIS/ /MORBIDITY/

\$ 48000 8 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

770137 (SS)

SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM (SEAPRAP) - PHASE III

The Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP) is a response to the need for undertaking and strengthening social research in population. The objectives of this project remain the same as for phases I and II - to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, to increase the quantity and quality of social research on population problems in Southeast Asia, and to simplify the flow of information about population research developed in the program.

/POPULATION/ - /AWARD/

\$ 222603 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

770138 (SS)

HOUSEHOLD/DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOUR (ASIA)

A rapid rate of population growth is primarily a rural problem as the majority of people live in rural areas and rural fertility rates are higher. Research cannot answer how variations in household social and economic organization influence the demand for children or which characteristics of development programs influence the decision for fewer children. The objective of this project is to collect new data on household organization and reproductive behaviour in order to utilize this data for fertility and population growth research.

/HOUSEHOLD/ - /MODERNIZATION/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 280000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (BIDS), DACCA, BANGLADESH

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

-DAVAO RESEARCH AND PLANNING FOUNDATION, INC., DAVAO CITY, PHILIPPINES

-COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, USA

770139 (SS)

240

RURAL EMPLOYMENT (CENTRAL AMERICA) - PHASE I

Research on public policies and socioeconomic change related to rural labor force absorption is particularly relevant for the Central American countries. The objective of this project is to analyze the nature and extent of integration between development policies geared toward increasing production of agricultural products and those geared toward solving employment problems. Research will focus on selected items and crops in each country, the organization of labour markets related to the production of these items and crops, and selected examples of promising development policies which take into account both employment and production issues.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /LABOUR MARKET/

\$ 131500 16 months ACTIVE

-CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

770141 (SS)

RESEARCH MANAGEMENT (ASIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project was started to strengthen a research management capability in support of modern agriculture in Asia. The objectives of phase II are to aid SEARCA (Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture) in gaining an understanding of the problems of agricultural research and develop methods of solving them and to develop a pool of competent research manpower through training programs.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 305000 36 months ACTIVE

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE (SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

770142 (SS)

DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR MASS PRIMARY EDUCATION (JAMAICA)

In recent years, the Jamaican government has become concerned over the fact that 53% of students who reach the age of 11 or 12 lack literacy, numeracy, and learning skills essential for effective performance at the secondary level. The problem is further complicated by the limited resources available for constructing more schools and training more teachers. The objectives of this project are to test approaches to increase the effectiveness of instruction in rural primary schools, to evaluate the existing school curriculum, and to develop a system that will provide all children with functional literacy.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/

\$ 542000 48 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

770143 (SS)

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE JONGLEI CANAL (SUDAN)

It is estimated that water worth over \$1 million to agricultural production is lost annually, through spreading, evaporation, and seepage, in Africa's Sudd swamp. In 1974, Egypt and the Sudan agreed upon the construction of a canal - the Jonglei Canal - that would partially drain the Sudd, minimize the water losses, and provide Egypt with water needed during the arid season. This project will study the impact the Jonglei Canal might have on the inhabitants of the region.

/CANALS/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/

\$ 25000 12 months ACTIVE

-JONGLEI COMMISSION, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770144 (SS)

241

GENERATION AND ADOPTION OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY (LATIN AMERICA)

A major cause of increased agricultural productivity derives from the application of new technologies which have included biological (new seed strains), chemical (fertilizers), and mechanical improvement. These, coupled with efficient farm management techniques and pricing policies, offer farmers ways of increasing income and production. The objective of this project is to describe the contribution of different public policies in promoting technical change in the agricultural sector.

/AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/
/PRODUCTION FACTOR/ /PRODUCTIVITY/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /PUBLIC POLICY/
/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /SUGAR INDUSTRY/ /CORN/ /RICE/ /CATTLE INDUSTRY/ /ATTITUDES/

\$ 176000 15 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ON STATE AND ADMINISTRATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY
-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
-SOCIOECONOMIC AND LEGAL RESEARCH OFFICE, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

770145 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (TANZANIA)

The concentration of the Tanzanian rural populace into large villages has led to severe degradation of the surrounding land. Fallowing periods have been reduced, the cultivation period has been increased, grazing areas have been depleted, and trees for fuelwood are almost nonexistent. The objective of this project is to select adaptable tree species for development of woodland plantations to satisfy the need for wood products and to protect the environment.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /TREE SPECIES/ /ARID ZONE/ /SILVICULTURE/ /SHELTERBELT/

\$ 193900 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

770146 (AFNS)

OYSTER CULTURE (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE II

Phase 1 of this project was developed to research into techniques for growing edible size oysters from the mangrove species which are normally very small. During the first phase, techniques of suspended oyster culture were developed, local materials were used in the culture systems, and the results of this research have been published and disseminated. The objective of phase 2 is to further improve oyster cultivation and processing techniques and to undertake demonstration and operational research at village-scale production levels.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /SHELLFISH/ /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /FISHING
EQUIPMENT/ /MARKETING/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /OYSTER CULTURE/

\$ 157300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

770147 (AFNS)

242

PROSOPIS (SUDAN)

Reforestation on a major scale is urgently needed to replenish the depleted forests of the Sahel region of Africa, but the scanty and erratic rainfall and trampling/grazing of young trees by livestock constitutes a major obstacle. Trees of the genus Prosopis are believed to be extremely drought-tolerant and some varieties are not browsed by livestock because of their unpalatable leaves. The objectives of this project are to select well adapted and productive varieties of Prosopis, study the tree's potential as a source of animal protein, and investigate how large-scale reforestation with suitable species and varieties can be achieved.

/REFORESTATION/ - /TREE SPECIES/ /PROSOPIS/ /ARID ZONE/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /FEED/ /WOOD PRODUCTS/ /SILVICULTURE/

\$ 206200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

770148 (IS)

ISIS RESOURCE CENTRE (CARTAGO)

The objective of this project was to introduce to Costa Rica the computer-based bibliographic information system known as ISIS, developed by the International Labour Office. This computer software would enable the Technological Institute of Costa Rica (ITCR) to mechanize its library and to provide search and retrieval services to users in the field of industrial information. At the same time, ISIS could be used to make other bibliographic data bases accessible to users, and it could also be used as an example of a data base management system in the information science courses given by ITCR's Computer Science Department. ITCR would thus become a resource for institutions in the region that wanted to adopt ISIS.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /ISIS/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /COMPUTER SCIENCE/

\$ 103100 24 months ACTIVE

-TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF COSTA RICA (ITCR), CARTAGO, COSTA RICA

770150 (IS)

DOCPAL PARTICIPATING CENTRE (ARGENTINA)

DOCPAL (Latin American Population Documentation System) had been established by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) with the aid of an IDRC grant and was successfully bringing the Latin American population literature under bibliographic control. DOCPAL was to become a decentralized system as national participating institutions became strong enough to collect and process their own literature, sending only records to DOCPAL. This project enabled the Foundation for the Development of Latin America (FUDAL) to begin its participation in DOCPAL by processing some of the relevant Argentinian literature.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /POPULATION/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 54960 12 months COMPLETED

-FOUNDATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA (FUDAL), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

770151 (IS)**ISIS OUTREACH AND FUTURE SYSTEMS**

IDRC had been operating ISIS, a computer-based information storage and retrieval system, on a service bureau in Ottawa and had been helping developing country institutions to implement the computer software so that they could run the system themselves. At the same time IDRC had been developing a similar system for use on a minicomputer. This project provided for the staff to continue this work.

/ISIS/ - /COMPUTERS/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT/ /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/
/SYSTEMS DESIGN/

\$ 300000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

770152 (IS)**INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION SERVICE: CANADIAN RESOURCES**

A previous project had included a component that enabled the Technical Information Service of the National Research Council of Canada to give advice and training and to answer technological questions from developing-country institutions, particularly those of the Southeast Asian Industrial Extension Network TECHNINET - Asia. This project enabled this activity to continue under separate funding.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/

\$ 271000 36 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

770153 (HS)**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN POPULATION (ICARP) - PHASE III**

The International Committee for Applied Research in Population (ICARP) focuses on applied research projects developed by researchers and administrators working together on priority leads that have been identified by the Committee as having potential for implementation into family planning programs. The objectives of this project are to support ICARP in identifying the most promising leads that could be applied to population and family planning programs, exchanging information on ongoing research projects, and encouraging international implementation of successful leads.

/POPULATION/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 287500 36 months COMPLETED

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

770155 (SGBA)**SAHEL INSTITUTE**

The Institute of the Sahel (Bamako, Mali) was organized by Sahelian countries (Mali, Mauritania, Chad, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands) to train researchers in drought control, to execute and manage drought research programs of regional interest, and to collect, analyze and disseminate the results of research work. This project will enable the Institute to continue in its capacity by providing funds to offset functional and administrative expenses.

/SAHEL/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 150000 12 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF THE SAHEL, BAMAKO, MALI

770156 (IS)**ANALYTICAL INVENTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POTENTIAL IN THE SAHEL**

This project, transferred from the IDRC's former Office of the Senior Vice-President, aims at taking inventory of those institutions in Sahel countries involved in research and training and at evaluating the potential for research and training in the region, based on a model already existing in Senegal.

/SAHEL/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 205392 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF THE SAHEL, BAMAKO, MALI

770157 (SS)**INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT/PIIE**

The objectives of the Interdisciplinary Program for Research in Education (PIIE) are to study the relationships between education and the distribution of opportunities in Latin America, to examine the major effects of this relationship on individuals and groups, and to suggest solutions to the problem of unequal distribution of opportunities. The objective of this project is to aid PIIE's research on characterization of the educational situation of groups whose common denominator places them in the poorest economic sector, to characterize national development plans, and to develop an educational evaluation design.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 75000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

770158 (SS)**INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT/CEUR**

The Urban and Regional Studies Centre (CEUR) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, carries out research and training activities in the urban and regional development area. They have published books, reports, and journals; participated in the formulation of urban/regional plans; and provided technical aid to public agencies in the region. This project will allow CEUR to engage in basic and applied research on urban and regional development and train researchers in urban planning.

/REGIONAL PLANNING/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 75000 36 months ACTIVE

-URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES CENTRE (CEUR), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

770159 (AFNS)**COWPEA STORAGE (UPPER VOLTA)**

The population of Upper Volta depends largely on cereal grains such as maize, rice, sorghum, and millet for much of their caloric intake. The intake of these cereals is sometimes supplemented by cowpea, which is a major source of protein for much of the rural population. Nearly 40% of cowpea production is believed to be lost to insects, rodents, and fungi. This project will attempt to correct this situation by determining what storage techniques can be applied to traditional farm and village storage systems and improving storage systems by introducing and adapting techniques found successful in other areas of the region.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /COWPEAS/ /STORAGE/ /ARID ZONE/ /PEST CONTROL/ /INSECT CONTROL/

\$ 110000 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

770160 (SEC)

245

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1978)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) is a nongovernmental organization that distributes research grants to young scientists from developing countries. The objective of this project is to contribute to the IFS grant fund to assist young Third World scientists - through academies and research councils - to engage in scientific research of high quality relevant to the country concerned. A second small grant to the Royal Society of Canada will enable the Society to continue participating actively in, and to have an influence on, the activities of the IFS.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 190000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

770161 (IS)

LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM (DOCPAL) - PHASE II

DOCPAL was established with the aid of a first grant as a Latin American regional system to promote the exchange of population information. It collected relevant literature, abstracted it and published bibliographies, and operated a computer-based information retrieval system. This second grant enabled the system to continue with emphasis on strengthening national participation through selected participating institutions.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POPULATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/
/DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 333880 16 months COMPLETED

-LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

770162 (AFNS)

SOLAR RICE DRYING (THAILAND) - PHASE I

In an effort to enable small farmers to dry and store rice with minimum loss, several small flatbed dryers have been designed. However, so far all dryers are run by diesel or gasoline engines and the poorest farmers are often unable to afford the cost of the engine or the fuel to run it. This project will attempt to develop a low-cost method of drying paddy (unthreshed) rice during the wet season's second harvest. The drying system will be constructed from local materials and will be powered by renewable energy sources.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /DRYING/ /SOLAR ENERGY/ /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /CLIMATE/ /SOLAR RADIATION/

\$ 32200 24 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780001 (AFNS)

246

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE II

Agroforestry is a land management system integrating food, forest, and animal crops. This grant will aid ICRAF to research ways in which agroforestry can improve farming systems, pastoral and cropping management systems, and improve degraded land. ICRAF will continue to provide documentation services and maintain data on soil studies, multipurpose trees, fuelwood production, and forestry education and training.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ICRAF/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /FORESTRY/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /SHIFTING CULTIVATION/ /REFORESTATION/ /PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ /LAND MANAGEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 300000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KENYA

780002 (SS)

FRONTIER DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (BRAZIL) - PHASE I

In the early 1970s, Brazil began to apply strategies (provision of roads and electricity; strengthening of mining, cattle, and timber industries; and colonization schemes) to open and settle new lands in the less populated western and northern parts of the country. The objective of this project is to study the social and economic changes resulting from the influx of settlers and investments into the frontier area Sao Felix do Xingu and compare frontier expansion policies in this area with those in other areas in order to recommend future policies.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/

\$ 43000 12 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

780003 (SS)

THRESHOLD STUDIES IN PRESCHOOL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT (LATIN AMERICA)

Planners in Chile, Bolivia, and Colombia are beginning to act on the assumption that preschool education is an important and effective route to improving the quality of the lower primary school and some form of preprimary education can have a marked impact on massive repetition rates and high desertion rates within the first 2 years of school. In order to allow the identification of key issues in this area, this study will collect information regarding the present role of preschool and grade one education in the three aforementioned countries.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ - /PRIMARY EDUCATION/

\$ 24900 9 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780004 (SS)

INFANT MORTALITY STUDY (WEST AFRICA)

The statistical study of infant mortality levels has shown that measures provide a useful index of status of environmental health and also of the nutritional status in a society. The objectives of this project are to develop and test a methodology for gathering accurate information on infant and child mortality and comparative data on infant mortality in selected urban centres of Cameroon.

/INFANTS/ - /MORTALITY/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /METHODOLOGY/

\$ 169000 36 months ACTIVE

-DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

780006 (AFNS)

247

STRIGA (UPPER VOLTA)

Striga, the parasitic "witchweed," is the most destructive agent affecting sorghum, millet, and maize - crops which provide the staple diet for approximately 100 million inhabitants of semi-arid Africa. This project will aid the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in developing and evaluating Striga control methods, improving agronomic practices, and developing sorghum and millet breeding material with high resistance/tolerance to Striga.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /CEREALS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/HERBICIDES/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 397900 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD,
INDIA

780007 (AFNS)

LUPINO (CHILE) - PHASE I

Lupino is a high protein legume similar to soy which has been used for food by Andean peoples for centuries. It is a high-yielding crop, it can be cultivated on marginal land, and its nitrogen-fixing property makes it valuable for intercropping with wheat and other cereals. At present, lupino is fed primarily to animals and is eaten only as a reserve food when other crops fail or alternative foods are not available. The objectives of this project are to test and adapt processing methods for lupino and to determine the effects of traditional storage methods on the nutritive and functional properties of lupino.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /SOYBEANS/ /LUPINO/ /LEGUMES/ /PROTEIN RICH FOOD/ /FOOD ENRICHMENT/
/STORAGE/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /FLOUR/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 96000 18 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (INTEC), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780008 (AFNS)

SORGHUM/MILLET MILLING AND QUALITY (PRL)

Phases I and II of the project Food Legume Processing (PRL) adapted a unit for the dehulling of sorghum, millet, and cowpea. This unit has been field tested for 3 years and has proved successful as a village scale dehuller particularly for sorghum. If village mills are to use the abrasive dehulling method, a standard test method must be established to rate locally acceptable sorghum and millet varieties in terms of their suitability for this type of milling. The objectives of this project are to design and construct an effective dehulling system that could be readily manufactured in developing countries and to develop tests to predict the suitability of cereal and legume grains for milling.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /FOOD
PREPARATION/

\$ 72000 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

780009 (SS)

248

INDIVIDUAL ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CLACSO) - PHASE I

The Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO) promotes the development of the social sciences in various ways; through seminars, research grants, information exchanges, meetings, etc. This project will aid CLACSO in developing and funding a program of individual academic assistance. The program will consist of undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships and grants for placement of researchers in research projects and institutions.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /AWARD/

\$ 100000 24 months ACTIVE

-LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

780010 (IS)

INFORMATION CENTRE ON SANITATION (ASIA)

This project enabled the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) to establish an information centre for sanitation to serve users, planners, engineers, and decision-makers globally. The specific objectives of this project were to collect relevant information through acquisition of materials and the establishment of cooperative links with existing institutions active in the field of sanitation, and to disseminate sanitation information by means of publications and the provision of reference and reprographic services.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /SANITATION/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /DATA COLLECTING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 121700 36 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780012 (IS)

POPULATION INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM FOR AFRICA (PIDSA)

The demand for information by researchers, planners, and policymakers on population, population related activities, and population policies of the countries in Africa is increasing. The goals of the Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA) were to identify, collect, and systematize all current published and unpublished materials relating to population studies and produced in or referring to Africa south of the Sahara, to establish a population documentation network within the region, and to assist in the development of population documentation capabilities of country institutions.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POPULATION/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 411600 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON, GHANA

780013 (SS)

FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING (SIERRA LEONE)

Several studies have been carried out in Sierra Leone to estimate fertility and use of contraceptives at both national and local levels, but these surveys have either neglected the rural areas of the country or have produced inaccurate results due to inconsistent sampling. The objectives of this project are to estimate fertility levels by socioeconomic level of the respondent, to estimate and analyze levels of family planning knowledge, and to develop and test hypotheses on rural fertility change by contrasting respondents with respect to contraceptive knowledge and socioeconomic level and background.

/FERTILITY/ - /FAMILY PLANNING/ /RURAL AREAS/ /ATTITUDES/ /BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 24000 18 months ACTIVE

-NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

780014 (HS)

PALM OIL WASTES (MALAYSIA)

In Malaysia, palm oil is used for margarine and other edible products. The mills, extracting the oil from the oil palm, discharge polluted wastewaters into streams and rivers that provide village drinking water. The objectives of this project are to conduct a survey of palm oil factories to determine the characteristics of their wastewaters, to assess wastewater treatment processes for their application, and to conduct laboratory studies on the treatment of wastewaters.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /PALM OIL/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 84600 12 months COMPLETED

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780015 (HS)

EXCRETA REUSE (GUATEMALA)

The idea of recycling wastes has merit from both ecological and health points of view as it offers the opportunity of recovering valuable products in the form of fertilizer, feed, and energy. Poor rural populations, such as the Indian communities in Guatemala, require sanitation systems involving methods for treatment and reuse of excreta low in cost, maintainable by the users themselves, and culturally acceptable. The objectives of this project are to evaluate acceptance, treatment efficiency, and public health aspects of a number of reuse technologies: the Vietnamese compost toilet; the Chinese biogas plant; and the fish pond receiving wastes.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 128240 18 months COMPLETED

-MESO-AMERICAN CENTRE FOR STUDIES ON APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (CEMAT), GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA

780016 (HS)

WATER PUMPING TECHNOLOGY (GLOBAL)

The failure of manual water pumps to perform effectively is caused by the fragility of the pumps, the unavailability of local materials for manufacture and spare parts, and the lack of regular maintenance systems. The objective of this project is to adapt and field test a hand pump with durable components, developed by the University of Waterloo, and to test and select local materials, particularly wood, for use as spare parts.

\$ 216080 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (ISSI), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES
-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780017 (HS)

SELF-HELP SANITATION (MOZAMBIQUE)

The Government of Mozambique is undertaking the task of upgrading slums around its major cities and rural towns. These squatter settlements have no piped water supply, excreta disposal facilities, or drainage. The objectives of this project are to install communal and individual household compost toilets, determine the capacity of the composting process to destroy disease-causing organisms in the waste, and develop appropriate methodology for introducing latrine improvement programs for low-income communities.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /SANITATION/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 52550 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

780018 (HS)

WIND POWER PUMPING (BOTSWANA)

Research into wind power as a source of low-cost energy has proved its efficiency for some regions of the developing world, however, the potential applications have been limited due to a lack of research interest in this field. A low-speed, high-torque, vertical-axis wind rotor designed in Ethiopia for water pumping applications will be tested for its effectiveness in Botswana for pumping water from deep (60-100 m) and shallow (10-20 m) wells.

/PUMPS/ - /WIND POWER/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 51360 24 months COMPLETED

-RURAL INDUSTRIES PROMOTION, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

780019 (HS)

WATER MANAGEMENT (SUDAN)

In many parts of Sudan, where the average annual rainfall is less than 60 cm, and badly distributed geographically, water is a scarce resource. Hafirs are natural depressions used to collect surface water to supply villages; hand-dug wells are also utilized. Little is known about these practices with regard to health safety. The objectives of this project are to study local practices and related health aspects in order to identify how rural water projects can be made more effective, to prepare an inventory of the water resources available, and to survey the prices being paid for water.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /WATER RESOURCES/ /RESOURCES INVENTORY/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/

\$ 75130 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

780020 (HS)

251

RURAL HEALTH CENTRES (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

The idea of using auxiliaries to provide rural health services is well established in Papua New Guinea. Training programs exist for nurses and aid post orderlies, who adequately serve the population. Some problems remain however, such as low use of services, difficulty in motivating staff to work in rural areas, and lack of awareness in the community about the nature of their health problems. The objectives of this project are to identify what rural populations expect from health services, develop services aimed at increasing community participation in health services, and devise an information system to provide continuous feedback.

/HEALTH CENTRES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/

\$ 118600 36 months ACTIVE

-COLLEGE OF APPLIED HEALTH SCIENCES, PAPUA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

780021 (HS)

SPERM INHIBITION (CHILE) - PHASE I

In recent years there has been increasing pressure upon men to share responsibility in the control of fertility. This has led to experimentation with steroids and other drugs in an attempt to find reliable methods of male contraception. Results have not been satisfactory and suggest a better understanding of the human male reproductive system is needed before reliable methods can be developed. The objective of this project is to investigate immunological aspects of sperm enzymes essential for fertilization and how they could be inhibited in their action.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /FERTILITY/ /ENZYMES/

\$ 128005 30 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE FAMILY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

-QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, CANADA

780022 (HS)

HEALTH CARE REFERRAL SYSTEM (INDONESIA)

The development of services in new urban and peri-urban areas in developing countries is rarely planned. Health services and health manpower may be present in the communities, but there is a lack of coordination among units, leading to duplication of services and lack of an efficient system for patient referral. The project will define a realistic coordinated community health program and referral system to be implemented by public and private agencies and assess resources available in order to deliver comprehensive services to peri-urban areas surrounding large cities.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /PLANNING/ /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /HEALTH CENTRES/

\$ 51600 30 months COMPLETED

-ATMA JAYA FOUNDATION, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

780023 (AFNS)**GRAIN MILLING (BOTSWANA)**

Sorghum is the most popular cereal of Botswana. Over the last two decades, however, there has been a shift away from sorghum toward maize consumption as traditional processing of sorghum is time consuming and laborious. The objectives of this project are to develop and manufacture small village-style decorticators, based on the dehuller design used in Botswana and Nigeria, to test the performance and economic feasibility of small sorghum-milling systems and to determine the acceptance of these mills by the village communities and their influence upon sorghum demand and use.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/
/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /SORGHUM/ /MAIZE/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 80000 24 months COMPLETED

-RURAL INDUSTRIES PROMOTION, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

780024 (AFNS)**CASSAVA GERM PLASM (PRL) - PHASE I**

The conventional means of preserving cassava germ plasm for genetic improvement programs is expensive and difficult. It requires regular replanting of a large number of genotypes, tying up land, and risking destruction of germ plasm through disease or insect attack. This project will investigate a potentially economical and efficient method for germ-plasm storage involving freeze preservation of genetic material in liquid nitrogen at minus 196 degrees Celsius.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GERM PLASM/ /STORAGE/ /METHODOLOGY/

\$ 25000 12 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

780025 (SS)**CARIBBEAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES - PHASE II**

Researchers learned in the first phase of this project that technology policy could not be studied in the light of technology transfer and imported technology alone. They must understand their own societies' technological capability in order to provide a framework of practical technology planning. The objectives of phase II are to examine the technological potential of two or three economic sectors in the Caribbean and establish their future objectives (according to size, scale, and plant performance); review investment behaviour; and improve government and public sector technology decision-making.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/
/DECISION MAKING/

\$ 462000 30 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

-UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

780026 (AFNS)

253

CASSAVA NUTRITION (THAILAND) - PHASE II

The objectives of phase I of this project were to encourage and expand the use of cassava as animal feed, thereby improving animal production and protein availability. Phase II will attempt to undertake research to simplify increased use of cassava in animal rations by: identifying the nutritive value of cassava for certain types of livestock; identifying the factors in cassava animal rations that hinder livestock growth; and attempting to reduce these growth impeding factors.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/ /CHEMICAL PROPERTY/ /POULTRY/ /SWINE/ /CATTLE/

\$ 225600 36 months ACTIVE

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

780027 (AFNS)

CROP DRYING (GUATEMALA) - PHASE I

The principal cash crop in the mountainous regions of Central America is coffee, much of it grown by small farmers. The coffee crop must be dried before marketing, but traditional methods result in high losses. The available processing technology cannot be economically scaled down to meet the needs of small growers. This project will investigate and adapt an innovative dryer design suitable for small-scale operations and also research the use of coffee pulp by-products in producing methane gas to fuel the dryer.

/DRYING/ - /COFFEE/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 122600 24 months COMPLETED

-CENTRAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (ICAITI), GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

780028 (HS)

SANITATION TECHNOLOGY (ZAMBIA)

Zambia's National Housing Authority (NHA) is the body responsible for designing standards for sanitation systems. The aqua privy (similar to the septic tank) is the main system used, but over the years, poor maintenance and faulty design have given rise to problems with these systems. The objectives of this project are to review and evaluate the sewage and pit-privy systems as alternatives to the aqua-privy system and to establish design and operational criteria for appropriate low-cost sanitation technologies.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /SANITATION/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 25090 6 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA), LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

780029 (HS)**ALTERNATIVE WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS (TANZANIA) - PHASE II**

In order to improve low-cost sanitation, the Tanzanian National Research Council and the University of Dar es Salaam initiated a program to study methods for the disposal of refuse and human waste. Sixteen variations of three basic models were placed in a low income area of Dar es Salaam and in three rural villages - three of the 16 models operated well under varying conditions, but not enough time was available to assess the characteristics of the compost/humus fertilizer products. The objective of this project is to continue monitoring these units, in both rural and urban settings.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /SANITATION/ /ATTITUDES/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /FERTILIZERS/

\$ 10960 24 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

780030 (SGBA)**BRANDT COMMISSION**

The objectives of this project are to enable the Brandt Commission to study global issues arising from economic and social disparities of the world community, identify desirable and realistic directions for international development policy in the next decade, and prepare concrete proposals for accelerating social and economic progress in the developing countries that would command both public and legislative support in rich and poor countries alike. The commission's findings were subsequently published as "North-South: a program for survival."

/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ - /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/

\$ 100000 12 months COMPLETED

-INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

780031 (AFNS)**BY-PRODUCTS (KENYA)**

In Kenya, the poultry industry has become a vital animal agriculture enterprise at all farming levels. At present, the biggest problem facing the industry is the shortage of suitable feedstuffs. The objectives of this project are to identify locally available by-products (such as leaf meals and raw bean meals) as potential poultry feeds, to characterize the most promising feeds, and to develop rural processing techniques to improve the use of these by-products.

/FEED/ - /FEED PRODUCTION/ /POULTRY/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /TOXICOLOGY/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /MARKETING/

\$ 164000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

780032 (AFNS)

255

PASTURE LEGUMES (PANAMA)

In Panama, severe droughts leading to pasture reduction, decreases in animal production, and a high animal mortality rate can last for periods of up to 6 months. Researchers have found that pigeon peas and leucaena are drought-resistant forage legumes that can grow in marginal soils. The objective of this project is to develop technology for the cultivation of pigeon pea and leucaena for use as animal feed by identifying varieties suitable for Panamanian conditions and developing conservation and processing techniques for use during the dry season.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /LEGUMES/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /CHEMICAL ANALYSIS/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /GRASSES/

\$ 154800 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

780033 (AFNS)

MILKFISH (SEAFDEC) - PHASE II

The Philippine milkfish industry lacks stocking fry to sustain its expanding and intensive requirements. Phase I concentrated on all factors concerned with breeding milkfish while giving required consultancy and training support to the regional milkfish and shrimp program. The objectives of phase II are to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of milkfish fry and to develop economical and nutritious feeds from local sources for juvenile stages of fish.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FEED/

\$ 421100 36 months ACTIVE

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

780034 (AFNS)

FISH PRODUCTS (GUYANA) - PHASE II

In the Guyanas, when trawling for shrimp, the harvest of other marine life is normally considered unimportant. There is a large amount of wastage, as fish caught in the trawl are thrown back into the sea. Phase I of this project had as its aim the effective utilization of by-catch fish. The objectives of phase II are to analyze data on the quantities and seasonal availability of edible species; to standardize production systems for making salted, smoked, and pickled fish; and to provide market distribution of these products.

/FISHERY PRODUCTS/ - /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /FISHERY EXPLOITATION/ /MARKETING/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 273300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

780035 (AFNS)

256

AMAZONIAN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (PERU)

The Amazon River basin is scarcely used for food production due to its relatively poor soils, which sustain vegetation depending upon a highly balanced nutrient cycle. Forage crops, however, are often adaptable to this type of soil thus providing good potential for a livestock industry. This project will enable the San Marcos University to introduce pasture legumes and grasses, develop feed conservation schemes, and design an animal disease prevention program in order to develop an economically stable system of pasture development for the production of dual-purpose cattle in the Amazon basin.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /TROPICAL ZONE/ /GRAZING/ /GRASSES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /FEED/
/CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/

\$ 298700 36 months ACTIVE

-SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY, LIMA, PERU

780036 (AFNS)

PASTURE DEVELOPMENT (CHILE)

Because of an inadequate feed supply and underfeeding of livestock, animal production syntax in Chile is inefficient. The objective of this project is to undertake research to increase the availability and reduce the production costs of meat and milk by developing improved forage systems for feeding; developing production designs to exploit local forage and feed resources; and employing improved plant species, conservation techniques, and by-products.

/PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ - /FEED/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /POSTHARVEST
TECHNOLOGY/ /STORAGE/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /GRASSES/
/LEGUMES/ /CHEMICAL ANALYSIS/

\$ 296800 36 months ACTIVE

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE

780037 (HS)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (THAILAND)

In Bangkok, most rural migrants live in slums and marginal settlements. This has created a demand for housing and health services that municipalities are incapable of meeting. Due to a lack of information on actual slum health conditions, activities to remedy this situation have not been developed. The objectives of this project are to collect data on the environmental, physical, and social conditions in slums; identify factors which promote the transmission of disease; and establish criteria for health improvement schemes.

/SQUATTERS/ - /PLANNING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/
/SANITATION/

\$ 47300 18 months COMPLETED

-APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THAILAND (ASRCT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780038 (SS)

257

DYNAMICS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

The Research Awards Program on Population Issues in Development (RAPPID) has been initiated to respond to research needs on population and development issues in Southeast Asia, particularly as these needs are felt in provincial and nonmetropolitan institutions. This project will support research on the consequences of migration in rural areas of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines) and develop a junior research network for policy-relevant population research.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 40480 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

780039 (AFNS)

PLANTAINS (CAMEROON)

Plantains are an important food crop traditionally grown in shifting agriculture patterns throughout the rain forest zone of Cameroon. For the first few years after clearing the forest, fertility is high and plantains can be grown easily, but after a year or two of cropping, fertility declines and production decreases. The objectives of this project are to select plantain cultivars for stable yield; disease, pest, and storm resistance; to develop improved agronomic practices for plantains; and to train researchers in plantain and associated crop research.

/PLANTAIN/ - /BANANAS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /MARKETING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 162000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH (ONAREST), YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

780040 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (MALI)

Cowpeas form an important part of the local Malian diet, and the main preference seems to be for a white- or cream-coloured grain of medium size, with good soakability and cooking properties. More detailed information on local methods of marketing and use of the grain is required, because the addition of a legume to the diet is desirable to provide for normal growth and health maintenance. The objective of this project is to develop high- and stable-yielding cowpea cultivars resistant to drought, pests, and diseases and acceptable to Malian farmers.

/LEGUMES/ - /COWPEAS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /INTERCROPPING/ /MARKETING/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 212000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

780041 (AFNS)

OROBANCHE CONTROL (ICARDA) - PHASE II

Orobanche are parasitic weeds which attack staple crops such as broadbeans, lentils, peas, tomatoes, tobacco, and potatoes. Conventional methods of controlling Orobanche have been found to be uneconomical, impractical, and ineffective. Phase I (located in Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon) of this project tested synthetic stimulants, breeding for resistance, and cultural control methods of Orobanche. Phase II will continue research to determine the effectiveness of these control methods.

\$ 106000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

780042 (AFNS)

BARLEY IMPROVEMENT (TURKEY)

In Turkey, barley is used as human food and as animal feed. At the present time, the annual production is not sufficient to meet the domestic needs due to a lack of improved varieties suitable for the different ecologic zones, poor agronomic practices, and losses due to diseases and pests. The objectives of this project are to develop higher yielding varieties that have better resistance to lodging, tolerance to cold and drought, and a higher nutritional value, and to strengthen the barley pathology research program by conducting a disease survey to establish importance and research priorities.

/BARLEY/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 219100 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, ANKARA, TURKEY

780043 (AFNS)

GRAIN LEGUMES (ALGERIA) - PHASE II

In Algeria, the demand for grain legume crops exceeds local production; the country is a major importer of these crops. The objectives of phase I of this project were to produce high-yielding legume and grain types and to train Algerians within the grain legume research program. Phase II will continue to expand programs of breeding and agronomic research aimed at improving grain legumes, and will test the improved varieties of lentils, chick-peas, broadbeans, and fieldpeas.

/LEGUMES/ - /TRITICALE/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /FABA BEANS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /CLIMATE/ /WEED CONTROL/ /HARVESTING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 197300 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM, ALGIERS, ALGERIA

780044 (AFNS)

OILSEEDS (EGYPT)

In Egypt, oilseed crops such as sesame, groundnuts, sunflower, and rapeseed are used for direct consumption. They also have great potential to bolster the waning food oil industry. The objectives of this project are to develop high-yielding, drought- and disease-resistant oilseed cultivars and to develop suitable agronomic practices by studying the factors (seeding rates, sowing dates, fertilizer response, irrigation frequency, weed control) affecting productivity.

/OILSEEDS/ - /GROUNDNUTS/ /SESAME/ /SUNFLOWER/ /RAPESEED/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CROP YIELD/

\$ 223000 36 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE, CAIRO, EGYPT

780045 (AFNS)

259

VARIETAL SCREENING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

There have been many varietal rice-improvement programs, yet very little has been done on varietal improvements of upland crops under conditions of intense cropping. Phase I undertook to evaluate promising varieties for increasing cropping intensity and production in rice-based cropping systems in Asia. Phase II will continue this work and specifically screen selected upland crops such as cowpea, sorghum, peanut, tomato, sweet potato, soybean, and mung bean.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /FOOD CROPS/

\$ 230900 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

780046 (AFNS)

DROUGHT RESISTANT CROPS (CATIE)

Some areas of Central America are subject to low rainfall and near-drought for extensive periods. Agriculture here has failed to provide minimum food requirements for rapidly increasing populations, largely due to a lack of suitable technology for land and water management and crop production. In order to increase crop production in semi-arid regions, this project will identify and test promising improved plant material with drought-resistant characteristics (notably maize, sorghum, pearl millet, and cowpea), incorporate selected cultivars in cropping systems trials under various conditions, and map and define the semi-arid zones and their characteristics.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /DROUGHT/ /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /BEANS/ /MAIZE/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /COWPEAS/ /LEGUMES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CLIMATIC ZONES/ /MAPPING/ /ARID ZONE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /FARM SIZE/

\$ 180000 36 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

780047 (AFNS)

RICE RESEARCH (WARDA) - PHASE II

The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) was created to assist in making West African self-sufficient in rice production. This project will aid WARDa in carrying out its objective by selecting and testing rice varieties for high yield; resistance to disease, pests, and cold; and conducting a survey of the economic and agronomic practices and constraints of small rice growers in the Senegal River Valley.

/RICE/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /IRRIGATION/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /FERTILIZERS/ /WEED CONTROL/ /PEST CONTROL/

\$ 679000 36 months ACTIVE

-WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WARDA), MONROVIA, LIBERIA

780048 (AFNS)

260

FOOD LEGUMES (TURKEY)

Food legumes such as pulses, chick-peas, and lentils provide protein to the rural peoples of Turkey. Due to a shortage of animal protein and a government policy to reduce fallow, legume crops between grain crops have been receiving special attention. The objectives of this project are to develop improved food legumes through selection and breeding and appropriate agronomic practices for small farmers in the different agroclimatic regions of Turkey.

/LEGUMES/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CHICKPEAS/ /LENTILS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /WEED CONTROL/

\$ 255500 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, ANKARA, TURKEY

780049 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (THAILAND) - PHASE II

Most rice is grown in Thailand in lowland rainfed bunded (between water-retaining embankments) conditions, with some in upland rainfed unbunded conditions. Rice production and crop intensification could be increased through better use of available moisture and through the introduction of additional crops before or following the main rice-growing season. Phase I tested cropping patterns, carried out baseline surveys, cost and return evaluations, and market studies. Phase II will continue to strengthen cropping systems research through development of operational research techniques.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /RICE/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 587700 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, THAILAND

780050 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (SRI LANKA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project carried out detailed studies and analyses of rainfed and tank-based partially irrigated cropping systems in the intermediate and dry zones of Sri Lanka, as a means for developing technology to improve small farmer production and income. Phase II will continue developing more productive and intensive cropping systems for these areas, with specific attention given to weed and insect control and plant nutrition and water management studies.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /RICE/ /IRRIGATION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /WEED CONTROL/ /FERTILIZERS/ /WATER RESOURCES/ /FARMERS/ /ATTITUDES/

\$ 195000 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

780051 (AFNS)

ONION DRYING (NIGER)

Onions are an important cash crop for the small farmer in Niger. The traditional means of sun drying to preserve them is often unhygienic and leads to spoilage. This project will evaluate the existing methods for onion drying, and design, test, and encourage the use of multipurpose models of solar dryers with production rates suitable for a small village and capable of producing an acceptable, high-quality product.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /ONIONS/ /DRYING/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /SOLAR ENERGY/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 80700 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL SOLAR ENERGY OFFICE (ONERSOL), NIAMEY, NIGER

780052 (SS)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF APPRENTICESHIP (LATIN AMERICA)

The high rate of unemployment and dropout in primary and secondary schools in Latin America is common knowledge. In many countries in this region, vocational institutions have invested portions of their training budget (almost half in some cases) on apprenticeship programs as one alternative to the unemployment problem among youth. Despite this investment of resources, there is uncertainty as to whether apprenticeship is a viable method of developing skills among young people. The objective of this project is to examine all facets of the apprenticeship systems in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, and Venezuela.

/APPRENTICESHIP/ - /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/

\$ 49970 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780053 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST RICE SYSTEMS (KOREA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project determined yields, losses, broken grains, and comparative milling yields from the traditional Japonica and newly introduced Indica varieties of rice, when processed by traditional, binder, combine, and modified traditional postharvest systems. A modified field thresher was developed and tested for its grain loss thereby eliminating half of the field loss. The objective of this project is to continue the development of the field thresher which will reduce losses, particularly with the new high-yielding rice varieties.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /STORAGE/ /DRYING/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY/ /HARVESTING/ /HYBRIDS/

\$ 103300 24 months COMPLETED

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

780054 (AFNS)

SORGHUM MILLING (SUDAN)

The major difficulty in milling sorghum is to dehull the grain. After dehulling, sorghum can be ground into flour by a variety of mechanical and manual systems. An evaluation study of all the alternative dehulling systems would be of universal interest to countries of the semi-arid tropics and applicable to all dehulling projects in operation. The objectives of this project are to compare all aspects of alternative sorghum dehulling processes and to test the most acceptable dehulling system under village conditions in a sorghum-producing area of Sudan.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /SORGHUM/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /FOOD
PRODUCTS/ /FLOUR/

\$ 137700 24 months ACTIVE

-FOOD RESEARCH CENTRE, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

780055 (AFNS)**VILLAGE LEVEL RICE MILLING (THAILAND)**

In Thailand, a large percentage of the paddy (threshed, unmilled rice) harvest is not marketed but is retained by the farmers and local population to meet subsistence needs. This paddy is processed in small village-type milling units, characterized by a low milled-rice recovery rate. The introduction of a simple single-pass mill could lead to more efficient processing methods and reduced losses. The objectives of this project, therefore, are to develop, test, and demonstrate a village-level rice mill suitable for local manufacture and to encourage local industry to manufacture the unit.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /RICE/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /RURAL INDUSTRY/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /TECHNICAL ASPECTS/ /AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT/

\$ 77500 24 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BANGKOK, THAILAND

780056 (AFNS)**FABA BEANS (EGYPT) - PHASE I**

In Egypt, the cooking quality of dry faba beans varies with the source of the beans and the storage conditions. Some localities produce smooth, soft-textured cooked beans, while others produce hard and granulated cooked beans. Some nutrients are lost when the bean is cooked. This project will try to identify the agronomic and storage factors that affect cooking and nutritional quality, determine bases for the differences in quality, and develop methods for evaluating the cooking quality of faba bean varieties in order to guide plant breeders, agronomists, and others to develop improved lines.

/FABA BEANS/ - /FOOD PREPARATION/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/STORAGE/ /NUTRITION/ /LEGUMES/ /FOOD PROCESSING/

\$ 105100 36 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

780057 (HS)**NURSES CAREER PATTERNS (KOREA)**

The Korean Nurses Association (KNA) has been requested by the Korean government to offer new directions and suggestions for national health care systems and planning. The results of the study will form the basis of the KNA's suggestions for the development of nursing manpower. The objective of this project is to investigate career patterns of Korean nurses in order to determine the skills/knowledge useful in their positions.

/NURSES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /PLANNING/

\$ 30500 12 months COMPLETED

-KOREAN NURSES ASSOCIATION (KNA), SEOUL, KOREA

780058 (AFNS)

263

NATIVE SWINE (EL SALVADOR)

The native swine is an important asset in the nutrition and economy of most countries of tropical Latin America. It has developed excellent adaptation to an environment in which improved swine breeds are not able to survive or produce. Research to develop efficient systems based on native breeds and local feeds could improve production. This project will determine the nutritive value of those feeds (household wastes such as garbage and various industrial and agricultural products and by-products such as the local root crops "malanga," cassava, and "Yautia"), the basic biological characteristics of the native pigs, and the present management techniques, and will develop low-cost practical feeding and management systems.

/SWINE/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED/ /FEED PRODUCTION/

\$ 385200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

780060 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (CHILE)

The agricultural sector is a major component of most developing country economies as a source of productive employment for the bulk of the rural population. Changes in economic policies have both a direct and indirect impact on the employment and income-generating potential of this sector. In order to explain how policy shifts brought about the increase in agricultural production in Chile, this project will describe the changes in economic policy for agriculture that have been introduced in Chile and measure the shift in agricultural production, trade, and input use.

/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /LAND TENURE/

\$ 105000 24 months ACTIVE

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE

780061 (IS)

PLANNING INFORMATION NETWORK (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE I

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) proposed to develop a design for a Latin American information network on economic and social planning. This project was to enable the ECLA to produce a draft design for the information system, provide for an official review of the draft, and prepare a pilot program to demonstrate the system.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /SOCIAL PLANNING/ /ECONOMIC PLANNING/ /DATA PROCESSING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SYSTEMS DESIGN/

\$ 280900 12 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780062 (IS)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION DOCUMENTATION TEAM (ILCA)

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) is the hub of an African research network that involves activities in many countries. Much useful information is collected in the files of these countries and ILCA is trying to make this information available as widely as possible. This project enabled ILCA to locate, select, and microfilm nonconventional literature related to animal production systems and make it available in a convenient and easily disseminated form.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /DATA COLLECTING/ /MICROFICHES/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /INDEX/

\$ 187350 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

780063 (SS)

264

NOMAD RESETTLEMENT (SOMALIA)

Somalia suffered severe droughts in the 1970s, which resulted in a large exodus of nomads from the dry northern plains to the agricultural land in the south. However, little has been done to evaluate, monitor, and improve resettlement schemes. This project will gather socioeconomic data on the nomads and attempt to provide a better understanding of the processes involved in the transition from nomadic pastoralism to settled agriculture.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /NOMADS/

\$ 69000 12 months ACTIVE

-SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

780064 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (BANGLADESH) - PHASE II

Sorghum is one of the staple grains of the Sudan. The traditional method of milling it does not allow for dehulling of the grain, and, consequently, the resulting flour is less attractive and acceptable to consumers as the bran cannot be removed. The objectives of this project are to compare the various alternative sorghum dehulling processes and to test the most acceptable dehulling system under village conditions in the Sudan.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /RICE/ /IRRIGATION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/
/CLIMATIC INFLUENCE/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 397000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

780065 (AFNS)

TIMBER GRADING (MEXICO) - PHASE I

Low-cost construction materials are needed to meet increasing housing demands in Central America and Mexico. Softwood timber species are an inexpensive construction material, however, the lack of an appropriate grading system to establish structural properties of the species of the region is an important engineering problem hindering their use. This project undertakes to determine the strength, stress, and other engineering design characteristics of pine timber for construction in the region and establish a grading system that will allow better use of softwood forest resources and reduce the cost of woodframe structures.

/TIMBER/ - /BUILDING MATERIALS/ /TREE SPECIES/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 75300 14 months COMPLETED

-BIOTIC RESOURCES INVESTIGATION INSTITUTE, VERACRUZ, MEXICO

780067 (HS)

HEALTH NEEDS (BOLIVIA)

The topography of Bolivian regions, along with ethnic and linguistic differences, contributes to communication and logistic problems in providing health services. The objectives of this project are to identify the principal health problems in the regions, the resources available for solving them, and the cost of health services.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/

\$ 117148 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SAN ANDRES, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

780068 (HS)

265

STERILIZATION SIDE EFFECTS (MEXICO)

Many developing countries use female sterilization by tubal occlusion as a means of population control. Abnormal bleeding has been reported as one side effect of this method. This has serious implications, particularly in developing countries, where a high percentage of the female population tends to be anemic. The objective of this project is to determine the effect of different techniques of tubal occlusion on ovarian function and menstrual bleeding patterns in Mexican women in order to make recommendations regarding the drafting of guidelines for occlusion techniques to be used in sterilization procedures in the Mexican National Family Planning Program.

/STERILITY/ - /TUBAL OCCLUSION/

\$ 47780 24 months ACTIVE

-JUAREZ UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF DURANGO, DURANGO, MEXICO

780069 (HS)

DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER SURVEILLANCE (INDONESIA)

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) has produced outbreaks of epidemic proportions in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. In Southeast Asia, (particularly Indonesia) the incidence of DHF has shown a steady rise - the mosquito responsible for transmission of DHF has increased in distribution. This project aims to set up surveillance centres in Indonesia that will monitor and study cases associated with the virus in order to establish ways of predicting DHF outbreaks as a first step to developing control programs.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 137500 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

780070 (HS)

TROPICAL DISEASES RESEARCH III (GLOBAL)

The World Health Organization's (WHO) tropical disease research program has concentrated on six major diseases (malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, and leishmaniasis). This project will aid the program in continuing to develop new tools for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tropical diseases and strengthen research capabilities in developing countries by providing training in biomedical sciences and various forms of institutional support.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /DIAGNOSIS/
/MEDICINE/ /DRUGS/

\$ 75000 12 months COMPLETED

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

780071 (HS)

ETHICAL REVIEW PROCEDURES/WHO/CIOMS (GLOBAL)

In many countries where research occurs, mechanisms have been designed to protect the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in these studies. Ethical considerations are also linked to problems of quality control, conservation, and importation of drugs. The objectives of this project are for the Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) in collaboration with WHO to define national policies on the ethics of medical/health research and to establish mechanisms for ethical review of research activities involving human subjects.

/HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION/ - /ETHICS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /DECISION MAKING/

\$ 80000 26 months ACTIVE

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

780072 (SS)

266

CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1979/1980 - PHASE III

Over the past few years, IDRC has been providing grants to support a national secretariat, a regular newsletter, and travel for the professionals of Canadian learned societies for African, Asian, and Latin American studies. This project will continue to provide these societies with funds in order to promote professional development of scholars concerned with development.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 132000 24 months COMPLETED

- CANADIAN ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION (CASA), OTTAWA, CANADA
- CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS), OTTAWA, CANADA
- CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (CALAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

780073 (AFNS)

FORESTRY TECHNOLOGY (ANDEAN PACT) - PHASE II

The tropical rain forests of Latin America contain many trees that are not marketable because their wood characteristics and structural properties are not known well enough to permit their efficient and economical use. Phase I of this project undertook to develop a technology for using these tree species as structural material in construction. The objectives of phase II are to determine the properties of selected forest species based on criteria for industrial use, to design and test wood-building elements, and to determine woodworking and machining properties of tropical woods.

/FOREST PRODUCTS/ - /HOUSING/ /BUILDING MATERIALS/ /CIVIL ENGINEERING/ /WOOD/ /TROPICAL ZONE/ /CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES/ /TIMBER/ /TREE SPECIES/

\$ 360000 12 months ACTIVE

- BOARD OF THE CARTAGENA AGREEMENT, LIMA, PERU

780074 (SS)

A/D/C/ REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) 1979

The Regional Research and Training Program (Asia) of the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) provides for fellowships and grants, publications, and workshops to strengthen professional capacity in Asia to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in the region. The objectives of this project are to improve research capacity and training opportunities of scholars and professionals, to increase the opportunities for research on crucial problems, and to make available material relevant to the region for use in training and research.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 310000 12 months COMPLETED

- AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780075 (COOP)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) brought together international experts to discuss relevant problems of, and possible solutions to, scientific and technological issues in developing countries. This project will enable the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to undertake preparations for UNCSTD, including participation in, and contributions to, preliminary meetings, sponsorship of a symposium in Canada, and preparation and publication of materials for the conference.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /UNCSTD/ /SCIENCE POLICY/ /DECISION MAKING/

\$ 289280 18 months COMPLETED

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

780076 (SS)

267

NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE - PHASE II

The North-South Institute is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that conducts policy-relevant research on important international development issues (industrial adjustment, Third World imports, debts, technology transfer, foreign investment, etc.). This project will enable the institute to evolve closer collaboration with developing country institutions in carrying out its research programs.

/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /POLICY FORMULATION/ /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/ /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/

\$ 300000 60 months ACTIVE

-NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE, OTTAWA, CANADA

780077 (SS)

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE METALWORKING MACHINERY SECTOR (LATIN AMERICA)

The metalworking and capital goods sectors are key growth areas of industry and are of crucial importance to developing economies, particularly in Latin America. However, most of the metalworking equipment, which defines both the type and quality of final goods, is imported into Latin America. This project will examine performance and choice at the plant level in several countries to provide recommendations for future policy on technological change. The project is sponsored by a group of international agencies, with IDRC supporting a team in Peru and part of the costs of the coordinator's office.

/CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY/ - /METALWORKING INDUSTRY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/

\$ 330000 30 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC (CIUP), LIMA, PERU

-ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

780078 (AFNS)

FOOD PROCESSING (THAILAND) - PHASE I

Protein-calorie malnutrition in Thai infants, children, and mothers is considered a major nutritional problem in rural Thailand with their protein and fat intake being far below recommended levels. Cereal and vegetable sources (mainly rice) account for the major protein intake. Because a rice diet is bulky and low in fat, one important means toward solving the problem is to increase dietary fat intake. The objectives of this project are to determine the acceptability of high fat foods (soybean products, vegetable oils, etc.) and of the processing methods required to produce these foods within the villages.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /INFANTS/ /NUTRITION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FISH/ /CEREALS/ /LEGUMES/ /VEGETABLES/ /ATTITUDES/ /CHILDREN/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/

\$ 75400 24 months COMPLETED

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

780079 (SS)**CURRICULUM DIFFUSION (SIERRA LEONE)**

The Sierra Leone secondary school system has recently begun to shift from an elitist examination-oriented system toward a form of mass secondary education. New maths and sciences and direct methods of language instruction are some of the innovations that have appeared in Africa. The objective of this project is to analyze the actual process and quality of new curricula in order to identify the variables that influence its adoption and process of diffusion in African secondary schools.

/CURRICULUM/ - /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ /EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/

\$ 24500 42 months ACTIVE

-NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

780080 (SS)**CODESRIA - SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORKS (AFRICA) - PHASE II**

This grant will provide support to the Secretariat of the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) to permit CODESRIA to identify policy-relevant social science research in Africa, publish and disseminate research results, encourage communication and collaboration among African researchers and institutions, and assist in the training of young social scientists.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 155000 36 months ACTIVE

-COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (CODESRIA), DAKAR, SENEGAL

780081 (SS)**RURAL DYNAMICS (THAILAND)**

The aid given to academic institutions in Thailand has been devoted mostly to technical problems. Little attention has been given to social and cultural factors such as traditional values and norms, social obligations, and customary roles, which play a crucial role in the overall development process. The project will determine how development projects of the last 10 years in the Ayutthaya Province are influenced by sociocultural factors. Specifically, the analysis will focus on production performance (land, labour, capital, and technology); the marketing system; income and income distribution between various occupational groups; and individual and institutional factors, such as the role of local leaders - both traditional and modern.

/PROJECT EVALUATION/ - /AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /MARKETING/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /AGRARIAN STRUCTURE/

\$ 90000 24 months ACTIVE

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

780082 (HS)**WATER-PUMPING TECHNOLOGY (MALAYSIA)**

The Malaysian government set up a rural water supply/latrine program to provide for the needs of its rural people, over half of whom have no piped water supply. Pumps are imported from Taiwan and India as attempts to locally manufacture pumps have been unsuccessful. The objective of this project is to test and refine a pump (developed at the University of Waterloo) which can be manufactured and maintained at the village level using local resources.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 112000 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

780085 (AFNS)

269

OROBANCHE/STRIGA (SUSSEX)

Both Orobanche and Striga (parasitic weeds that attack legume crops) produce large numbers of small seeds which remain dormant in the soil until exudates from the roots of host plants cause them to germinate and virtually strangle crops. Research has produced a number of artificial stimulants which cause the seeds to germinate before their time - with the absence of host plants the weeds soon die off. The objective of this project is to produce increased quantities of the germination compounds for field testing in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, India, Nigeria, and Upper Volta.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /FABA BEANS/

\$ 88600 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

780086 (SS)

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM IN ASIA

Many developing countries see the development of tourism as an opportunity to broaden the economic base of their country, to disperse industrial development geographically, and to promote general economic activity beyond the initial income and employment created by the industry. The objectives of this project are to describe and evaluate tourism as an economic option and to analyze the tourist sector in order to make recommendations for the maximization of the economic benefits.

/TOURISM/ - /ECONOMIC PLANNING/

\$ 290000 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

-CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, SHATIN, HONG KONG

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TOURISM, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

-DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING GROUP, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

-MINISTRY OF STATE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

780087 (SS)

INVESTMENT LAWS (JORDAN)

Investment incentives (liberal credit facilities, prolonged "tax holidays" on deferments from paying customs duties, income taxes, etc.) are part of a strategy often used by Third World economic planners and decision-makers to accelerate the development process. The objectives of this project are to identify the statutes that have sought to stimulate corporate investment in Jordan; to define which aspects of the incentives program contribute to, or impede, the investment process; and to recommend new guidelines for the formulation of a national investment incentives program.

/INVESTMENT POLICY/ - /INVESTMENT PROMOTION/

\$ 24090 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, AMMAN, JORDAN

780088 (AFNS)

270

FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT (IFDC) - PHASE II

One of the many factors limiting crop production in the tropical countries of Latin America is the low level of available fertilizer phosphorus. In many developing countries, however, large deposits of phosphate rock are to be found which, if suitably modified, could be used locally at much lower cost to provide fertilizer phosphorus than imported superphosphate fertilizers. The results of phase I of this project have proved to be favourable, yet more research is needed. Phase II has the same objectives as phase I: to evaluate the effectiveness of rock phosphate used as fertilizer on soils in tropical and subtropical Latin America and to determine the forms and availability to plants of the phosphorus reaction products of these fertilizers.

/FERTILIZERS/ - /PHOSPHATE/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /SOIL TYPES/ /SOIL CHEMISTRY/ /FOOD CROPS/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /SOIL IMPROVEMENT/ /CROP YIELD/ /MARKETING/

\$ 390800 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (IFDC), ALABAMA, USA

780089 (SS)

MODERN AND TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES (ETHIOPIA)

Finding ways to generate technologies which will be most appropriate for rural areas has proved to be a major problem for policymakers in many developing countries. Scientific research often reflects the priorities of developed countries, and researchers are usually located in urban centres, thus isolating the scientific community from the central problems facing the mass of people in poor countries. The project will refine a process for generating technologies based on the method developed by an Argentinian scientist, which involves collaboration between scientists and peasants, the upgrading of traditional methods, and the use of modern methods to generate new solutions.

/APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 245000 36 months ACTIVE

-ETHIOPIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

780090 (AFNS)

MARICULTURE (PERU)

The decline of the fish catch off coastal Peru in the 1970s created depression in the fishing industry and deprived rural populations of both a secure source of income and a supply of cheap protein. Shellfish provide a good source of protein, and indications are that great production potential exists through organized cultivation practices based on a knowledge of growth rates, biology, and ecology of species found in the central coastal regions of Peru. This project will develop, and demonstrate on a pilot scale, practical culture systems for the three most important mollusk species.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /SHELLFISH/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$ 212800 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY, LIMA, PERU

780091 (AFNS)

271

CHAMECULTURE (ECUADOR)

The fish occurring from Mexico to northern Peru, *Dormitator latifrons*, locally called "Chame," has long been recognized as an interesting species for fish culture. It is tasty and, having only a few bones, enjoys a market preference. Chame is found in the estuaries, brackishwater swamps, rivers, and freshwater marshes and is harvested easily in marsh traps and in shrimp cultivation ponds. This project will study the most appropriate practices for cultivating Chame in freshwater, brackishwater, and lagoon conditions in order to develop the fish as a popular cultivated food fish for rural communities in Ecuador and along the tropical Pacific coast of Latin America.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /FISH SPECIES/ /CHAMECULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/ /FISH CULTURE/ /MARKETING/
/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 185700 36 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF MAN AND NATURE, QUITO, ECUADOR

780092 (AFNS)

COLD-TOLERANT SORGHUM (ICRISAT) - PHASE II

Because of its high level of stress tolerance, and its ability to produce grain on a wide range of soil types, sorghum is grown by small farmers in lowland areas of Argentina and Mexico. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) started a breeding program to select sorghum material which would be hardy under conditions of high altitudes and cold. The objectives of this project are to extend sorghum adaptation to highlands of the tropics, to stabilize sorghum production in low-temperature areas, and to develop cold-tolerant sorghum.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CLIMATE/ /CLIMATIC INFLUENCE/
/HYBRIDS/

\$ 122500 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), HYDERABAD,
INDIA

780093 (SS)

RURAL FINANCIAL MARKETS

Entrepreneurs and other rural borrowers in developing countries are forced to resort to the expensive informal credit marketplace, such as moneylenders, due to a shortage of resources and restrictive conditions imposed by banks and credit agencies. Rural households often hold a portion of their savings in the form of nonproductive assets such as jewelry or inventories. The objectives of this project are to analyze the workings of rural financial markets in Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines at the micro- and macroeconomic levels in order to recommend effective financial programs and policies.

/FINANCIAL MARKET/ - /AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ /SAVINGS/ /FINANCIAL POLICY/

\$ 230000 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-KOREA UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

-TECHNICAL BOARD FOR AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

780094 (IS)

272

MINISIS - FRANCOPHONE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

MINISIS is a set of computer programs that operate on Hewlett-Packard computers and permit storage and retrieval of information as well as management of many library operations. Tunisia, Zaire, and other francophone countries in Africa, were in the process of acquiring Hewlett-Packard computers with the intention of installing MINISIS. This project provided training for users of MINISIS in francophone Africa and provided continuous updated documentation in the French language.

/ISIS/ - /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/

\$ 137500 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

780095 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS OUTREACH (IRRI)

Research at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has proven that a wide diversity of alternative crops can be grown intensively with rice on small farms in Asia; choosing the optimum system for a particular region is influenced by local agroclimatic and socioeconomic conditions. Data collected throughout Asia have been systematized into a "whole farm budget" that can identify the local potential of various intensive cropping systems. This project seeks to accelerate the transfer of the technology and methodology of multiple cropping research in Asia by establishing a team at IRRI to provide advice, guidance, and support.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CLIMATE/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/

\$ 619000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

780096 (HS)

CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH (GLOBAL)

This project will enable the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) to continue activities in contraceptive development. Specifically, the ICCR will continue research on implants, contraceptive rings, and steroid-releasing and copper IUDs in order to develop acceptable, safe, and effective methods of contraception for use in developing countries.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 1725000 36 months ACTIVE

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

780097 (HS)

WASTES MANAGEMENT (THAILAND)

In rural areas of Thailand, hygienic sanitary facilities are lacking. The majority of habitants continue to defecate in fields and bushes. In addition to posing a serious public health problem, this practice results in a loss of nutrients in the form of nightsoil which could be used as fertilizers for crops or fish ponds. The objectives of this project are to develop criteria of waste treatment application for rural and urban areas of Thailand, to investigate the reuse of wastes for fish feed, and to determine the overall costs of the treatment and reuse processes.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /SANITATION SERVICES/ /WASTE TREATMENT/ /FISH/ /FEED/ /FISH CULTURE/ /BY-PRODUCTS/

\$ 130800 24 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

780098 (IS)

273

INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (CARIBBEAN) - PHASE I

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) was established to support regional cooperation programs and to promote and simplify the use of information sources produced within and outside the Caribbean. The objective of this project was to aid the CDCC in strengthening national information centres in the field of economic/social planning and to promote the use of information by the economic and social planning committee. It was followed by a phase-II grant 800155.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /SOCIAL PLANNING/ /ECONOMIC PLANNING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
/INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /INFORMATION CENTRES/

\$ 146465 12 months COMPLETED

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780099 (IS)

DIRECTORY OF EXPERIENCED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PERSONNEL IN ASIA AND OCEANIA (ELIPA)

In the past, to help solve developing-country problems, the practice has been to seek expertise from library and information personnel from the developed countries and international organizations. But there are now many Southeast Asian professionals with good formal qualifications and extensive experience in the field. The objective of this project is to establish a regional referral service on Experienced Library and Information Personnel in the developing countries of Asia and Oceania (ELIPA) by creating a computer base with the names of these people and providing a referral service to governments, institutes, and organizations.

/DIRECTORY/ - /LIBRARIANS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DATA PROCESSING/

\$ 25495 36 months ACTIVE

-KOREAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KIST), SEOUL, KOREA

780100 (SS)

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (URUGUAY)

In Uruguay, rural development and agricultural policies have been introduced - reduction of agricultural lands under cultivation, etc. Details on these programs and their impact on rural employment and population movements are not known but could be of benefit to future programs. The objective of this project is to assist the Urugayan Information and Study Centre (CIESU) to assess these programs in terms of their impact in agricultural development, employment, and population movement in Uruguay.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /LABOUR MOBILITY/

\$ 49000 24 months ACTIVE

-URUGUAYAN INFORMATION AND STUDY CENTRE (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

780101 (SS)

274

INTRAGOVERNMENT INTERACTIONS AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION (COLOMBIA)

In recent years, primary education in Colombia has been plagued by recurrent problems, including budget deficits, strikes of teachers and students, and inadequate planning and controls. Policymakers are aware of these problems and a law has recently been passed by the Congress empowering the President to introduce reform in the financial and personnel management of the primary education system. The objective of this project is to describe and analyze the process of financial administration and personnel management in the field of primary education in order to develop practical recommendations for change.

/EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES/ /PRIMARY EDUCATION/
/EDUCATIONAL POLICY/ /TEACHERS/ /WAGE PAYMENT SYSTEMS/

\$ 110720 12 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (FEDESARROLLO), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

780102 (HS)

GASTROENTERITIS/INCAP (GUATEMALA) - PHASE II

Lack of sanitary conditions in rural villages contribute to altered gastrointestinal (GI) ecology and elevated morbidity and mortality in children under 5 years of age. One way to combat these conditions is to improve the education and socioeconomic conditions. The objective of this project is to improve hygienic conditions through sanitary education regarding handwashing and handling and feeding of young children; methods of food storage and preparation; and water handling, use, and storage.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 372900 24 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

780103 (AFNS)

SMALL-FARM MODULES (COLOMBIA)

While technological advances in agriculture have made higher yields and better quality products possible, the benefits obtained from this improved technology have been marginal for small producers. This is largely because these packages are scaled-down versions of industrial techniques and technology; usually not applicable to the lifestyle and resource management practices of the average small farmer. This project will undertake to design and test a production system for Colombian small farmers and evaluate this system in economic and agronomic terms.

/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ - /FARM SIZE/ /FOOD CROPS/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION
SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/

\$ 49500 24 months COMPLETED

-FOUNDATION FOR THE APPLICATION AND TEACHING OF SCIENCES (FUNDAEC), CALI, COLOMBIA

780104 (AFNS)

275

GUM ARABIC AND RANGELAND REFORESTATION (SENEGAL) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project undertook genetic improvement and agronomic trials of acacia trees to raise the quantity and quality of gum arabic produced. Results were highly satisfactory. Now research is needed to establish economical plantations in the Sahelian region for gum production for export and to develop forage species to feed the livestock during years of drought and food scarcity. Phase II will continue to conduct genetic tests in order to select the acacia trees best suited to the production of gum and for forage, reduce reforestation costs by developing new nursery and planting techniques, and increase the productivity of land surrounding livestock watering points.

/GUM ARABIC/ - /REFORESTATION/ /TREE SPECIES/ /FOREST PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /LIVESTOCK CROPS/

\$ 332600 48 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, DAKAR, SENEGAL

780105 (HS)

HANDPUMP TESTING (SRI LANKA)

Sri Lanka's water supply program is meeting with problems; available technologies are sophisticated in terms of village needs. The installation of hand pumps normally secures a safe supply of unpolluted water, but pumps alone can have little or no impact on health, where alternate (nonpumped) sources of water are more convenient or better suited to needs. The objective of this project is to develop and field-test a hand pump which can be manufactured locally and be installed in the hand-dug wells constructed by the villagers.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 50000 24 months ACTIVE

-SARVODAYA SHRAMADANA MOVEMENT, MORATUWA, SRI LANKA

780107 (AFNS)

QUINOA INTRODUCTION (COLOMBIA)

Quinoa was once a major food crop in Colombia but has almost disappeared except in the south where traditional farmers still cultivate the crop. Quinoa is high in protein and other nutrients and the introduction of this crop would greatly enhance the diets of rural Colombians. The objectives of this project are to introduce lines of quinoa from Peru and Bolivia under Colombian conditions, to establish a national quinoa germ-plasm bank, and to disseminate information on quinoa research results.

/QUINOA/ - /FOOD CROPS/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 14800 24 months ACTIVE

-COLOMBIAN FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (COLCIENCIAS), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

780108 (SGBA)

270

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT IN THE SAHEL (AFRICA) - PHASE II

One of the most difficult development problems faced by the poorest Third World countries is the lack of infrastructures and personnel in the area of research. Adequate numbers of qualified personnel are needed to carry out extensive research programs. Phase I of this project made it possible to establish and launch the Institute of the Sahel. Phase II will define a policy for coordinating and supervising research and training projects in the Sahelian countries and establish, in practical terms, the orientation of the first research and training programs for researchers and technicians.

/SAHEL/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/

\$ 149000 15 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF THE SAHEL, BAMAKO, MALI

780109 (SS)

CORRELATES OF RURAL MORTALITY (ARGENTINA)

Mortality levels are relatively high in Argentina - some of the rural areas, where conditions approximate more closely those in less developed neighbouring countries, have much higher mortality rates than the country as a whole. The socioeconomic, sanitary, and environmental correlates which influence changes in rural mortality in the process of development are only partially understood. The objective of this project is to permit the Centre for Population Studies, Buenos Aires, to carry out research for the purpose of making recommendations to local officials and investigators within Argentina and in neighbouring countries on the socioeconomic correlates of mortality in a poor rural region of Argentina.

/MORTALITY/ - /SURVEYS/ /INFANTS/ /RURAL AREAS/

\$ 26700 12 months COMPLETED

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION STUDIES (CENEP), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

780110 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

Dried fish is a very important source of animal protein in Filipino diets, and increasing its availability, especially in remote rural areas or during the off season, would help alleviate food supply problems. Improvements in processing procedures, hygiene, and storage would help secure this protein supply. A low-cost, efficient, unconventional fish dryer that burns agricultural wastes (rice husks) for its energy was developed in phase I of the project. This second phase will field-test the dryer, determine its economic viability, and seek ways to introduce it to village fish processors.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FISH/ /FOOD PROCESSING/

\$ 70000 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

780111 (SEC)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1979)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) was created to support young individual Third World scientists working in the developing regions of the world on problems related to the needs of their country or region. IDRC's contribution will enable the Foundation to continue to provide a unique encouragement to the development of indigenous scientific human resources in the Third World, and enable the Royal Society of Canada to actively participate in International Scientific Fori and especially in advising the IFS.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 200000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

780112 (AFNS)

INTERCROPPING (SWAZILAND)

Mixed cropping is typical of African subsistence farming and involves the planting of a combination of crop species on a farm as insurance against bad weather and other hazards. In Swaziland, cereals, legumes, and cucurbits (gourds) are usually intercropped; maize is the chief crop and principal food. This project will attempt to improve intercropping patterns through a program of selection of high-yielding and adapted crop mixtures, management packages for optimum and economic yields and efficient land use, and the final socioeconomic impact of cropping patterns on the small farmer.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /LEGUMES/ /COWPEAS/ /PLANT BREEDING/
/CLIMATE/ /CONSTRAINTS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CROP
PROTECTION/

\$ 143400 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND, KWALUSENI, SWAZILAND

780113 (AFNS)

SOLAR CROP DRYERS (SIERRA LEONE)

Rice is the most important food crop grown in Sierra Leone; production, however, falls short of the level needed for self-sufficiency. Improvements in drying and storing systems are required to accommodate any increased production and reduce postharvest losses due to insect infestation, spoilage, etc. Solar drying is one alternative. This project will develop and test on-farm crop dryers of simple design; durable construction, using local materials and resources; and low-cost suitable for use by farmers in Sierra Leone.

/DRYING/ - /SOLAR ENERGY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /RICE/

\$ 46800 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

780114 (AFNS)

278

POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

The initial objectives of this project were to study and develop alternative methods for handling and processing rice in the Philippines - to maximize physical and economic benefits from production by reducing losses. Research evaluated drying, milling, and storage systems suitable for small- and medium-sized farms and villages. Second-phase research will build on results to develop further the most promising drying and milling systems and improve national bulk storage operations and purity testing procedures.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /RICE/
/HARVESTING/ /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PRESERVATION/

\$ 135000 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL GRAINS AUTHORITY (NGA), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

780115 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (INDONESIA) - PHASE II

The Badan Urusan Logistik (BULOG) is an agency of the Indonesian government with the authority and responsibility for regulating the rice industry, procuring a national buffer stock and encouraging the development of the industry. Phase I of this project allowed BULOG to develop new and improved methods of postproduction technology (dryers, threshers). The objective of this phase of the project is to improve the postproduction system of grain threshing, predrying, handling, and artificial drying by evaluating the methods developed in phase I.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /STORAGE/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /ATTITUDES/ /GRAIN
PRESERVATION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 107200 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL LOGISTICS AGENCY (BULOG), JAKARTA, INDONESIA

780116 (AFNS)

SORGHUM/MILLET/COWPEA UTILIZATION (UPPER VOLTA)

Cereals and grains grown for human consumption must possess characteristics that make them acceptable to consumers, such as an attractive appearance and good cooking, eating, and digestability qualities in addition to desirable growing properties, such as high yield and resistance to disease and insect attack. This project will develop procedures for evaluating the quality and potential use from the consumer's point of view of three important grains in Upper Volta: sorghum, millet, and cowpeas.

/SORGHUM/ - /MILLET/ /COWPEAS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 77300 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

780117 (SS)
PEASANT EMPLOYMENT, MIGRATION, AND PRODUCTION (CHILE)

Chile has experienced a very marked change in development policies affecting agriculture since 1973. The mixture of positive and negative consequences of the changes in labour force distribution, seasonal migration, market circumstances, and production among small peasant farmers, and how these relate to broader trends in agriculture, are important to development planners in Chile and elsewhere in Latin America. This project seeks to assess selected changes and consequences of agricultural policy in order to provide information for future policy formulation.

/RURAL WORKERS/ - /FARMERS/ /PEASANTS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT/
/LABOUR MOBILITY/

\$ 85000 24 months ACTIVE

-CHRISTIAN HUMANITY ACADEMY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

780118 (SS)
LITERACY RETENTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL (PHILIPPINES)

There are no empirical guidelines to advise developing countries as to what constitutes basic schooling. Developing countries such as the Philippines face financial constraints, and better information about the amount of schooling required to retain basic skills of literacy and numeracy is crucial to the formulation of education policy. The objectives of this project are to determine the level of schooling, to identify variables enabling people to retain literacy and numerical skills, and define related policy areas.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /LITERACY/ /EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT/ /SCHOOL LEAVERS/

\$ 100000 24 months ACTIVE

-EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING TASK FORCE, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

780119 (SS)
CULTURE AND FERTILITY (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

Ethnic grouping is an important determinant of contraceptive adoption and fertility in the multiethnic societies of Southeast Asia. To know more about the determinants of fertility differences between groups, there must be a better understanding of the acceptability of specific family planning services and contraceptives from people of different ethnic origin. Phase I resulted in a number of national reports on the analysis of existing data, the pretesting of new survey instruments, and development of hypotheses and policy issues. Phase II will collect new data on the most important ethnic groups by interviewing women and men within the reproductive years and assessing the policy implications of the findings to improve delivery of family planning services to ethnic groups.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /POPULATION POLICY/ /FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 190000 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS (NIGERIA)

Because of the rapid expansion of the education system in Africa there have been inevitable "improvisations" and expediencies in recruiting teachers. Consequently, the profession is mixed in terms of background, education, training, and experience - in short, quality is uneven. In order to identify the essentials of good teaching, and analyze and improve teacher performance and effectiveness, the project will develop tests for evaluating such performance in primary and secondary schools in Nigeria. It will use aptitude tests designed to make a more valid selection of teachers, and examine teacher-training curricula with the aim of introducing the criteria of good teaching derived from research.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /TEACHING/ /TEACHER RECRUITMENT/

\$ 142300 24 months ACTIVE

-WEST AFRICAN EXAMS COUNCIL, LAGOS, NIGERIA

780121 (SS)**SETTLEMENT POLICIES: ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION (LATIN AMERICA)**

Developing countries throughout the world are interested in expanding their understanding and research expertise with respect to policy affecting settlement patterns, urbanization, migration, and population distribution. This project will enable the Regional Population Centre (CCRP) Bogota, Colombia, to undertake a comparative analysis of population redistribution aspects of settlement policies, their impact and implementation in Latin America, and to disseminate conclusions to population research institutions in the region.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 97500 24 months ACTIVE

-REGIONAL POPULATION CENTRE (CCRP), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

780122 (IS)**AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA (AIBA) - PHASE III**

The Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA) was created as the focal point of a regional network for exchanging agricultural information and to link the region with AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). Earlier projects covered planning and the establishment of AIBA to collect relevant literature from participating countries, input it to AGRIS, and publish a regional bibliography. This project consolidated and augmented the activity by providing for mechanization and document-delivery services.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 480480 36 months ACTIVE

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE (SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

780123 (SS)

281

STUDIES IN PRESCHOOL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL INTERACTION (LATIN AMERICA)

The official figures for repetition and desertion rates in primary school in Latin America have been underestimated. More accurate analyses have pointed to the fact that of the children enrolled up to 30% are taking 3 or 4 years longer to complete school than was estimated. Preschooling may improve this situation. The objectives of this project are to determine the impact of various forms of preschool exposure upon grade one attitudes and achievement to assess the influence of preschool upon grade one performance.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ - /PRIMARY EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT/

\$ 273890 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

780125 (HS)

ROTAVIRUS - INCAP (GUATEMALA) - PHASE II

Intestinal infections are a leading cause of morbidity/mortality in young children in developing countries. Phase I of this project determined that one viral agent, Rotavirus, usually attacks very young children (14 months and under) and that it is prevalent between October and May, when the weather is cold and dry. The objective of this project is to determine the source/characteristics of rotavirus infections and its association with diarrheal diseases.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DIAGNOSIS/ /MORBIDITY/

\$ 62600 18 months COMPLETED

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

780126 (IS)

NATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK AND SYSTEM (JAMAICA)

The Government of Jamaica has established a plan for a national documentation, information, and library system. It was intended to give information to planners in the National Planning Agency (NPA) and government departments about past experience, both in Jamaica and in other countries, that is relevant to their planning and decision-making processes. Specifically, the project was to assist the National Library of Jamaica in adapting to its new role in the national information system and help establish the NPA as the focal point of a socioeconomic information network. The project was also intended to serve as a model for other countries wishing to establish their own national information systems.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 440000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES (NACOLADS), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

780128 (HS)

282

AMBULATORY CARE (KOREA)

At Wanju Christian Hospital, a provincial hospital in Korea, an effort is being made to extend health services to the outlying semiurban and rural areas served by the hospital through a home visit program of the Community Health Nursing Department. At present there exists no information on the adequacy and acceptance of the program among patients, community members, hospital staff, or the student nurses themselves who provide the service. The objectives of this project are to assess the adequacy of the program in terms of meeting the health care needs of patients and to determine the response of the community, clients, and hospital staff to the service.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /EVALUATION/ /NURSES/

\$ 25000 18 months COMPLETED

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

780129 (IS)

AVIAN HAEMATOZOA: NEWFOUNDLAND

Research on the blood parasites of birds - avian haematozoa - may prove to be important to the understanding of insect-borne diseases in humans. Since it was established 10 years ago, the International Reference Centre for Avian Haematozoa has assembled the largest and most significant research nucleus on the subject in the world. This project enabled the Centre to continue to provide a range of information services to researchers in developing countries and prepare a host-parasite index on specific bird families and their parasites.

/AVIAN HAEMATOZOA/ - /BIRDS/ /PARASITES/ /TROPICAL DISEASES/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INDEX/

\$ 11000 48 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE FOR AVIAN HAEMATOZOA, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

780130 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MICROBIOLOGY (GUELPH) - PHASE III

The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) undertook a research project for the microbiological conversion of cassava into protein-rich animal feed through fungal fermentation. Phase I and II selected fungi that grew well at high temperatures and under acid conditions and had a high protein content. Phase III will continue the research started in the first two phases and aim toward developing a practical, economical process for the conversion of cassava starch and inorganic nitrogen into a suitable animal feed.

/FEED/ - /CASSAVA/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /ROOT CROPS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /TOXICOLOGY/

\$ 49900 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH, CANADA

780132 (HS)

283

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES (SRI LANKA)

The assistant medical practitioner (AMP) who provides preventive and curative care, is the mainstay of modern medicine in rural hospitals in Sri Lanka, as well as in smaller units with central dispensaries and/or maternity homes. In order to prepare recommendations for improving both the AMP and health care delivery programs, this project will allow the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Lanka, to obtain an overall view of disease patterns in rural areas and the functioning of the health care system. It will also assess the performance of AMPs in relation to their job functions.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /MEDICAL PERSONNEL/ /TRAINING/

\$ 8150 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

780133 (AFNS)

ANDEAN CROPS (PERU)

The people of the high Andes region of South America have the lowest incomes and the poorest nutrition in the region. Agricultural research for the most part has not considered the real necessities of the rural population, and results have often not been directly applicable and are only partially used. The objectives of this project are to raise the standard of living of small farmers in the high Andes of Peru through increased production and productivity in their traditional agricultural systems and to fortify the capacity of the universities of Puno, Cuzco, and Ayacucho to undertake farming systems oriented training and research programs.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$ 398500 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), LIMA, PERU

780134 (HS)

RURAL WATER FLUORIDES (KENYA)

Studies have shown that there are high levels of fluoride present in drinking water in some parts of Kenya. While low doses of fluoride are beneficial in preventing tooth decay, long-term exposure to high doses of fluoride in water has toxic effects on the human body. The objectives of this project are to assess the feasibility of defluoridating Kenyan water supplies, document fluoride levels, and carry out a survey to establish the effects of fluorosis on the population.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /FLUORIDES/ /WATER QUALITY/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /DENTISTRY/ /FLUOROSIS/

\$ 28810 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

780135 (AFNS)

PASTURE MANAGEMENT (MEXICO) - PHASE II

Much of the milk produced in Mexico comes from the Comarca Lagunera region, which ships over 1 million litres daily to the major population centres in Mexico City and Acapulco. However, many milk producers are being forced out of business because of the high cost of feeding, which may amount to as much as 80% of the total cost of milk production. The objective of this project is to analyze all aspects of the existing regional systems of forage production through field surveys in order to develop appropriate pasture production and feeding systems.

/LIVESTOCK CROPS/ - /GRAZING/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /GRASSLAND/

\$ 133300 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (INIA), MEXICO, MEXICO

780136 (SS)

284

A STUDY OF PHILIPPINES IMPACT AND NONIMPACT LEAVERS AND GRADUATES (PHILIPPINES)

IMPACT is a modularized learning system designed to provide primary education in a flexible, efficient, and economical way. There has been wide international interest in replicating or adapting this delivery system and the plans are to expand it to other parts of the Philippines. In view of these plans, a longitudinal type of evaluation would be useful. The objective of this project is to discover the difference in achievement of skills between the IMPACT delivery system and the non-IMPACT schools, to discover which specific literacy and numeracy skills are affected most by this type of delivery system, and to assess the impact of this type of system on the attitudes of graduates and leavers.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EVALUATION/ /EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/
/EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/

\$ 24500 24 months ACTIVE

-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (INNOTECH), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

790001 (SS)

NAMOSI COPPER MINE TECHNOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS (FIJI)

This science and technology policy research project will focus on the proposed copper mine at Namosi on the main Fijian island of Suva. The mine will be the single largest development in the region and will greatly change all aspects of Fijian life. This project will describe and evaluate the Namosi technology policy options; review and identify policies to optimize the use of indigenous material and manpower resources and to develop indigenous technical capabilities; and to describe the positive and negative economic, social, and ecological impacts of the venture during its construction operation.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /MINING/ /COPPER/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /POLICY FORMULATION/

\$ 48000 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SUVA, FIJI

790003 (AFNS)

PASTURE LEGUMES (BELIZE) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project identified grasses and native forage legumes with potential in the region and developed pasture management techniques in order to increase beef and dairy production in Belize and in the Caribbean generally. The objectives of phase II are to continue with the identification of forage legumes and grasses adaptable to the limestone soils and to continue to assess the productivity of promising forage species under grazing on the Low Pine Ridge soils.

/LEGUMES/ - /LIVESTOCK CROPS/ /GRAZING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 214400 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS, BELMOPAN, BELIZE

790004 (SS)
ROLE OF WOMEN/FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR (KOREA) - PHASE II

The objective of the first phase of this project was to assess the relationship between the roles of women and their fertility behaviour in Korea through the development of interview measures of women's roles in the family structure and assessment of the variations in women's social and personal roles. Phase II will reorganize the analysis carried out to date and analyze the determinants of women's changing roles in order to determine the links between roles and fertility behaviour.

/WOMEN/ - /SOCIAL ROLE/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/

\$ 10800 14 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING, SEOUL, KOREA

790005 (SS)
ONE-CLASSROOM SCHOOL (EGYPT)

The purpose of the one-classroom school program is to accommodate the educational needs of a rural population that may have missed enrollment or have dropped out of school. The system is flexible; a number of levels are taught at the same time, and pupils may leave and rejoin as other demands are made on their time. The approach has been in operation for 4 years in Egypt. It is now necessary to evaluate its effectiveness. The project will study the achievement levels of the students; evaluate the attitudes and effectiveness of the teachers, the relevance and content of the curricula; analyze the administration and supervision of the one-classroom school; and make recommendations to improve the existing program.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ /EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/ /EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES/ /CURRICULUM/

\$ 57400 15 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (NCER), CAIRO, EGYPT

790006 (SS)
PRIMARY SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT (COLOMBIA)

Research on educational achievement is very relevant to the needs of developing countries, because in many of these countries as much as 25% of the total public expenditure is devoted to education. Because of the scarcity of adequate and reliable data on the quality of the education offered at different levels, governments in developing countries have restricted educational planning. The objective of this project is to assess the achievement of primary school children in Colombia. This will include development and validation of the research instruments necessary for the assessment itself and for later efforts to conduct evaluations of educational performance on a continuing or periodic basis.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT/ /TESTING/ /EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 80900 18 months ACTIVE

-SER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790007 (AFNS)

286

COWPEA STORAGE (SIERRA LEONE)

Cowpeas are grown, stored, and eaten by the vast majority of Africans living in the humid west coast area. But in Sierra Leone, very little cowpea is grown and stored by the farmers because they feel losses due to insects and molds are too high. Loss estimates are in the vicinity of 40% as storage techniques are climate and crop-dependent. This project will undertake a study of the comparative technical and socioeconomic efficiencies of the storage systems presently used in the humid areas of West Africa in order to develop appropriate cowpea storage systems.

/COWPEAS/ - /STORAGE/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 70000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

790009 (SS)

THE CANADIAN CONNECTION - THIRD WORLD RETURNEES (CANADA) - PHASE I

In the past, little attention has been given to the transition from research training to ordinary independent research work. The objective of this project is to enable the Social Sciences Division of IDRC to establish a mechanism to improve the transition from graduate studies to independent research. Third World country researchers who have received their Master or Doctorate degrees from Canadian universities, can, upon their return to their own country, submit a proposal for a small grant, and carry out their first piece of independent research with the possibility of project research advice provided by a visiting senior Canadian scholar.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/

\$ 100000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790012 (SS)

RURAL FAMILY HOMES (SENEGAL)

The Rural Family Homes (RFH) training program was initiated by the Senegalese government in 1964. It is based on the philosophy that rural communities must determine their own needs and priorities. The RFH offers courses to members of rural communities in two fields: economics gardening, livestock raising, sewing, tree farming, and social-cultural; and food preparation, sanitation, child care, literacy, and health maintenance. The objective of this project is to develop a methodology for evaluation of the impact of the RFH on rural living conditions. This methodology will be developed in conjunction with members of the community.

/VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ - /APPRENTICESHIP/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 46700 12 months ACTIVE

-TRAINING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM, DAKAR, SENEGAL

790014 (SS)

287

AWARERC: EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AWARDS (WEST AFRICA)

This grant will enable the Anglophone West African Regional Education Research Consortium (AWARERC) to encourage both recent postgraduate degree holders and academics already in post to undertake research on education related to development issues; to widen the scope of educational research in the region by drawing proposals from a variety of disciplinary perspectives in the social sciences including economics, sociology, linguistics, and political economy; and to strengthen AWARERC by adding individual research awards to its present range of training schemes.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /AWARD/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 140000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790015 (SS)

TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS (SIERRA LEONE)

Sierra Leone has just emerged from a major analysis of its existing education system. In the final report of the education review and in the current National Development Plan it is clear that the teaching community will be expected to undertake a series of new tasks in community education centres. This cannot be done, however, until it is known how well the teachers are coping with their existing roles. The objectives of this project are to develop a set of criteria for evaluating teachers' performance and to produce information and new instruments to teachers' colleges which may be of direct use in improving teacher preparation and evaluation.

/TEACHERS/ - /EVALUATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/

\$ 46200 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

790016 (AFNS)

SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE III

In the first phase of this project, work was begun on the highland sorghums, based on the University College of Agriculture at Alemaya. A program was initiated to intercross the best local cultivars with the best introductions. The second phase of the project involved the expansion of the work to cover the sorghum-growing areas of the whole country. Phase III will be to develop sorghum varieties and hybrids along with the necessary packages of agronomic practices for getting a sustained high grain yield in the major sorghum-growing zones of Ethiopia.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /AGRONOMY/ /CEREALS/ /CROP YIELD/
/WEED CONTROL/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 498500 36 months ACTIVE

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

790017 (AFNS)

288

GROUNDNUT IMPROVEMENT (MOZAMBIQUE)

Mozambique is essentially a rural society with 90% of the population depending on subsistence farming. Groundnuts, sorghum, maize, and food legumes are the most important food crops of the small farmer — groundnut production is almost exclusively a small-farm activity. However, groundnuts (peanuts), which are an important crop domestically and for export, have low yields due to unimproved varieties, poor cultural practices, and high disease rates. This project will improve the productivity of groundnuts, establish a germ-plasm collection of local material, select high yielding and disease- and pest-resistant cultivars, and carry out trials on improved cultural practices.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/PLANT DISEASES/

\$ 271300 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF EDUARDO MONDLANE, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

790018 (AFNS)

CAGE CULTURE (SRI LANKA)

Cage culture (breeding fish in large underwater cages as opposed to breeding them in ponds) uses existing water bodies and does not involve costly expenditure on boats, harbours, fishing gear, or even the higher costs involved in digging ponds. Cage culture could increase fish production in Sri Lanka where 60% of the population's animal protein intake comes from fish. The objectives of this project are to study the applicability of cage-culture systems in lakes and other inland waters using various fresh water fish species and to determine the potential economic value of technologically sound cage-culture systems together with the constraints to adoption.

/CAGE CULTURE/ - /INLAND FISHING/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FISH PRODUCTION/

\$ 109700 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

790019 (AFNS)

VEGETABLES (KENYA)

In many of the poor regions of Kenya, deficiencies of vitamin A, C, riboflavin, folic acid, calcium, and iron, together with protein-calorie malnutrition are common phenomena. To increase the micronutrient intake of rural Kenyans the current production, processing, and consumption of accepted indigenous vegetables and fruits should be assessed. The objective of this project is to improve the nutritional status of rural Kenyans by identifying and increasing the availability of accepted vegetables and fruits that provide good sources of essential micronutrients currently deficient in the typical Kenyan diet.

/VEGETABLES/ - /FRUITS/ /NUTRITION/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /BIOCHEMISTRY/

\$ 70200 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

790020 (SS)

289

TRACER STUDIES (ZAIRE)

Tracer studies are important to Zaire's Ministry of Education because they offer a picture of the relationship between education and employment and help educators plan more efficiently education geared to the realities of subsequent employment. This project will collect data on the life experience of two groups of Zairian secondary school students since they left school. The study will pertain to additional schooling, employment, promotions, failures, income, aspirations, family situation, and will determine the general socioeconomic problems faced by Zairian youth during their transition from secondary to higher education or employment.

/SCHOOL LEAVERS/ - /SECONDARY EDUCATION/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/

\$ 38300 20 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE, KINSHASA, ZAIRE

790021 (AFNS)

MULTIPLE CROPPING (COLOMBIA)

Small farmers in many countries of Latin America are responsible for a significant proportion of total production. While many technological advances have made possible higher yields and better quality products from a large number of plant species, these benefits have not reached the small farmers and their families, whose health and nutritional levels remain the same. The objectives of this project are to adapt and develop methodologies for multiple cropping research under Colombian conditions, to carry out agronomic research involving small farmers, and to develop technological recommendations capable of increasing small-farm production and income.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/ /INTERCROPPING/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /PESTS/

\$ 332400 36 months ACTIVE

-COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE (ICA), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790022 (AFNS)

WILD CASSAVA (BRAZIL)

Wild cassava has a number of characteristics that may be valuable to cropped varieties. Wild cassava has resistance to diseases and pests to which existing cultivars are vulnerable and can provide a source of genes for improved yields, cooking and eating qualities, and agronomic adaptation. This project will collect wild cassava species native to Northeastern Brazil; screen these species for desirable characteristics of tuber formation, protein content, disease resistance, and adaptation to drought conditions; and look for species compatible and suitable for crossing with cultivated cassava.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT SPECIES/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/

\$ 54500 24 months ACTIVE

-PARAIBA FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, PARAIBA, BRAZIL

790024 (AFNS)**PROCESS IMPROVEMENT (SINGAPORE)**

In Singapore, as elsewhere in the region, the small food industries remain comparatively unaffected by technological developments, production control, and quality control methods. It is believed that a considerable benefit to small processors could be achieved by the development of more efficient systems and procedures for processing and control of local food products in these factories. The objective of this project is to develop optimal procedures for processing and control of traditional Asian food products in small factories, especially those manufacturing dried noodles and soybean sauce.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /QUALITY CONTROL/ /OPERATIONAL RESEARCH/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/

\$ 95000 36 months ACTIVE

-SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SISIR), SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

790025 (SS)**SMALL ENTERPRISES (TURKEY)**

Small-scale enterprises with 20 employees or less still dominate the industrial structure of most developing countries. The city of Bursa in Turkey and the surrounding area support some 8000 small-scale industrial enterprises in addition to a number of large-scale industries, which exist successfully side by side. Preliminary research indicates that small-scale enterprises in the area have better adapted to and been integrated into the industrial structure than in many other regions. By studying the successes of Bursa, the researchers will gain a better understanding of the development potential of small-scale enterprise in the industrialization process.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION/ /LOCATION OF INDUSTRY/ /POLICY FORMULATION/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/

\$ 73600 24 months ACTIVE

-BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

790026 (AFNS)**BAMBOO (BANGLADESH)**

Bamboo is one of the most important forest products of Bangladesh. Because of its strength and lightness, bamboo is used in many different ways (house construction, toys, furniture, and several other articles of everyday use). Still there is much more to be done to develop the full potential of this useful resource. The objectives of this project are to increase the supply of high-quality bamboo in villages and forest areas, to select high-yielding varieties for household and industrial uses, and to develop efficient and inexpensive techniques for mass propagation of bamboo.

/BAMBOO/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 183700 36 months ACTIVE

-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, DACCA, BANGLADESH

790027 (AFNS)

291

FOOD LEGUME DROUGHT TOLERANCE (IITA/NIGER)

The principal food crops of the region are Pennisetum millet, sorghum, and cowpeas. Cowpeas produce high protein food on the very low fertility soils, survive severe droughts, contribute to the productivity of the cereals with which they are intercropped, improve soil fertility, and limit weed growth. There is a need to extend this breeding to the more marginal conditions in the Sahel. The project will develop stable high-yielding cowpea cultivars, determine the availability and use of water in the semi-arid cowpea-growing areas, and identify the characteristics allowing cowpeas to void or tolerate drought.

/COWPEAS/- /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /DROUGHT/ /WATER REQUIREMENTS/

\$ 63000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

790028 (HS)

TUBERCULOSIS (KENYA)

Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease and still an important cause of morbidity and mortality in Kenya. It is caused by inhalation of airborne tubercule bacilli or ingestion of milk or beef from tuberculous cattle. The project will enable the Kenya Tuberculosis Investigation Centre to carry out a prevalence survey to improve the national program in Kenya, by assessing BCG coverage and the extent of skin sensitivity after BCG vaccination, estimating the risk of infection, and determining current prevalence of tuberculosis infection.

/TUBERCULOSIS/ - /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /VACCINATION/

\$ 64260 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, NAIROBI, KENYA

790029 (IS)

DEVELOPMENT DATA BASES: USE IN CANADA

IDRC has acquired the bibliographic data bases compiled by Unesco, FAO, ILO, and UNIDO as a result of its cooperation with these international organizations. These data bases are in machine-readable form and are mounted on IDRC's computer for interrogation using the MINISIS software. This project is for a 2-year experiment, in which Canadian governmental and academic institutions are able, after appropriate training, to access the data bases by telephone through their own computer terminals and perform literature searches.

/DATA BANKS/ - /DATA PROCESSING/ /ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 177100 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790031 (HS)

OC/LITHOGENIC INDEX (MEXICO)

Gallbladder disease is an extremely common ailment in developed countries, with higher prevalence in older age groups, especially females. In a recent study, it has been suggested that hormonal oral contraceptives may be a possible cause of gallbladder complications. This has important implications for countries with large family planning programs, most of which use hormonal contraceptives on a large scale. This project will evaluate, on a prospective basis, the effect of some of the most widely used hormonal contraceptives on gallbladder function in normal Mexican women.

/CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/ - /ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ /HORMONES/

\$ 110000 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION (INN), MEXICO, MEXICO

790032 (HS)

292

NURSE PRACTITIONER EVALUATION (THAILAND)

A shortage of trained health personnel to provide preventive and medical care for populations in rural areas is a problem confronting many developing countries. In Thailand, rather than creating a completely new cadre of personnel, nurses who have a basic knowledge and skills in health care are being given an additional year's training to enable them to carry out these functions. This study will evaluate all aspects of the public health nurse practitioner program in order to determine the future direction of the program.

/NURSES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /TRAINING/

\$ 76100 24 months COMPLETED

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790033 (HS)

LACTATION/AMENORRHEA (EGYPT)

Breast-feeding is of particular importance to maternal and child health in developing countries, because it provides the child with a nutritious diet and has a contraceptive effect on the mother. Studies have shown that differences between rural and urban areas regarding postpartum amenorrhea, ovulation recovery and occurrence of conception in lactating women are likely to be related to different practices of breast-feeding. The main purpose of this project is to investigate the duration of postpartum amenorrhea in urban and rural Egyptian women in relation to breast-feeding patterns and nutritional status.

/BREAST-FEEDING/ - /LACTATION/ /AMENORRHEA/ /NUTRITION/ /CONTRACEPTION/

\$ 90410 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

790034 (IS)

LATIN AMERICAN NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRES

As far as agricultural information is concerned, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Panama, and Honduras have the basic organizations but meagre resources. This project will enable these countries to increase the capture and control of national agricultural literature, strengthen the national agricultural information network, and improve the services to librarians and documentalists of AGRINTER (Interamerican Information System for the Agricultural Sciences) and AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology).

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 320937 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND BREEDING, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

-RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE, SANTIAGO DE VERAGUAS, PANAMA

-SECRETARIAT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

790035 (IS)

293

VIDEOCOMMUNICATION (HAITI)

The lack of meaningful dialogue between scientists and small farmers is one of the greatest obstacles to the enhancement of agricultural productivity. This project enabled ICAD to make videotape recordings of the fieldwork of Haitian graduate students in agriculture, enabling them to record the dialogue between researcher and farmer and thus increase the relevance of their studies by providing a record of their field experiences. The recordings, once edited and translated, will provide a basis for research into the transfer of information to small-scale farmers.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/

\$ 35250 15 months COMPLETED

-INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (IACD), GUERCHY, FRANCE

790037 (HS)

LACTATION/AMENORRHEA (MEXICO)

Breast-feeding of infants is accompanied by amenorrhea (absence of menstruation), which provides a natural means of contraception for the mother. However, information on the duration of lactation and amenorrhea is needed in order to provide appropriate maternal/child health services for lactating women - who represent a major portion of women of childbearing age in developing countries. This project will examine all aspects of the relationship between lactation and amenorrhea in Mexican women in order to use this information for planning appropriate services for lactating mothers.

/LACTATION/ - /BREAST-FEEDING/ /FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 42100 24 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF YUCATAN, YUCATAN, MEXICO

790038 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (UPPER VOLTA/IITA) - PHASE II

Phase I of the project made an excellent start toward increasing the productivity of the cowpea crop in Upper Volta. Moreover, it produced a series of improved varieties which are well-adapted to the region and acceptable to the farmers and their families. Phase II will maintain and accelerate this project by further developing high- and stable-yielding cowpea cultivars for simple and mixed cropping patterns in the Sudanian and Sahelian areas of Upper Volta. Specific objectives are to select cultivars for their resistance to heat, drought, insect pests, and diseases; to determine appropriate practices for growing the crop both in monoculture and intercropping; and to establish the acceptability of the various qualities of the improved cowpea varieties to the farmers and their families.

/COWPEAS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /INSECT CONTROL/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CONSUMER PREFERENCE/

\$ 331000 24 months COMPLETED

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

790040 (AFNS)**ROOT CROPS (CONGO BRAZZAVILLE)**

The rural population of Congo Brazzaville is almost entirely dependent on cassava as its staple food crop. Because of the decline in soil fertility due to heavy rainfall, which causes leaching and erosion, and some extremely devastating diseases and pests, which cause severe yield losses, production of cassava has not been keeping pace with demand. The project will establish a cassava improvement program for the production of high-yielding cassava varieties resistant to most serious pests and diseases, and acceptable to farmers and their families, and investigate effective, economic, cultural, and chemical methods of controlling pests and diseases of the crop.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PEST CONTROL/ /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$ 105000 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, BRAZZAVILLE, CONGO

790042 (AFNS)**TRITICALE UTILIZATION (KENYA)**

Triticale is a man-made cereal that has a higher production potential and protein content than wheat. Because it is relatively new to Kenya, there is a need to determine the market potential for this crop and to evaluate its utility in various wheat-based products frequently consumed by Kenyans, such as chapati (a flat bread) and mandazi (a deep-fried batter). The project will determine the acceptability of various triticale-based products, formulate triticale recipes for chapati and mandazi that may be prepared at home using the highest possible proportion of triticale flour, and determine the consumer acceptance of these products.

/TRITICALE/ - /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/

\$ 4881 12 months ACTIVE

-EGERTON COLLEGE, NJORO, KENYA

790043 (AFNS)**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE III**

The International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) was established to sponsor and channel resources into agroforestry research and to promote the adaptation, among developing countries, of the useful knowledge and systems derived from such research. An international group of scientists constitutes the Council; a workshop consisting of 25 soil scientists and an international conference on international cooperation in agroforestry have been convened. Other working groups and conferences are under consideration. This project will provide ICRAF with funds to continue its activities.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ICRAF/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /FORESTRY/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /SHIFTING CULTIVATION/ /REFORESTATION/ /PASTURE IMPROVEMENT/ /LAND MANAGEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 300000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KENYA

790044 (SS)

295

ECONOMICS OF CASSAVA (SIERRA LEONE)

Cassava is the second most important food crop in Sierra Leone (after rice). It constitutes a significant portion of the diet of the rural population and is potentially important as an animal feed. However, there is a need for better farming practices and a better understanding of the economic incentives and constraints that affect production. The project will focus on basic agricultural economics analysis of cassava farming in Sierra Leone to describe the social and economic characteristics of cassava producers, compare the costs and returns of cassava cultivation to rice farming, and identify the implications of increasing the production of cassava.

/CASSAVA/ - /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /RICE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /PRODUCTION
FUNCTIONS/

\$ 91600 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, NJALA, SIERRA LEONE

790045 (SS)

ECONOMICS OF SCALE IN AGRICULTURE (NIGERIA)

The Government of Nigeria has promoted large-scale capital-intensive farming as a new approach to agricultural development. Present problems such as a shortage of domestically produced food and growing competition for foreign exchange have led policymakers to reevaluate the advantages and costs of large-scale farms. The project will compare the technical and economic efficiency of 20 large-scale farms and 40 small-scale farms and evaluate the impact of government agricultural policies on farm size and type.

/FARM SIZE/ - /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS/

\$ 79000 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR, CALABAR, NIGERIA

790046 (HS)

TRADITIONAL CHILD-REARING PRACTICES (MALAYSIA)

Ideas of what constitutes health differ from culture to culture - these concepts sometimes act as barriers to the utilization of health services. Very often parents' attitudes toward health determine whether or not they will seek treatment for an ill child. The objective of this project is to determine the relationship between the health status of children and child-rearing practices of the three main ethnic groups in Malaysia; Malays, Chinese, and Indians. This information will be useful to the Ministry of Health of Malaysia, which is making an effort to increase use of health services by developing delivery approaches that are accepted by the population.

/CHILD REARING/ - /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /HEALTH/ /DISEASES/

\$ 18450 18 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA

790047 (AFNS)**ANIMAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (CATIE) - PHASE II**

In Latin America, small farmers raise different species of livestock that they partially feed with crop residues and home wastes. Cattle and small ruminants are particularly important because they transform wastes and roughages into wool, fibre, food, and work (as draft power). Phase I conducted a systematic study of cattle production. Phase II will study dual-purpose (dairy-meat) production systems: determining the nutritive value of crop residues, by-products, and improved forages for use in those systems; and studying the agronomic management of existing cropping systems to provide greater returns and benefits to smallholders.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /FEED PRODUCTION/
/AGRICULTURAL WASTES/

\$ 489000 36 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

790048 (COOP)**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

The International Development Office is a committee composed of representatives from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), IDRC, and the Association of Colleges and Universities of Canada (AUCC). The objective of this project is to allow the Secretariat to continue its functions of simplifying information exchanges between Canadian universities interested in international development and the corresponding organizations in developing countries, coordinating and strengthening the reserves of Canadian universities, and strengthening the ties between Canadian and Third World countries.

/DEVELOPMENT CENTRES/ - /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /UNIVERSITIES/ /AUCC/

\$ 30000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (IDO), OTTAWA, CANADA

790049 (AFNS)**BY-PRODUCTS (SYRIA)**

In Syria, the overall productivity of cattle and sheep is low due to inadequate feed supplies, and the total ruminant meat production is insufficient for the growing human population. Research is needed to increase beef and mutton production and develop economical and balanced feeding systems for fattening cattle, goats, and sheep using available agricultural and industrial wastes and by-products. This project will develop techniques to improve the nutritive value of wheat and barley straw, cottonseed hulls, sugar beet pulp, molasses; test them in laboratory and animal trials; and evaluate the feeding trials to assess their practical potential.

/BY-PRODUCTS/ - /FEED/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /CATTLE/ /SHEEP/ /GOATS/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/
/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/

\$ 265100 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM, DAMASCUS, SYRIA

790050 (AFNS)

297

PISCICULTURE (TOGO)

Togo's inland fisheries are carried out with low productivity by fishermen using simple methods, while the marine catch, supplemented by imports of frozen fish, is confined to the coastal band, due to the difficulties of distribution. The establishment of fixed or floating cage or net-pen enclosures in lakes, water reservoirs, and dams could provide the inland population with fish throughout the year and improve their diet. The project will develop low-cost cage culture systems by studying the behaviour and biology of fish chosen for cultivation; modifying and adapting the enclosure systems; and controlling stocking densities, food supplies, and operational management of the enclosures to suit different ecological conditions.

/PISCICULTURE/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH BREEDING/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/ /FISH PRODUCTION/

\$ 190100 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, LOME, TOGO

790051 (SS)

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (NIGERIA)

Since the introduction of an extremely costly campaign to provide free universal primary education in Nigeria, little research has been done to assess its impact. This project will develop a yardstick to measure school performance as a basis for improving primary school quality. It will compare the academic performance of children in private and public schools, determine the variables which influence academic performance, and determine which improvements are needed in the planning of primary education.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /PRIVATE EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ /ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT/

\$ 23300 15 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

790052 (AFNS)

TRITICALE (CHILE) - PHASE III

Triticale is a man-made cereal that has a high production potential and protein content. During the previous phases of this project, progress was made in the development of triticale as a commercial crop and the results will be of interest and benefit to several other Latin American countries. Phase III will continue to develop high-yielding triticale cultivars with resistance to diseases and with adequate milling and baking properties. Specific objectives are to release, for commercial use, the first two to five cultivars already developed and to develop cultivars for possible industrial purposes and for animal feed either as grain or winter forage.

/TRITICALE/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 158200 36 months ACTIVE

-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE

790053 (SS)

298

STATE PURCHASING POWER (ARGENTINA)

According to policymakers, selective importation of modern equipment and goods may preserve indigenous technology, but it can also slow economic change and encourage technological obsolescence. Economists are now attracted to the use of state purchasing power as a way of increasing employment and national investment. This project will describe the role of state purchasing power as a policy to support national indigenous technology capacity, with reference to the electronics sector in Argentina, and evaluate the potential costs and benefits of this new policy.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /PURCHASING/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY/
/COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$ 42000 10 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ON STATE AND ADMINISTRATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

790055 (SS)

LAND DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT (THAILAND)

Thailand is faced with a rural unemployment problem which is most severe in the Central Region where 60% of the agricultural households neither own land nor have access to land as tenants. To quantify the extent of landlessness in Central Thailand, this project will first conduct a survey of the nonlanded cultivating class. The researchers will also assess the employment possibilities of rural workers, agricultural intensification, and forestry, and disseminate research findings to other government departments and ministries. The project is expected to provide the first reliable data for planning to meet the problem, and the findings will be widely disseminated.

/LAND TENURE/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /RURAL INDUSTRY/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /LAND DISTRIBUTION/

\$ 34000 18 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL LAND REFORM OFFICE, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790056 (SS)

A/D/C REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) 1980

The Agricultural Development Council (ADC) aims at strengthening the capacity of Asians to deal with socioeconomic problems of agricultural development. It has conducted seminars and workshops, distributed teaching and research materials, and made small research grants available to support doctoral studies. This project will improve the research capabilities and training opportunities of young scholars and mid-career professionals, make available material relevant to the region's crucial problems, and provide opportunities for professional interaction across national boundaries among Asian social scientists.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /AWARD/ /TRAINING/

\$ 310000 12 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

790058 (SS)

299

INTEGRATED POPULATION PROGRAMS (ASIA)

Many Asian countries are considerably concerned with high rates of population growth and the negative consequences of high fertility. They are aware, however, that family planning programs are not sufficient to lower fertility to desired levels when isolated from other socioeconomic development programs. This project will compare and evaluate the effectiveness of various integrated population programs in three types of communities in Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand and provide information on policy to government planners.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /INTEGRATED APPROACH/ /EVALUATION/ /HEALTH SERVICES/
/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 215000 24 months ACTIVE

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA
- UNIVERSITY OF ANDALAS, WEST SUMATRA, INDONESIA
- SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA
- POPULATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790059 (SS)

DISSEMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (COLOMBIA)

Although Latin America's educational research centres have developed over the last decade, there is still the problem of research results reaching the teaching community. This project seeks to analyze, through the medium of the journal Educacion Hoy (Education Today), how teachers' practical access to new educational information and research findings may be improved. The project will evaluate (by means of questionnaires) the access to research and the patterns of use by teachers at all levels of the education system in the improvement of classroom practices; determine the teachers' information needs and preferences; and improve the format and content of Education Today, as a means of disseminating educational research.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /PERIODICALS/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/
/TEACHING/

\$ 68600 24 months ACTIVE

- ASSOCIATION EDUCATION TODAY, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790060 (SS)

SITES AND SERVICES (SENEGAL) - PHASE II

Most developing countries have few resources to meet the demands of a constantly growing population. A practical low-cost housing program was developed and given a trial in four countries. It was designed to provide sites and a measure of municipal services on which prospective dwellers could build according to their needs and resources. As a result of phase I, there has been a marked improvement in the occupation of the sites and construction of houses in Senegal. Phase II will monitor the pace of house building and occupation, and study the economic indicators of project progress such as the impact of loan programs on construction and occupation, site occupation on total family employment, and the effects of transport costs on levels of income and employment.

/HOUSING/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /COSTS/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /EMPLOYMENT/

\$ 48300 24 months ACTIVE

- LOW-COST HOUSING OFFICE, DAKAR, SENEGAL

790061 (SS)

300

IMPACT OF TECHNICAL CHANGE ON TRADITIONAL SKILLS (BRAZIL)

During the next decade, one of the problems to emerge will be the changes in skill requirements of blue-collar workers. The introduction of new machinery may result in the de-skilling of some tasks but also in an increase of the number of people needed and a raise of the skills required for maintenance. Through a case study of two state-owned firms, the project will examine some of the most recent technical changes in the Brazilian textile industry to study their effect on blue-collar workers. Changes in the demand for their skills and services, implications of these changes for technology policy manpower planning, indigenous technical skill formation, and further research policy, will be considered.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION/ /SKILLED WORKERS/
/TEXTILE INDUSTRY/

\$ 31000 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH OF RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

790062 (AFNS)

CASSAVA GERM PLASM (PRL) - PHASE II

Preservation of the germ plasm of root crops such as cassava involves regular replanting. The material, which cannot be stored like seed, occupies a great deal of land, is costly in terms of labour, and can be destroyed by pests and diseases. Phase I studied the advantages of freeze-preservation for germ-plasm conservation of crops such as cassava, and the results were satisfactory. Phase II will enable the Prairie Regional Laboratory (PRL) to firmly establish their own freeze-preservation program and to continue work on germ-plasm preservation of cassava in two major directions: freeze-preservation of meristems and low temperature storage of meristem-derived test tube plantlets.

/PLANT BREEDING/ - /CASSAVA/ /GERM PLASM PRESERVATION/ /REFRIGERATION/

\$ 24000 12 months COMPLETED

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

790063 (AFNS)

PIGEON PEAS (KENYA) - PHASE II

Pigeon pea is an important crop in Eastern Kenya, particularly in dry, marginal farming areas. During the first phase of this project, outcrossing levels, breeding behaviour, appropriate selection systems, and important aspects of its physiology were studied. Many cultivars were introduced to Kenya, appropriate crosses were made, and suitable agronomic practices on farmer's land were developed. Phase II will develop high-yielding, disease-resistant, well-adapted pigeon pea cultivars and agronomic practices for newly developed types.

/PIGEON PEAS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 134700 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KENYA

790064 (AFNS)

301

DROUGHT TOLERANCE (SASKATCHEWAN) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project conducted a major study to demonstrate that the behaviour under stress of two selected sorghum cultivars with different drought tolerance could be correlated with changes in the levels of hormone in the plants. Phase II will complete the development of sufficiently sensitive analytical procedures to assay two growth-controlling substances and correlate the analyses of sorghum samples with field performance of a large number of different sorghum cultivars grown under stress conditions in India.

/DROUGHT/ -/SORGHUM/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 273400 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA

790065 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MITES (CIBC) - PHASE III

Phase I of this project conducted surveys to determine the mite's distribution, biology and ecology, and to identify its natural enemies. The second phase consisted of additional field work to obtain more information on the distribution of neotropical cassava mites and their predators. Phase III will evaluate the results of the previous phases under African field conditions and study the mite ecology and the role of its natural enemies to better understand its population dynamics.

/CASSAVA/ - /PEST CONTROL/

\$ 132300 24 months ACTIVE

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

790066 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY (SENEGAL) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project demonstrated the potential, under village conditions, of two systems of different scale. Phase II will enable the Centre National de Recherches Agronomiques (CNRA) to continue the study of the technical and economic aspects of the introduction of a dehulling/milling system used to produce millet flour and "riz de mais" in a large village or small town. Specific objectives are to determine market needs for millet flour and three milled maize products, develop optimum operating conditions for dehulling and milling maize and millet, and study the characteristics of the millet flour produced by the system and the millet flour made locally.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLET/ /MAIZE/ /FLOUR/ /MARKETING/
/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/

\$ 113600 24 months ACTIVE

-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH, DAKAR, SENEGAL

790067 (SS)

302

LITERACY ACQUISITION (COLOMBIA)

The acquisition of literacy is among the principal objectives of education in the developing regions. In many countries there is an almost total lack of a reading tradition, especially in rural areas. This project will examine, by means of tests and questionnaires, the factors influencing the acquisition of literacy among Colombian primary school children. Specific objectives are to examine the role in the acquisition of the reading habit of factors such as reading motivations, the attitudes toward education, the use and presence of communication media in the home, and the methods of teaching.

/LITERACY/ - /PRIMARY SCHOOLS/ /READING/ /SCHOOLING/ /FAMILY/

\$ 52500 14 months ACTIVE

-LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PROMOTION OF READING AND BOOKS (CERLAL), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790068 (SS)

CROPS AND CATTLE (SIERRA LEONE)

In Sierra Leone, mixed farming is an important part of agriculture. There are farmers who exclusively cultivate crops and there are herdsmen who exclusively raise cattle; some farmers undertake both crop farming and cattle raising. Because these groups often compete for land, water, and other resources, there is a need to develop a crop/cattle policy that will minimize conflicts between herdsmen and farmers and that will assist both groups in improving production through better farm management practices. This project will identify specific areas of agricultural policy affecting farmers and herdsmen; collect information on land tenure arrangements, farm size, herd size, and location of pasture and farms; and determine the amount of land, labour, and capital needed for each activity.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /LIVESTOCK/ /FOOD CROPS/ /CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/

\$ 90300 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, NJALA, SIERRA LEONE

790069 (AFNS)

FISH PARASITES (PHILIPPINES)

As more intensive fish-culture methods are developed in the Philippines, parasites become an increasing concern - particularly in freshwater systems. To better quantify the extent of the problem and suggest methods of control, this project will identify the species of Trichodina that are affecting cultured and wild freshwater fishes of Central Luzon, study the life cycles of the parasite and develop effective measures for its treatment, and survey for the presence of other parasites that affect freshwater fishes.

/FISH DISEASES/ - /PARASITES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /AQUACULTURE/ /CHEMICAL ANALYSIS/

\$ 24800 24 months ACTIVE

-CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY, NUEVA ECLJA, PHILIPPINES

790070 (HS)

303

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH (THAILAND)

As the shift from agricultural to industrial development occurs in more and more developing countries, attention will need to be given to improving conditions to safeguard the health of workers. The project will improve industrial health in Thailand by investigating the health, living, and working conditions in selected factories; upgrading the skills of occupational health personnel; and developing a model for industrial health services.

/OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH/ - /OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /LEGISLATION/

\$ 66700 24 months ACTIVE

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790071 (HS)

PIGGERY WASTE TREATMENT (SINGAPORE) - PHASE II

In Singapore, the wastes generated by pigs and poultry are a serious public health and environmental concern for the authorities and threaten the island's limited supplies of reliable water. The high-rate algal pond process studied in phase I has great potential for the treatment of wastewater and recovery of nutrients in the form of algae which can be used as livestock feed. Phase II will develop equipment and methods for harvesting microalgae grown in pig wastewater in high-rate ponds and evaluate the efficiency of the filtration system for nutrient recovery and waste treatment.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /WATER TREATMENT/ /SWINE/ /POULTRY/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /ALGAE/
/BY-PRODUCTS/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FEED/

\$ 302500 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

790072 (HS)

PATHOGEN TRANSFER/WASTEWATER (ISRAEL)

Stabilization ponds are one of the best low-cost alternatives for collection and treatment of human and industrial wastes, using only algae and bacteria to break down the organic matter. This project will study the possibility of using the algae to produce fish by selecting species of fish which are least susceptible to invasion of bacteria and virus. The researchers will study public health aspects of fish grown in sewage-fed ponds to develop operational criteria for the wastewater-treatment/fish-culture process, including appropriate loading rates, fish species composition, stabilization pond operational regimen, and depuration process requirements.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /WATER TREATMENT/ /FISH SPECIES/ /FEED/ /DISEASE
TRANSMISSION/

\$ 223300 24 months COMPLETED

-TECHNION-ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HAIFA, ISRAEL

790074 (HS)**INFILTRATION GALLERIES (PANAMA) - PHASE II**

The sand infiltration gallery is a low-cost method for extraction and treatment of water from rivers and reservoirs to supply small rural communities. Phase I undertook a bibliographic study of infiltration galleries and completed a design and construction manual for infiltration galleries treating water for rural villages under tropical conditions. Phase II will design, construct, and operate five infiltration galleries in rural settings in Panama, and evaluate their efficiency and their capacity to remove bacteria from the river water under a wide range of river-flow conditions and levels of water contamination.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 137430 24 months ACTIVE

-POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA, PANAMA, PANAMA

790075 (HS)**ORAL REHYDRATION (EGYPT)**

Diarrheal disease is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among infants and children in developing countries. Dehydration, which is the major complication responsible for mortality, is the result of fluid loss from the body. The project will develop a health education program that will consist of informing the community about early treatment of diarrhea at home, the importance of oral rehydration, continued breast-feeding, solid foods, hygienic practices, and care of the child during illness thus promoting the use of rehydration therapy and reducing mortality related to diarrhea.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DIARRHEA/ /ORAL REHYDRATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 57620 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

790076 (HS)**EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DIARRHEA (EGYPT)**

The most common health problems in children of developing countries are communicable diseases such as intestinal infections and diarrhea. Because of the inadequacy of data available on the epidemiology of diarrheal diseases, the project will investigate the situation in Egypt with regard to the pattern and seasonal variation of bacterial, parasitic, and viral pathogens; their mode of transmission and reservoirs of infection; the relationship between specific agents and clinical characteristics; and the role of environmental and nutritional factors.

/DIARRHEA/ - /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 88050 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

790077 (AFNS)**SHEA BUTTER (MALI)**

In Mali, shea butter is a valuable and unique silvicultural product; it has edible and nonedible uses (fatty spreads, muscle conditioner, soap, etc.), and is the primary source of cooking fat for the rural population. The traditional process of oil extraction, which is a long and difficult task, could be improved by the introduction of a simple screw press that would reduce processing time and improve the oil quality.

/SHEA BUTTER/ - /VEGETABLE OILS/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 52400 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

790079 (SS)

305

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AWARDS - MEAWARDS (MIDDLE EAST)

The MEAWARDS program meets the specific needs of junior scholars in the Middle East who lack the funding and contact with other researchers needed to get research under way. To provide greater policy guidance to governments on topics such as international labour force migration and urban and regional development and family planning, this project will identify research areas relevant to population and development policies in the region, fund individual research proposals of young scholars in particular, coordinate and fund activities designed to improve the quality of research, and disseminate research findings.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /AWARD/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$ 135000 24 months ACTIVE

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

790080 (IS)

DEVSIS (AFRICA)

Information and documentation are in their infancy in many African countries. This project will establish a cooperative pan-African information system and network (DEVSIS-Africa) in order to improve the capabilities of African countries to handle information on socioeconomic development and promote maximum use of such information. Objectives are to establish a decentralized system; provide information services on economic and social problems; strengthen the national information infrastructures; create a coordinating centre; develop and execute training programs; build a demonstration data base; and produce an experimental issue of Devindex Africa, an index of development literature collected.

/DEVSIS/

\$ 550000 24 months ACTIVE

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UN-ECA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

790081 (IS)

MINISIS (MOROCCO)

The CND (National Documentation Centre) has built up a strong capacity to manage national documentation in Morocco. With the aim of making CND's information directly available to the various economic regions of the country, the project will provide the CND with its own minicomputer (Hewlett-Packard 3000) and will put terminals into the various regions. The CND will act as a resource for demonstrating MINISIS (a generalized information-management system) to other institutions and for training their staff in its use.

/MINISIS/

\$ 412150 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (CND), RABAT, MOROCCO

790082 (AFNS)

MILLET THRESHERS (MALI)

Millet accounts for 80-100% of the caloric intake from cereals for the rural population of Mali. Inefficient processing and traditional primitive techniques of hand threshing are the cause of excessive postharvest grain losses. The project will develop a manually operated low-cost millet thresher, suitable for local manufacture, that can be purchased and used by a large family or a small village and that will be based on the threshing principles of an existing tractor-driven millet thresher and on available energy sources.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /MILLET/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /STORAGE/ /MARKETING/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/

\$ 56000 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAMAKO, MALI

790083 (SS)

ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR (LATIN AMERICA)

Changes in general development strategy have led to reductions in government expenditures on social services to the urban poor, who have been seriously disadvantaged in terms of residential services, transportation facilities, and access to places to work. To assess social services provided for the urban poor, and identify their potential to work with agencies in meeting their own needs, this project will undertake pilot studies in Argentina to determine how the delivery of health services affects nutrition and mortality indicators, how the communities adapt to the reduction of federal financing, and how community and municipal organizations can meet the needs of low-income families.

/SOCIAL SERVICES/ - /RURAL AREAS/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/

\$ 57000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR STUDIES ON STATE AND SOCIETY (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

790084 (SS)

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FELLOWSHIPS

Public enterprises play a critical role in the economies of developing countries, contributing 10-15% of value added each year. However, the capacity to fill the research needs of public enterprise has remained limited because of the academic underdevelopment and the consequent absence of teaching and training facilities. To build research capacity, this project will encourage and support young scholars from developing countries enrolled in Boston University, USA, to undertake field work in their respective countries for doctoral dissertations in the field of public enterprise.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ /FELLOWSHIPS/

\$ 48800 24 months ACTIVE

-BOSTON UNIVERSITY PUBLIC ENTERPRISE PROGRAM (BUPEP), BOSTON, USA

790085 (AFNS)**FISH PARASITES (MALAYSIA)**

Fish forms almost two-thirds of the total animal protein consumed by the population of Malaysia, and the demand is expected to increase. An increasing proportion of this demand must be met through aquaculture. However, continual importation of the parasite *Lernae* with fish fry has spread the parasite throughout the country. As a first step to combat the problem, the project will collect, identify, and ascertain the effects of *Lernae*, study its life cycle for control intervention, and develop effective measures for its treatment.

/FISH DISEASES/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /PARASITES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$ 18400 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

790087 (AFNS)**ROOT CROPS (CAMEROON/IITA) - PHASE II**

Root crops are important staple foods in almost all areas of Cameroon. To improve root-crop production, phase I carried out a national survey and cross bred a collection of local varieties with material selected from IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture) seeds to combine disease resistance and high yield with the adaptability and acceptability of locally established varieties. Phase II will continue to increase root-crop production and identify desirable genetic attributes of root crops to generate elite varieties.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 374000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH (ONAREST), YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

790089 (SS)**COSTS OF RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION (COLOMBIA)**

Colombia, like many developing countries, is attempting to improve educational quality, increase efficiency, and cut or at least hold costs. One of the impediments to improvements in the system is the lack of accurate information on educational costs, particularly of unit costs per type or region of rural schools. This project will carry out a number of case studies on rural Colombia schools to measure efficiency and cost to enable planners to best allocate scarce resources for education.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES/ /RURAL AREAS/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 66400 13 months ACTIVE

-OFFICE OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND LEGAL RESEARCH (OFISEL), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790090 (AFNS)**FOOD LEGUMES (PAKISTAN)**

Pulse crops such as chick-peas, lentils, green grams, and black grams, when combined with cereals, provide a balanced protein diet for the rural people of Pakistan and neighbouring countries. Because of a lack of research to produce high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties, and low yields and crop failures due to inadequate management practices, the project will select and breed for high yield, stability, and resistance to diseases; develop agronomic practices and various cropping systems; and conduct economic evaluations of the on-farm trials.

/LEGUMES/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 376100 36 months ACTIVE

-PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (PARC), ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

790091 (AFNS)**FLOOD-FALLOW AQUACULTURE (GUYANA)**

Flood-fallowing as part of the sugarcane production system involves the flooding, for up to 6 months, of fields from which sugarcane has been harvested. The use of plant-eating fish such as grass carp could convert the abundant aquatic vegetation in the flood-fallows and canals into fish flesh while reducing weed growth. The project will attempt to produce commercial crops of fish as a protein source for coastal rural communities in Guyana. A polyculture system will use hassar, tilapia, and carps. Hatchery units will be established for breeding suitable species, and the profitability of yields and inputs of alternative fish-culture systems will be assessed.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /SUGAR CANE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$ 270000 36 months ACTIVE

-GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION LTD. (GUYSUCO), GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

790092 (SS)**URBAN PRESCHOOL ENVIRONMENT STUDIES (GUATEMALA) - PHASE I**

By the age of seven, when school is meant to begin, there are stark differences in physical and mental development among the various socioeconomic levels of the population in Guatemala City, Guatemala. To discover the extent to which children from the poorer segments of urban Guatemalan society display cognitive deficits during the 6 years prior to primary school, this project will sample three segments of the population, focusing on specific mental abilities and the differences between the cultural values of the school system and the social and cultural strata from which the poorest children come, as well as the extent to which those children are socialized into culture and their nutritional status.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ - /URBAN AREA/ /COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 74500 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY OF GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

790093 (AFNS)**SORGHUM MILLING (TANZANIA)**

In Tanzania, sorghum and millets are produced primarily at the subsistence level, and most of it is consumed on-farm, the grains being ground in the household by mortar and pestle, which is a laborious, long, and wasteful method. To stop the decrease in sorghum and millet production, the project will develop and introduce a sorghum-milling system that will create a greater demand for the traditional sorghum crop and benefit the small farmer by raising his income.

/SORGHUM/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 122100 24 months ACTIVE

-SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (SIDO), DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

790094 (AFNS)**SORGHUM (SENEGAL) - PHASE III**

Phase III will continue to breed short-strawed fast-growing stable-yielding disease-resistant sorghum varieties acceptable to farmers, further develop the elite selections already made, and test the selected material both in substations and in farmers' fields throughout the ecological zones for which it is bred.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 132000 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE (CNRA), BAMBEY, SENEGAL

790095 (HS)

309

TSETSE FLY CONTROL (KENYA)

Human trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness, is transmitted through the bite of the vector tsetse fly. It also affects domestic livestock, leading to drastic losses in the production of meat and dairy products. The project will study the role of insect parasitoids in regulating tsetse fly populations by exploring the biology of velvet ants and bee-flies to assess their potential in control programs, developing mass-breeding techniques, and mass breeding the parasitoids and releasing them experimentally.

/DISEASE CONTROL/ - /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /VECTOR/

\$ 286780 36 months ACTIVE

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

790097 (AFNS)

CONCH OPTIMIZATION (BELIZE)

The Caribbean conch fishery is largely operated by individual artisanal fishermen and has increasingly become a significant export commodity, but high demand has resulted in overfishing of the resource. The project will study the life cycle of the Caribbean conch to establish a biological basis for the rational harvesting of the conch and explore the utilization of shells and the possibility of conch mariculture.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /CONCH/ /SHELLFISH/ /AQUACULTURE/ /FISHERY EXPLOITATION/

\$ 147300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY, COOPERATIVES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, BELMOPAN, BELIZE

790098 (AFNS)

LANGOSTA (CUBA)

Cuba is a major producer of spiny lobster or langosta. However, research is needed to increase catch yield, improve the quality of the raw material and the final product, reduce losses caused by mechanical damage and injury to live lobster, and increase production of whole frozen precooked lobster and whole frozen raw lobster. The project will improve at-sea and on-shore handling systems for lobster to ensure a higher quality landed product by studying the factors of mortality (diseases, parasites, water quality) and designing suitable systems to ensure maximum survival under various sea-holding conditions at 12 holding centres.

/LOBSTERS/ - /SHELLFISH/ /STORAGE/

\$ 73700 24 months ACTIVE

-FISH PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, HAVANA, CUBA

790099 (AFNS)

INLAND FISHERIES (INDONESIA)

In Indonesia, the present cage-culture systems for fish production use two types of cages: small cages that are cheap but have a short life and large cages that are more durable but also more expensive. It is necessary to improve the existing cage system to achieve higher production levels. The project will increase the availability of fish from inland waters in Indonesia by developing economically feasible techniques using cages, perfecting techniques for induced spawning of the principal fish-culture species (Leptobarbus and Pangasius), and carrying out biological field studies.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /INLAND FISHING/ /FISH SPECIES/ /SPAWNING/

\$ 225600 36 months ACTIVE

-INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BOGOR, INDONESIA

790101 (AFNS)

310

LEGUMES UNDER BANANAS (UPEB)

Nitrogen is an important factor in the production of bananas and plantains, which are important food crops in most tropical developing countries. Due to intense rainfall, banana plantations are affected by erosion and loss of nutrients, and nitrogen loss can be high in tropical soils that are not adequately protected by vegetation. Tropical legumes species, which have the capability of fixing atmospheric nitrogen through Rhizobium bacteria, will be introduced as a cover crop in banana plantations. The project will evaluate soil/tropical legume/Rhizobium relationships, study the influence of selected legumes upon weed control, and select optimum combinations of legumes and Rhizobia for maximum nitrogen fixation.

/BANANAS/ - /LEGUMES/ /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 76100 36 months ACTIVE

-UNION OF BANANA PRODUCING COUNTRIES (UPEB), PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

790102 (HS)

MALNUTRITION/IMMUNOCOMPETENCE (SENEGAL)

Malnutrition continues to threaten the health and survival of infants and children. Infections aggravate malnutrition and malnutrition lowers the child's resistance to infections. There is an intimate relationship between nutrition, immune response, and infection; any disturbance of one of these factors will affect the other two. More information is needed to study the extent to which marginal and moderate malnutrition may weaken the immune response in children between the ages of 6 months and 3 years. The project will select and assess the nutritional status of 300 children and test the potency of various vaccines (tuberculosis, measles, and tetanus) in relation to their status.

/MALNUTRITION/ - /IMMUNIZATION/ /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/

\$ 219310 36 months ACTIVE

-ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN FOOD AND NUTRITION RESEARCH (ORANA), DAKAR, SENEGAL

790103 (HS)

FERTILITY REGULATION/LACTATION (CHILE)

Studies on the development of contraceptive methods tend to confirm that postpartum amenorrhea sustained by lactation is not a reliable fertility regulation method. There is a need for contraceptive methods that can be introduced when the mother is still lactating which are highly effective and safe to the health of the mother and the child and which do not decrease the production of milk. The project will investigate the contraceptive effectiveness of progesterone pellets in lactating women and determine if the new synthetic, low-dose combined pills can be used safely by nursing women.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /BREAST-FEEDING/ /ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/

\$ 171000 42 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE FAMILY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

790104 (AFNS)

311

OILSEEDS (SRI LANKA)

Coconuts are the main traditional source of edible oil in Sri Lanka, but there is little prospect of any substantial increase in the area under coconuts. So, other sources of vegetable oil and oilseeds are becoming increasingly important. Oilseeds production must be increased - especially sesame and groundnuts - both for the dietary needs of the population and for export. The project will develop high-yielding cultivars (sesame, groundnuts, castor, sunflower, and safflower) that will fit into settled farming systems and integrate improved oilseeds crop cultivars into acceptable, economically attractive production systems for small farmers.

/OILSEEDS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 224200 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

790106 (HS)

YELLOW FEVER ARBOVIRUS (TRINIDAD)

Arboviruses are being recognized as an increasing health hazard in both tropical and temperate zones, and others are continually being discovered as improved diagnostic techniques are developed. A number of diseases that previously had unknown causes are now known to be infections by these arboviruses. Further research is needed to understand the complete natural history of arboviruses and provide simple and rapid diagnostic techniques. The project will study yellow fever in Trinidad by developing two new cell lines of two particular mosquitoes into an efficient diagnostic tool for arboviral studies and study the jungle reservoirs of yellow fever between outbreaks of the disease.

/VIRUSES/ - /DIAGNOSIS/ /YELLOW FEVER/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/

\$ 270835 24 months ACTIVE

-CARIBBEAN EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTRE (CAREC), PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

790107 (AFNS)

HOME PROCESSED LEGUMES (THAILAND) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project aimed at increasing consumption of legumes and cowpeas, which are rich in protein and can be grown without irrigation. Phase II will continue to widen the utilization of cowpeas in the form of cowpea flour to be used by food processors such as homemakers and vendors in preparing traditional Thai foods and new snack products. Specific objectives are to develop home recipes using cowpeas dehulled in the PRL (Prairie Regional Laboratory) dehuller and products using simple processing methods and to determine the operational feasibility of a small-scale cowpea-processing enterprise in one particular village.

/COWPEAS/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 89700 24 months ACTIVE

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

790108 (AFNS)

312

LUPINO (CHILE) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project developed methods for substituting lupino (a traditional Andean legume) for imported soybean in a variety of presently used food products. Phase II will develop formulated foods to be used by the nutritional programs of the Government of Chile, for which full-fat lupino flour will be one of the main ingredients. Two types of products will be developed: products obtained by extrusion of full-fat lupino flour/cereal blends, complemented with milk and other ingredients; and a dried-milk analogue produced in a dairy plant.

/LEGUMES/ - /LUPINO/ /SOYBEANS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/
/POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 157300 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (INTEC), SANTIAGO, CHILE

790109 (AFNS)

UPLAND RICE STORAGE (SIERRA LEONE)

Rice is the most important food crop in Sierra Leone and accounts for 82% of the population's food intake. Traditional rice storage techniques consist of storing relatively small quantities of grain in households or large quantities in baskets outside. Rice is, thus, exposed to the elements and to damage by rodents and birds. The project will reduce postharvest rice losses by developing improved systems for storing upland rice in the humid zones of West Africa and evaluate their efficiency against losses due to insects and moulds and acceptability by the farmers.

/RICE/ - /STORAGE/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 111400 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

790110 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (MALI)

Mali is a major fish producer, and the population is highly dependent on fish in its diet. However, the existing processing methods have problems: smoking of fish requires firewood, which is in very short supply; fresh, frozen, and salted fish are difficult to transport; and sun-drying of fish is dependent on weather. The project will reduce losses and improve product quality of dried fish by developing a low-cost effective indirect solar-drying system. With better processing methods, fish will be transported greater distances, and the increased quality and quantity of marketable fish will mean additional revenue to the fishermen.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /DRYING/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 119800 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, BAMAKO, MALI

790111 (AFNS)

313

FISH PROCESSING (INDONESIA)

Indonesia is a major fish-producing country, and there is a considerable potential for increasing catches. But postharvest losses, due mainly to the seasonality of landings and to poor handling, processing, and distribution facilities, may negate the increase. The project will develop improved procedures for the processing and preservation of fish in the family fish-processing operations by evaluating the existing methods and the constraints affecting production and developing a solar-drying system and a mechanical tray dryer for processing of salted dried fish.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISH PRESERVATION/ /DRYING/ /FISHERY PRODUCTS/
/POSTPRODUCTION SYSTEMS/

\$ 128000 24 months ACTIVE

-BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY, MALANG, INDONESIA

790112 (AFNS)

SMALL FARM EQUIPMENT (EGYPT) - PHASE II

In Egypt, which is predominantly an agricultural economy, agricultural power sources are largely limited to man and animal. Consequently, there is increasing demand for more mechanization, particularly for the small landholder. Phase I developed and tested a multicrop thresher and seed cleaner. Phase II will continue development, testing, and evaluation of small locally fabricated farm machinery such as a large-capacity thresher, an irrigation pump, a sprayer unit, a traction unit, and a seed drill to be used for wheat, barley, and berseem; and a cotton-maize planter.

/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 163800 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EGYPT

790113 (SS)

INTERNAL MIGRATION (IVORY COAST)

Agricultural development has been linked with colonization - population movements and use of underexploited lands. Rapid natural population growth combined with limited agricultural potential in the densely settled centre Bandama region of the Ivory Coast has led to a major exodus toward the tropical part of the country, where population density is low and agricultural potential high. To help settle the major land tenure and ethnic conflicts that have emerged with the local inhabitants, this project will describe the migration and evaluate its effects on agricultural investments, economic growth, and ethnic conflict and recommend policies that may facilitate successful colonization — both from the point of view of the sending and receiving zones.

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /LAND SETTLEMENT/ /INTERETHNIC RELATIONS/

\$ 138500 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IVORY COAST, ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

790114 (SS)**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING TRANSACTIONS (IVORY COAST)**

Agricultural development is often hindered by poor marketing policies that create hardships for producers, sometimes forcing them to sell at unfavourable times when prices are low. To improve agricultural marketing policies, a detailed study will examine how efficiently price signals are conveyed to the household and their response in terms of sales, and provide information on the first stage of the marketing chain that extends from the producer to the final consumer. Specific objectives are to identify the factors affecting the timing of sales and the proportion of crop production that is marketed by the household and determine the gross and net selling prices received for various types of marketing transactions.

/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ - /MARKETING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRICES/
/AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ /AGRICULTURAL INCOME/

\$ 102000 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IVORY COAST, ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

790115 (SS)**MIGRATION: VOLUME AND DETERMINANTS (UPPER VOLTA) - PHASE II**

Factors such as low agricultural productivity, rapid rural population growth, and a precarious physical environment have resulted in high rates of out-migration from the more densely settled rural areas of Upper Volta. Phase I of this project studied migration between rural areas, from rural to urban areas, and to neighbouring countries by assessing the determinants of this movement in terms of national socioeconomic conditions. Phase II will strengthen research capacity on socioeconomic development and migration and specifically study the interrelationships between current development programs - such as resettlement, school construction, health care delivery, and social services - and migration.

/MIGRATIONS/ - /DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 150000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY (INSD), OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

-UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

790116 (SEC)**ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1980)**

The goal of the International Foundation for Science (IFS) is to support young Third World scientists working in the developing countries on problems related to the needs of their country or region. IDRC was one of the first contributors to the IFS. This project will allow the Centre to maintain its support as it encourages and contributes to the development of indigenous scientific human resources in the Third World.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 230000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

790117 (IS)

PANAMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING INFORMATION SYSTEM (REPIDISCA) - PHASE II

During Phase I, the Panamerican Centre for Sanitary Engineering and the Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) developed the necessary network design plan and systems tools to coordinate the developing information activities of national institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Phase II will enable CEPIS to carry out a pilot operation during which the system will be tested and information will be exchanged among institutions. The long-term objective is to improve the accessibility of information on sanitary and environmental engineering to all users in the region.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /SANITATION/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 344380 24 months ACTIVE

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, USA

790118 (IS)

LATIN AMERICAN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INFORMATION NETWORK (LATINAH)

Five Latin American institutions have established the "Latin American Human Settlements Information Network" (LATINAH) to promote and support initiatives in the exchange of information on population problems such as housing and the construction and development of rural and urban infrastructures. IDRC will contribute by implementing the coordinating activities in a pilot project to encourage the collection, dissemination, and exchange of nationally produced information on settlements, promote its use, and provide participating centres free access to existing Latin American information resources.

/HOUSING/ - /SETTLEMENT/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 96400 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR STUDIES ON CONSTRUCTION, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

790119 (IS)

GRAIN LEGUME INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE II

The Grain Legume Information Centre is one of several specialized agricultural information centres that serve both as a resource and as a means of communication among agricultural researchers in the developing world. The first phase enabled the establishment of the centre, the training of staff, and saw the beginning of various publication and dissemination activities. Phase II will continue the operation of the centre for a further 2 years, after which it will be adopted into the core budget of its parent organization, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

/LEGUMES/ - /INFORMATION CENTRES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 215700 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

790120 (AFNS)**DESERT FARMING SYSTEMS (EGYPT)**

Given the increasing population pressure upon existing arable land, Egypt has no alternative but to create desert settlements to provide increased agricultural production, generate local industries, and relieve population pressures in the overcrowded urban areas. The project will establish farming systems suitable for desert soils by studying water management, soil regeneration and fertility, drought-tolerant fodder crops, animal production, and different trees for use as windbreaks and as sources of fuel, food, and fodder.

/ARID ZONE/ - /DESERT/ /LAND RECLAMATION/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /SOIL MANAGEMENT/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /FORESTRY/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/

\$ 358000 36 months ACTIVE

-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO, CAIRO, EGYPT

790121 (SS)**JOURNAL SUPPORT (EAST AFRICA)**

Prior to the collapse of the East African Community (EAC), which brought the closure of the East African Literature Bureau, there were about 40 journals covering the social sciences disciplines in East Africa. Because there is considerable unpublished material worthy of reaching a broader audience, this project will support five social sciences journals in printing the current backlog of articles, purchase new equipment and advertisements, and increase circulation locally, especially to secondary schools and teachers' training colleges. Those journals involved are: Trans-African Journal of History, Journal of Eastern African Research and Development, African Review, Utafiti, and Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development.

/PERIODICALS/

\$ 74800 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

790122 (SS)**PRIMARY SCHOOL EFFICIENCY (THAILAND)**

A large survey of primary education conducted in the mid-1970s led to a major reform of curriculum and the length of schooling in Thailand. Further survey work is needed to examine how efficient the primary school system is now. This project will sample 15000 pupils and interview 1000 parents to determine scholastic achievement related to school and home factors; access to schooling to expenditure per student, distance to school, and family size; internal efficiency to physical plant, school administration, and student attitudes; and school-community relations.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /ACHIEVEMENT/ /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 18000 18 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION (NEC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

790123 (HS)

317

DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER SULAWESI (INDONESIA)

In Indonesia, dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), an acute and sometimes fatal disease which is transmitted by the mosquito, is endemic. However, the city of Ujung Pandang appears to be virtually free from the hemorrhagic form of dengue. The project will study the supposedly "silent" area for DHF in Ujung Pandang and compare the results with those from areas with known disease foci. By explaining why this area of low morbidity exists, the researchers may add considerably to the practical knowledge of the disease and provide clues to its eventual control.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /VECTOR/

\$ 29650 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF HASANUDDIN, UJUNG PANDANG, INDONESIA

790124 (AFNS)

POTATO DEHYDRATION (PERU)

Potatoes are an indigenous and extremely important food crop for the people of Latin America. However, most processing is done in individual homes using tedious manual methods, and there are problems of storage, transportation, and marketing. An improved process would produce a more uniform quality of papa seca (traditional dried potato) suitable for marketing and increase revenue. The project will develop a village-level or cooperative method for processing of potatoes for marketing in Peruvian urban and rural centres.

/POTATOES/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /DRYING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 74300 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTRE (CIP), LIMA, PERU

790128 (HS)

SUBDERMAL LEVONORGESTREL IMPLANTS (ECUADOR)

Fertility regulation studies have shown that the widely used combined estrogen/progestogen pill may affect the health of the user; the hormones are transmitted in high concentration to the liver and have pharmacologic effects. The project will introduce and evaluate, within Ecuador's family planning program, a new form of hormonal contraceptive, levonorgestrel implants. They contain only a strong anovulatory progestin which is released from a small capsule implanted under the skin in the forearm, thus avoiding passage of steroids through the liver. The effectiveness and side-effects will be evaluated in two clinics and the results will be compared with those obtained using Copper-T IUDs.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /HORMONES/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 74900 24 months ACTIVE

-FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF ECUADOR, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

790129 (SS)

318

LEARNING DISABILITIES IN EARLY EDUCATION (INDIA)

India, among other countries, faces the problem of high failure and drop-out rates in the early school years. Psychomotor inadequacies, cognitive disabilities, emotional problems, home background, and teacher incompetence are some of the factors responsible for this situation. In this project, the study will identify the learning disabilities (disorders of thinking, listening, talking, writing, etc.) to establish preventive programs and understand the determinants of primary school achievement. This project will attempt to determine, through questionnaires and interviews, the prevalence of learning disabilities in early primary school and develop tools, techniques, and programs for teachers aimed at a rational handling of those children.

/LEARNING DISABILITIES/ - /PRIMARY SCHOOLS/ /TESTING/

\$ 11000 24 months ACTIVE

-MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY, BARODA, INDIA

790130 (HS)

OC/LACTATION (INDONESIA)

In Indonesia, the pill is second only to the IUD as the most popular contraceptive method. The pill is widely accepted by women after pregnancy. At the same time, the government and health organizations are promoting breast-feeding, and there is a need to know if the pill has any effect on milk production. This project will compare the quantity of milk produced by lactating women using the 50 and 30 ug combined pills and those using no contraceptives, before and after initiation of the pills, and establish the duration of postpartum amenorrhea (absence of menses) in lactating women using no systematic contraceptives.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /BREAST-FEEDING/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/

\$ 53000 30 months ACTIVE

-PADJADJARAN UNIVERSITY, BANDUNG, INDONESIA

790131 (SS)

TECHNICAL CHANGE, PRODUCTIVITY, AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY, SAO PAULO (BRAZIL)

The textile sector was one of the first manufacturing sectors in Brazil. The smallest firms are finding they cannot survive, and the introduction of automatic equipment and machinery is likely to limit their role because medium-size firms produce for both the domestic and export markets. The autoparts sector is also very important. In it, small firms are becoming more professional but, being closely dependent upon vehicle producers, they are subject to cyclical fluctuations. This project will study the performance of small- and medium-size businesses in both sectors, identify the role of technology in the development and growth of the firms, and propose policies to assist the competitive potential of small- and medium-size firms.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /PRODUCTIVITY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$ 180000 20 months ACTIVE

-GETULIO VARGAS FOUNDATION, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

790132 (HS)
INITIATION OF SPERM MOTILITY (THAILAND)

With the growing acceptance that the male also has a responsibility in the control of fertility, attempts have been made to develop new male contraceptive methods. But a more profound knowledge of the physiology, anatomy, and biochemistry of the male reproductive system is essential. The project will investigate the biochemical processes taking place in mature spermatozoa of rats as they are activated from the quiescent state to the forward motile state to develop a method that would prevent the sperm motility necessary for fertilization.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /MALES/ /PHYSIOLOGY/

\$ 61600 24 months ACTIVE

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790133 (HS)
MALNUTRITION/VACCINATION (COLOMBIA)

Health workers in developing countries have begun to suspect that immunization does not protect children against common childhood diseases the way it should. Some early investigations have turned up a link between malnutrition and a weakening of the body's ability to defend itself against disease by manufacturing antibodies in response to vaccination. This project will determine how much protection vaccination actually gives malnourished children and compare the effectiveness of vaccines commonly used against polio, whooping cough, and five other common diseases in slum children in Cali. The project will measure the specific nature of nutritional deficiencies against the strength and length of immunity given the children by the vaccines.

/IMMUNIZATION/ - /MALNUTRITION/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/

\$ 86500 24 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (FES), CALI, COLOMBIA

790134 (AFNS)
GRAIN LEGUMES (BANGLADESH) - PHASE II

Pulses (dried legume seeds) provide a major part of the protein intake of the population of Bangladesh. But production, acreage, and yields of pulses have shown a downward trend in the past 10 years. Phase I of this project tested improved legume cultivars (grasspea, chick-pea, lentils, black gram, and pigeon pea) and identified the most promising ones for increased production. Phase II will continue breeding improved cultivars; determine optimal agronomic practices that provide adequate returns to farmers; identify appropriate resistances to diseases and pests; improve nitrogen-fixing characteristics; and study suitable irrigation, seeding, intercropping, and mixed cropping patterns.

/LEGUMES/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 400800 36 months ACTIVE

-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (BARI), DACCA, BANGLADESH

790135 (SS)

320

INFANT MORTALITY (SRI LANKA)

As Sri Lanka has shifted its policies and programs toward the building of economic and productive infrastructure, there is a need to study the implications of new government investments in public health services, education, nutrition, and other areas - particularly as they affect infant mortality. Infant mortality is a particularly sensitive indicator of overall development; it declines as general well-being improves. Specifically, the project will test the relationship between socioeconomic factors/public health programs and infant mortality in localities which are characterized by different rates of infant mortality and varying degrees of government investment.

/INFANTS/ - /MORTALITY/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 70000 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

790136 (SS)

INTERMEDIATE FERTILITY VARIABLES (ZAIRE)

In Africa, national estimates of fertility are now becoming increasingly accurate as a result of recent surveys. But little is known about trends in the determinants of child spacing and fertility. This project will focus on the analysis of reproductive patterns among women of fertile age in Kinshasa to gather information on complete nuptial and pregnancy histories, length of amenorrhea, sexual abstinence, contraceptive behaviour, education, tribal affiliation, and personnel aspirations with respect to child bearing and schooling for children.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/

\$ 16200 26 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE, KINSHASA, ZAIRE

790137 (AFNS)

LIGNOCELLULOLYTIC FUNGI (THAILAND)

Certain fungi are able to degrade both lignin and cellulose and have a potential role in improving the quality of agricultural wastes as animal feed. The project will enable the Mahidol University, Thailand, to survey locally occurring soil and wood decay fungi to identify those with a potential for degradation and test the most promising species for growth on rice straw and sugarcane bagasse in terms of digestibility and protein content.

/AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ - /FEED/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /FUNGI/ /TOXICITY/

\$ 22500 24 months ACTIVE

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790139 (AFNS)

321

POSTHARVEST SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

The Southeast Asia Cooperative Postharvest Research and Development Program aims at developing postproduction capability in five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Phase II of this project will continue to identify problems affecting the postharvest systems; foster cooperation among governments, scientists, and technologists of the region for devising new and improved postharvest systems; strengthen institutional facilities to adopt systems appropriate to the needs of the countries; and provide information on postproduction systems by disseminating available knowledge on research and development conducted by institutions, agencies, and organizations in the countries.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /INSTITUTION BUILDING/

\$ 350000 36 months ACTIVE

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE
(SEARCA), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

790140 (AFNS)

MILLETS (BANGLADESH)

The minor millets are extremely important food crops with a great potential. They give a quick crop during the winter period and are an insurance for times of drought or disaster from floods. To increase the utilization of these crops in the regular rice-based cropping systems of Bangladesh, this project will breed improved cultivars, study existing farmers' practices, and exploit resistances in a breeding program to control pest and disease situations.

/MILLET/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 282700 36 months ACTIVE

-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (BARI), DACCA, BANGLADESH

790141 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL BUFFALO INFORMATION CENTRE

The water buffalo is mainly concentrated in Asia and is a major source of milk, meat, and other important by-products as well as draft power. Because of the importance of this animal to much of the developing world, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Technical Advisory Committee recommended that an international buffalo research program be established to strengthen national capabilities. This project will collect all documents on the buffalo, develop an inventory of ongoing research on buffaloes, set up an appropriate storage and retrieval system, and improve communications between institutions.

/WATER BUFFALOES/ - /INFORMATION CENTRES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 248000 36 months ACTIVE

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790142 (AFNS)**PULSES AND GROUNDNUTS (TANZANIA)**

Food legumes are an important source of protein in the diet of the people of Tanzania. Tanzania's economy is based mainly on agriculture. One of the most neglected legumes in terms of lack of research has been the groundnut. As a result, the production of groundnuts has been declining. This project will develop adapted varieties of groundnuts and other food legumes. Specifically, it will develop high-yielding, early-maturing, and late-maturing groundnut varieties that are resistant to drought, insects, and diseases; identify high-yielding varieties of soybean and green gram; and undertake germ-plasm collection.

/LEGUMES/ - /GROUNDNUTS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/SOYBEANS/ /GREEN GRAM/

\$ 282000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

790143 (SS)**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM (INDONESIA)**

National and provincial government departments have given universities an important role in the collection and analysis of data on issues concerning social and economic development. But there is a limited number of well-trained researchers to meet the increasing demand for social science research in Indonesia. This project will conduct a series of workshops geared to the teaching of specific research methodology skills, including techniques of data collection and analysis, and prepare documents oriented to the particular needs of population researchers.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /RESEARCH METHODS/

\$ 95000 24 months ACTIVE

-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

790144 (AFNS)**GRAIN LEGUMES (ICARDA) - PHASE II**

The ICARDA program seeks to improve the productivity of the major food legumes in the Middle East and elsewhere. Phase I of this project identified new lines of faba beans that indicate yield increases and resistance to diseases, selected drought-tolerant and widely adaptable lentils, and found that planting chick-peas in the winter increased yields. Phase II will continue the breeding of faba beans, lentils, and chick-peas; study the basic agronomic and physiological aspects of the crops; and undertake epidemiological, microbiological, and entomological studies.

/LEGUMES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /FABA BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/
/ARID ZONE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 1050000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SYRIA

790145 (AFNS)

323

CROPPING SYSTEMS (HONDURAS) - PHASE II

In Honduras agricultural research has focused mainly on problems of monocropping. This is of little use to small- and medium-size producers who commonly use multiple cropping systems. Phase I of this project focused on farm-level research and training of personnel. Phase II will build on the valuable experience already gained to develop a more complete understanding of traditional production systems in three areas of the Comayagua region, improve alternatives to existing cropping systems, encourage the adoption of new systems, and increase the competence of Honduran agricultural scientists in carrying out cropping systems research.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /MAIZE/ /BEANS/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$ 226600 36 months ACTIVE

-SECRETARIAT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

790146 (SS)

TECHNOLOGY POLICY WORKSHOP (GLOBAL)

The objective of this project is to provide training for policymakers and researchers in developing countries through a series of workshops that will assess the value of current research and its application to technology policy. Workshops will be organized to provide support for institutions that wish to offer their own program in the future, facilitate the development of curricular material relevant to the developing country experience, develop a body of experience within IDRC from which to expand the teaching mode, and involve a number of Canadian institutions in the development of technology policy material.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$ 800000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790147 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE - PHASE III

IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute) was created to identify and analyze strategies for meeting food needs in the world. This phase III project will enable IFPRI to continue to study the possible social and economic consequences of introducing new technology to farmers. Specifically, it will define the size, composition, and dynamics of the world food problems; study food production processes and the role of technological changes in agriculture; examine food consumption issues as they relate to low-income groups; and analyze international food trade, aid, and food security policies.

/FOOD POLICY/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /FOOD AID/

\$ 1177000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI), WASHINGTON D.C., USA

790148 (COOP)

324

SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT)

The Secretariat for International Development was founded to encourage the exchange of information between Canadian and developing country universities, develop proposals for strengthening Canadian university resources, to better inform universities regarding the needs of developing countries, and to report on any problems between universities and international development agencies. IDRC's contribution will enable the Secretariat to finance communications, studies and publications, workshops, and contacts at national and international levels.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 60000 24 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (IDO), OTTAWA, CANADA

790149 (IS)

INTEGRATED SURVEY OF EASTERN BOLIVIA

Bolivia has recently completed a project involving the interpretation of data from American remote-sensing satellites that could be of great importance in developing the sparsely inhabited eastern plains area. This project will enable the Servicio Geologico de Bolivia to draft and publish a set of 56 maps providing all the basic environmental data obtained from the integrated survey. The maps will serve as a basis for the future development of the region.

/MAPS/ - /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /MAPPING/

\$ 45000 18 months ACTIVE

-GEOLOGICAL SERVICE OF BOLIVIA, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

790150 (HS)

ANTICONCEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY - ICCR (INDIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project has demonstrated that it is possible to immunize a person against a specific hormone in the body and counteract its action in maintaining a pregnancy. In order to enhance the antigenicity of the vaccine to provide consistent and reliable protection against pregnancy, phase II will continue laboratory and animal tests on modifications of the original vaccine, which uses human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) as the primary antigen. It will also test an alternate vaccine, based on ovine luteinizing hormone (OLH), which has shown potential as the basis for an antipregnancy vaccine for use in humans, and determine the technical and chemical aspects of maintaining antibody levels in humans, the reversibility of the method, and the safety of the vaccine.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /IMMUNIZATION/ /CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY/

\$ 550000 36 months ACTIVE

-ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI, INDIA

-INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH (ICCR), NEW YORK, USA

790151 (IS)

325

TECHNONET ASIA - PHASE III

The TECHNONET project was intended to demonstrate how existing solutions could be applied to factory problems through extension and the sharing of resources in the Asian region. During phases I and II, considerable experience was gained in building up the capacities of the participating organizations to provide technical advice to smaller factories in particular. Phase III will assist in the firm establishment of TECHNONET Asia as a fully independent entity, promote the interchange of experiences among the various participants, train industrial extension officers, conduct surveys on priority industries, continue the publication of TECHNONET Newsletter and Digest, improve question-and-answer services, and assist local entrepreneurs.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 582132 36 months ACTIVE

-TECHNONET ASIA, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

790152 (IS)

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION UN-DIESA

The Information Systems Unit (ISU) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) has created a DEVSIS data base of UN documents. In order to carry out the 3rd year of the pilot project demonstrating the Development Sciences Information System (DEVSI) for UN documents, the Centre will provide the ISU with an Hewlett-Packard minicomputer. Objectives are to establish bibliographic control over all unpublished documents prepared by DIESA for input to the data base and to disseminate knowledge about services available and demonstrate it to United Nations staff and other potential users.

/DEVSI/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /UN/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 34200 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790153 (SS)

LATIN AMERICAN FACULTIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (FLACSO)

FLACSO (Latin American Faculties of Social Sciences) is a regional organization with centres in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico, which conducts research and training in the social sciences. The withdrawal of the Chilean government funds has caused financial hardship in the Santiago office of FLACSO. This project funding will enable the Santiago office to meet its operating and institutional costs over a 1-year period and to maintain its independent and respected tradition of social science research in Chile.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 44000 12 months ACTIVE

-LATIN AMERICAN FACULTIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CHILE

790154 (HS)**BLOOD PRESSURE SURVEY (KOREA)**

The most common causes of death in Korea are cerebrovascular disease (CVD) and cancer. Hypertension, resulting from low-protein diets, high salt intake; and stress, is an established factor in the cause of CVD. To provide a more accurate data base for planning programs for the distribution of adequate health services, the project will identify the extent of hypertension in Korean communities and relate the distribution of arterial blood pressure (BP) to various socioeconomic, geographic, and demographic characteristics.

/HYPERTENSION/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 52790 12 months COMPLETED

-YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

790155 (SS)**PARENTS AND CHILDREN PROJECT (CHILE)**

In Chile, the Parents and Children Project, which brings together mothers and encourages them to talk about aspects of child-rearing, hygiene, family management, etc., is important because it enables mothers to learn more about child care and changes their attitudes toward learning and development. The project will assess the impact of this innovative program in adult education and community development and describe how and why the program works.

/EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ - /ADULT EDUCATION/ /CHILD REARING/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
/PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$ 64000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

790156 (AFNS)**BANANA PROCESSING (UPEB)**

Although the banana industry in Central America provides a major source of export revenues, few benefits accrue to small producers. Approximately 15-20% of the banana crop, which does not meet the export standards dictated by foreign markets, is wasted. This project will develop a rural banana-processing industry to produce low-cost food products using downgraded bananas - such as banana cake, puree, chips, beer, etc. - for the benefit of rural producers and consumers.

/BANANAS/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /MARKETING/

\$ 160500 24 months ACTIVE

-UNION OF BANANA PRODUCING COUNTRIES (UPEB), PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

790157 (SS)**EDUCATIONAL REFORM (INDIA)**

India has been increasing national control of its educational destinies since the 1920s. National self-reliance has meant that reform initiatives have been home-grown and have built on a series of national contributions to the literature on innovation and reform. Still, there are several educational problems. This project will evaluate the Indian experience of educational reform in the pre- and postdependence periods; analyze the social forces and individuals behind those reforms; the factors accounting for success and failure; the financial and administrative implications; and the social, economic, cultural, and political aspects of the reforms.

/EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 69800 36 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (IIE), PUNE, INDIA

790158 (SS)

327

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, MIGRATION, AND EMPLOYMENT (PARAGUAY)

It was expected that Paraguay's major hydroelectric project, Itaipu, would lead to great economic benefits through the sale of electricity to Argentina and Brazil, attract industry, and encourage new farming and rural settlement investments. But while agricultural production and infrastructural facilities have increased, the industrial benefits go to neighbouring Brazil. Still, the project has attracted a large number of new settlers. This project will study the labour force characteristics and type of employment generated by the local development efforts, the impacts of colonization in this area, and migration trends and determine if the agricultural production and local conditions can absorb the heavy immigration.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /DAMS/ /LAND SETTLEMENT/ /MIGRATIONS/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /REGIONAL PLANNING/

\$ 60000 18 months ACTIVE

-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (CPES), ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

790159 (SS)

SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE I

Developing a research capacity in the social sciences has been the objective of intensive efforts by domestic and international agencies in East Africa over the past 15 years. But the region continues to suffer from a lack of qualified, experienced social scientists. Promising young scholars are discouraged from pursuing a career in social science research because of the low priority accorded to research by universities and the lack of basic material support. This project will encourage local scholars to conduct research that will contribute an understanding of social and economic change in rural areas by offering six additional awards in the annual Social Sciences Research Competition conducted by the Ford Foundation.

/AWARD/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 69000 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

790160 (AFNS)

CAGE CULTURE (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

Inland fish is the cheapest source of animal protein to be found on the market in Dominican Republic (even cheaper than sea fish or chicken) and is perhaps the most direct way to satisfy this nutritional need in rural communities. Simple cage-culture systems to crop fish resources in the lakes, dams, canals, and ponds available in the country will help improve the nutritional levels and incomes of fishermen and small producers in rural areas and contribute toward an improved attitude regarding water use in their environment. The project will test cages and enclosures of various designs under different local conditions with native and introduced species that can be farmed singly and in combination.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /INLAND FISHING/ /FISH SPECIES/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$ 140100 36 months ACTIVE

-ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT INC., SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

790161 (SS)**MARKETING OF CASSAVA (THAILAND)**

Over the past decade, cassava has emerged as Thailand's most successful agricultural commodity — 95% is exported. Little is known of the role played by the Bangkok-based firms and other middlemen in encouraging domestic production to exploit overseas markets. This project will provide an economic profile of the Thai cassava industry, give a detailed account of the growth of the industry over the past decade, examine the role played by middlemen, and study the role played by overseas markets and particularly by the EEC (European Economic Community).

/CASSAVA/ - /MARKETING/ /EXPORT VOLUME/ /EXPORT PROMOTION/

\$ 34000 12 months ACTIVE

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

790162 (SS)**URBAN LOW-COST TRANSPORT (KENYA)**

Low-cost transportation is important to the poor in developing countries, because it provides needed access to schools and jobs. In Kenya, the matatu is an alternative taxi-bus, usually an older privately owned car. Matatus operate along many of the public bus routes and provide a flexibility missing in the bus system. However, they also aggravate traffic problems. More information is needed on the role of the matatu to plan transportation systems in Kenya appropriate to needs and ability to pay. This project will gather data on matatus in Nairobi: how they operate, who uses them, who owns them, and how much income and employment they generate.

/URBAN TRANSPORT/ - /TRANSPORT ECONOMICS/

\$ 73000 15 months ACTIVE

-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KENYA

790164 (HS)**SQUATTER SETTLEMENT SANITATION (BOTSWANA) - PHASE II**

Phase I made a survey of existing toilet designs for sanitation on squatter settlements in Botswana, selected appropriate alternatives, and constructed and field-tested 30 units of the three most promising designs in Gaborone, Francistown, and Lobatse. The toilets have proven technically satisfactory but with limitations as to their acceptability in the community. Phase II will study the reasons for nonacceptance and acceptance of the toilets, identify the necessary technical changes to improve the toilets, assess their effectiveness in improving the community environment, and recommend inputs into an education program that can be implemented with future toilet installation programs.

/WASTE DISPOSAL/ - /SQUATTERS/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 20870 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LANDS, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

790165 (HS)

329

ORAL REHYDRATION (TRINIDAD)

The primary cause of diarrhea-related mortality in children is dehydration, which results from the large amount of fluid lost from the body in diarrhea stools. Oral rehydration is a simple, effective, and economical method that can prevent and treat secondary effects of the diarrhea through administration of a glucose-electrolyte (GESOL) mixture in a drink form. To enable the Ministry of Health to plan and implement an oral rehydration program, this project will evaluate the method for the treatment of children aged 3-24 months, train nurses and mothers to recognize and treat dehydration with GESOL, and assess a health education program on those matters.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /ORAL REHYDRATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /DIARRHEA/

\$ 74310 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

790166 (SS)

SURVEY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN (SIERRA LEONE)

Many countries lack the basic information required for assessing the quality and effectiveness of their education system. Neither is it clear why the system succeeds in delivering education to only certain children, while others never enter school, or drop out before the primary or secondary cycle is finished. This project will examine the educational histories of a sample of children between the ages of 5 and 19 to determine the personal, socioeconomic, and educational backgrounds of the children who are in school, who have dropped out, and who have never enrolled. The survey will try to establish the reasons for leaving or for not enrolling and the employment status of the "unschooled" group.

/SCHOOL AGE POPULATION/ - /SCHOOLING/ /ATTITUDES/ /ACCESS TO EDUCATION/ /SCHOOL LEAVERS/

\$ 56500 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

790167 (HS)

DEPARASITATION/MALNUTRITION (COLOMBIA)

About 80% of the population of Colombia is infected with different types of intestinal parasites. These parasites deplete the supply of nutrients to the body and constitute an additional physiological stress when malnutrition is involved. The relationship between intestinal parasites and malnutrition is still not fully understood. This project will study the impact of a deparasitation program on the nutritional status of 600 children suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition and compare the cost-effectiveness of periodic deparasitation with that of Colombia's "PAN" food program in improving the children's nutritional status.

/MALNUTRITION/ - /PARASITES/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /FOOD SUBSIDY/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 55400 16 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (FES), CALI, COLOMBIA

790168 (HS)

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MOLAR PREGNANCY (HONG KONG)

Trophoblastic disease is one of the most serious complications that can arise during pregnancy. It can lead to the development of three types of moles, or tumors, that can threaten the life of the woman during or after pregnancy, and if not adequately treated the risk of recurrence and malignancy is greatly increased. The disease is widespread in Asia, but in Hong Kong declining fertility resulting from family planning programs gives the impression that the disease also is on the decline. This study will clarify the situation and develop protocols that will assist other researchers studying the disease in their own countries.

/PREGNANCY/ - /DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /FERTILITY/

\$ 13100 12 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HONG KONG

790169 (SS)

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (AFRICA)

In Africa, concern is now shifting to the very limited local African capacity to interpret demographic patterns and assess policy implications. There is a small number of local investigators scattered thinly throughout Africa and isolated from the research activities of their colleagues in neighbouring countries. To give them the opportunity to exchange information and use criticism and feedback to strengthen their ongoing research proposals, this project will enable CODESRIA (the Working Group on Population and Development Policies of the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa) to encourage an exchange of methodological perspectives among African investigators and evaluate new research approaches.

/POPULATION POLICY/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ /POPULATION DYNAMICS/

\$ 71400 24 months ACTIVE

-COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (CODESRIA), DAKAR, SENEGAL

790170 (SS)

CHILDREN'S LEARNING DISABILITIES (JAMAICA)

Concern for the social, mental, and psychological effects of material deprivation among school children has been enthusiastic in Jamaica. It is unlikely that such children will learn optimally under normal school conditions or live fully and adequately in a modern society unless measures are taken to off-set some influences of the subculture of poverty in which they live. This project will develop and standardize a diagnostic test that will identify areas of deficient cognitive growth and mental development resulting from material deprivation among school-aged children. Once identified, it is hoped these areas could be improved by special educational programs.

/LEARNING DISABILITIES/ - /TESTING/

\$ 57500 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

790172 (AFNS)**FOOD LEGUME INSECT CONTROL (UPPER VOLTA)**

Cowpeas are particularly important in the farming systems because of their leguminous nitrogen-fixing capability that helps to improve soil fertility and their spreading habit that protects the soil from erosion. However, insect damage is the main limiting factor to cowpea production. The bruchid, in particular, causes severe losses because its damage starts in the field and continues in the stored crop. The project will consist in exposing cowpea breeding material to attack by bruchids and screening it for resistance to the insect, investigating the biology and ecology of bruchids, and determining the efficacy of traditional methods of cowpea protection against bruchids.

/COWPEAS/ - /INSECT CONTROL/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /STORAGE/

\$ 144300 24 months ACTIVE

-OUAGADOUGOU UNIVERSITY, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

790173 (AFNS)**FARMING SYSTEMS (TANZANIA)**

This project builds on earlier cropping systems research in Tanzania supported by IDRC. It will form part of a network of farming systems projects in Africa and will draw on experience gained in similar networks in Asia and Latin America. The project will design, adapt, and test practical technologies and study farm management practices in several diverse areas of the country. By demonstrating the benefits of a systems approach on-farm, the project aims to overcome constraints to increased production to meet the needs of a growing population and improve the welfare of the small farmers.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /INTERCROPPING/

\$ 169000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

790174 (SS)**IMPACT OF PROJECT LAND LEASE (JAMAICA)**

A major development problem facing Jamaica today is the underdevelopment of the rural sector and the resulting stream of rural-urban migration. This project will assess the impact of Project Land Lease - a rural development program in Jamaica involving land reform and other development inputs designed to increase rural incomes, food production, and employment - on slowing rural-urban migration.

/LAND REFORMS/ - /EVALUATION/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/

\$ 37000 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JAMAICA

800001 (SS)

332

WOMEN AND ADULT EDUCATION (CANADA)

Although women form the majority of participants in adult education programs in the Third World, few of the programs and research projects concerned with adult education deal with their particular needs. The project will assist the International Council for Adult Education to develop an agenda of research needs, priorities, and problems, as identified by women working in the field, that bear on the participation of women in adult education and development. The study will be carried out in seven geographic regions: South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, the South Pacific, and the Arab States.

/WOMEN/ - /ADULT EDUCATION/

\$ 42200 26 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION, TORONTO, CANADA

800002 (AFNS)

SEA MOSS (ST. LUCIA)

Because of the seasonal nature of St. Lucia's fisheries, and because there are so few alternative industries, there is a great need to develop the fishing industry to provide steady employment to fishermen. In view of the local and regional demand for sea moss as food and as raw material for industries, the project will develop the cultivation of marine algae, particularly sea moss, in conjunction with fish and shellfish among fishing village communities in St. Lucia. Specific objectives are to study growth rates and limiting factors in the fishing industry as well as to establish profitable operational methods for different species by test cultures.

/SEA MOSS/ - /ALGAE/ /MARINE FISHING/ /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /AQUACULTURE/

\$ 172300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LANDS, FISHERIES CO-OPS AND LABOUR, CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA

800003 (AFNS)

FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT (IFDC) - PHASE III

Phases I and II were carried out to determine the value of the various types of phosphate rock (as a plant and soil nutrient) for production of different crops on the different soils of Latin America. A major increase in the use of suitably modified indigenous phosphate rock deposits to increase the fertility of the acid soils in Latin America will greatly benefit small farmers. The project will develop a phosphorous management strategy for the various crops and cropping systems now employed on the acid infertile soils of subtropical and tropical Latin America, evaluate the effectiveness of the native sources and methods of application of phosphate fertilizers and continue experiments and basic studies.

/FERTILIZERS/

\$ 384000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (IFDC), ALABAMA, USA

800004 (SS)

333

RURAL FERTILITY AND MIGRATION (PERU)

Although fertility differentials between rural and urban areas have been noted in a number of national surveys, little is known about the determinants of these differences. The purpose of this project is to examine how agricultural development policies have influenced reproductive patterns and related demographic behaviour in three particular regions of Peru by observing any links between reproductive and migration behaviour that reflect variations in the surrounding agricultural conditions.

/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ - /AGRARIAN REFORMS/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/

\$ 39000 15 months ACTIVE

-ANDEAN INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES AND DEVELOPMENT (INANDEP), LIMA, PERU

800005 (SS)

RURAL HANDICRAFT (UPPER VOLTA)

The Government of Upper Volta has recognized the importance of concurrently introducing new agricultural implements and a local capacity to service and maintain them. The CNPAR (National Centre for the Training of Rural Artisans) has been very active in training village artisans so that these implements can be properly serviced at the village level. The purpose of this project is to examine the activities of artisans and farmers in the Volta Noire district to assess the success of the training program and identify factors affecting the rate at which implements and methods are being adopted and diffused among farmers.

/AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT/ - /CRAFTSMEN/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/

\$ 35000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR STUDIES, DOCUMENTATION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (CEDRES), OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

800006 (AFNS)

BY-PRODUCTS (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Studies conducted during phase I have shown the feasibility of using agricultural and agroindustrial by-products (rice, sugarcane, pea pods, orange peel, etc.) that were not traditionally used for feeding animals as a means by which to increase the amount of animal feeds in Egypt. Phase II will improve the nutritive value of low-quality roughages by physical, chemical, and microbiological treatments and implement practical processing in animal feeding trials on a semicommercial level in farmers' fields.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/

\$ 298900 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

800008 (SS)

COMPARATIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES (NIGERIA)

In the area of teacher effectiveness studies, two questions are particularly important: What teaching behaviours should be taught to young teachers? And what methods should be used to teach them? The project will examine and compare the efficacy of university and teacher training college programs in Nigeria and study the effectiveness of one particular method of teacher training, microteaching, a method that involves the video-taping of teachers practicing specific skills before a small group of pupils.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 29500 21 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY, NIGERIA

800009 (AFNS)

334

FABA BEAN DISEASES (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

Faba beans or broadbeans are the fourth most important pulse crop in the world and an important source of dietary protein throughout Egypt, Northern Sudan, Ethiopia, and certain rural communities in North Africa. Ascochyta blight (*A. fabae*) is a disease that builds up, spreads rapidly, and is devastating wherever faba beans are grown under dryland conditions. This project will enable the University of Manitoba to conduct the basic back-up research needed by ICARDA (the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas) in a program to breed new lines of faba beans that are resistant to Ascochyta blight.

/FABA BEANS/ - /PLANT DISEASES/ /INSECT CONTROL/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 114300 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CANADA

800010 (AFNS)

SORGHUM UTILIZATION (ETHIOPIA)

Sorghum is an important food crop in the semi-arid regions of Ethiopia. Because it is less dependent on rainfall, and, therefore, less affected by fluctuations, sorghum yields are higher than ever before. Still, there is a need to increase its production and adoption both in domestic use and in industrial technologies for bread and for infant foods. The project will increase the use of sorghum in popular and widely consumed foods in Ethiopia; quantify the existing methods, equipment, ingredients, cost, and product qualities for bread and "injera" (a traditional, fermented pancake-like bread); develop acceptable formulations for bakery bread; and test the acceptability of those formulations and of the infant food.

/SORGHUM/ - /BAKERY PRODUCTS/ /BREAD/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /FLOUR/
/MARKETING/

\$ 108300 36 months ACTIVE

-ETHIOPIAN NUTRITION INSTITUTE (ENI), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

800011 (AFNS)

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS (IFDC/WEST AFRICA)

The most difficult problem in the Sahelian countries is drought. In addition, the soils are relatively infertile and acidic. However, it has been found that soil acidity liberates phosphate in the underlying rock and makes it available for crop growth. This project will increase the contribution of rock phosphate fertilizer to food production in Mali. Specifically, it will determine the dissolution characteristics of various phosphates related to rock treatment, crop and climate characteristics, and determine ways of applying results in the region.

/FERTILIZERS/

\$ 302000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (IFDC), ALABAMA, USA

800012 (AFNS)

335

ISABELA POSTHARVEST SYSTEM (PHILIPPINES)

Although a variety of suitable small-farm postharvest facilities are available in the Philippines, very few farmers or villages possess or can afford these facilities for drying, storing, and transporting their crops, and continue to suffer high postharvest losses. There is a need to develop delivery systems for this technology. The project will work with the farmers in a typical cooperative, determine the most suitable postharvest system, verify its acceptability, and establish four postharvest centres within the area.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/
/STORAGE/ /DRYING/

\$ 96200 24 months ACTIVE

-ISABELA STATE UNIVERSITY, ISABELA, PHILIPPINES

800013 (AFNS)

SMALL-FARM EQUIPMENT (GHANA) - PHASE II

Rice is the major crop grown by the farmers in Ghana. The harvesting and processing activities, however, are so labour-intensive that they are limiting production. Easing the labour requirement is the aim of this project, phase I of which developed pedal-operated rice threshers and determined their acceptance by farmers as well as their reliability and costs. Phase II will improve the performance and durability of the existing threshers; test and evaluate a winnower; and determine the social, economic, and manufacturing parameters of the equipment in several rice-producing regions of Ghana.

/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ - /RICE/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 51800 30 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

800014 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST RICE TECHNOLOGY (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project established a component combination and operating procedure for a cono system, which is a large commercial mill, and developed a more efficient village-type rice mill (kiskisan) because of the low-rice milling recovery of the existing mill. Phase II will undertake a study with rice mill operators for developing a pilot cono mill, further modify the kiskisan rice mill so that the milling unit may be manufactured locally, and conduct technical and economic evaluations of the previous predrying and prethreshing handling studies.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /STORAGE/ /DRYING/

\$ 85100 24 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

800015 (SS)

336

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES IN AGROPROCESSING (GHANA)

The importance of technology as a critical resource for economic and social development is now widely accepted in Ghana. However, there is a need for more complete information on the use of technology in the agroprocessing sector. To establish local technology capability (skilled personnel, equipment, training courses, etc.) in Ghana's major agroprocessing industries (cocoa, palm oil, sugar, cotton, and rubber), this project will undertake a survey to establish the contribution of local resources to technology; the factors determining the level, direction, and quality of the technological capability; and effects on the performance of the agroprocessing industries.

/TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGROINDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL CROPS/

\$ 33500 12 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, CAPE COAST, GHANA

800016 (SS)

PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS (CHILE)

The 'informal' sector of employment, which consists of small firms and self-employed workers, has absorbed many cutbacks through government policies, but its potential for improved training and higher productivity has been neglected. The project will study the economic characteristics of plumbers and electricians, the trends in the labour market for these occupations, and their priorities for training to determine the viability and effectiveness of training programs in increasing income and alleviating poverty and unemployment in this sector.

/VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ - /PLUMBERS/ /ELECTRICIANS/ /TRAINING COURSES/

\$ 32500 14 months ACTIVE

-INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800017 (AFNS)

BAMBOO PRESERVATION (INDONESIA)

In Indonesia, bamboo is an important multipurpose raw material used for construction, furniture, kitchenware, and working tools. But the natural durability of bamboo is generally low when it is exposed to the weather or when it comes in contact with the ground. This project will obtain information about the effectiveness of the traditional methods used for protecting bamboo against insects and fungi and study the life cycle of the main bamboo borers in the area. This information will be used to establish simple and cheap preservation methods for increasing the durability of bamboo materials.

/BAMBOO/

\$ 29100 24 months ACTIVE

-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

800018 (SS)

337

AGRARIAN POLICIES IN PERNAMBUCO (BRAZIL)

National agrarian policies in Brazil have had little success with the improvement of the lot of small farmers and landless labourers. Technical advances, market development, and credit availability policies have only accentuated the differences in incomes between small and large farmers. The project will provide data and analysis on the results of national and state agrarian policies in Pernambuco district, examine the effects of these policies on small and large operators, formulate corrective proposals, and improve communications among a number of key institutions.

/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ - /AGRARIAN STRUCTURE/ /AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/ /DECISION MAKING/

\$ 118900 24 months ACTIVE

-FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO, RECIFE, BRAZIL

800019 (IS)

AGROVOC: IMPLEMENTATION IN AGRIS

The full exploitation of AGRIS, the computerized global information system for the agricultural sciences, managed by FAO for the participating countries, depends on the ability of users to interrogate the data base quickly, accurately, and on precise subjects. To achieve more precise subject indexing, a controlled vocabulary for agriculture (AGROVOC) with a list of agreed terms in English, French, and Spanish has been compiled. This new thesaurus will be used for indexing AGRIS input for compiling current and cumulative subject indexes and for specific subject retrieval and improved use of the magnetic tapes output from AGRIS. This project will enable indexers in national AGRIS centres to be trained and AGROVOC to be tried in practice.

/THESAURUS/ - /AGRIS/ /INDEXING/

\$ 99000 15 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800021 (AFNS)

LENTIL AND CHICK-PEA IMPROVEMENT AND MECHANIZATION (JORDAN)

Lentils and chick-peas are consumed by the majority of the people in Jordan and throughout most of the Middle East and are an important source of food protein. Low yields, due to insects, diseases, and poor harvesting techniques, result in high imports. Therefore, there is a need to increase the production of these crops. The project will improve mechanized harvesting, develop improved cultivars and cultural practices suitable for different ecological conditions, and test and adapt the locally developed harvesting machine.

/LEGUMES/ - /CHICKPEAS/ /LENTILS/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /HARVESTING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 266500 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN, AMMAN, JORDAN

800023 (HS)

338

MANPOWER TRAINING PROJECT (AFRICA)

In the developing world, a special effort must be made to overcome the lack of adequate water supply and sanitation facilities, the scarcity of adequately trained personnel, and the lack of information on newly developed low-cost technologies. A manpower training project comprising regional and national workshops will be set up to provide information on research studies and other technical advances to key personnel involved in planning and training in their respective countries. This will enable them to upgrade present curricula used in country training programs and to equip the professional, technician, and field assistant/craftsman with the necessary background to meet the increased activities expected in this field.

/TRAINING CENTRES/ - /SANITATION/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /TRAINING COURSES/ /MANPOWER NEEDS/

\$ 108100 9 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800024 (HS)

FERTILITY RESEARCH (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE III

Phase III of this project aims at upgrading skills in data handling and analysis through a series of training sessions and provision of the necessary equipment. The project will also finalize studies initiated during previous phases and undertake three new studies.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /REPRODUCTION/ /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$ 345000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, INDONESIA

800025 (HS)

FLUOROSIS (INDIA)

High levels of fluoride in drinking water are a major public health problem in India. This situation results in an excessive intake of the mineral with serious effects on teeth formation and abnormal hardening of bones, leading to a condition known as fluorosis, which is enhanced by poor diets and calcium and vitamins deficiencies. This project will test possible measures to arrest the pathological process of fluoride poisoning and probe the mechanism of action of fluorides on tissues and provide patients with water supply containing permissible levels of fluoride and nutritional supplements.

/FLUOROSIS/ - /DRINKING WATER/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER ANALYSIS/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 220000 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, HYDERABAD, INDIA

-L.L.R.M. MEDICAL COLLEGE, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

-ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI, INDIA

800026 (HS)

339

SEPTIC ABORTION (INDIA)

In spite of the fact that legalized abortion facilities exist in India, septic abortion is still a major health hazard to women who do not avail themselves of these services. This project will examine the effectiveness of different treatment regimens used for septic abortion in hospitals, make recommendations for improvements and standardization of techniques, determine the reasons for the high drop-out rate for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP), and improve the delivery of MTP services.

/ABORTION/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 125000 30 months ACTIVE

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (ICMR), NEW DELHI, INDIA

800027 (AFNS)

CASUARINA (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Phase I initiated a research program for breeding and improving Casuarina for shelterbelt plantation in Egypt; many superior trees were selected, several seed production areas were identified, and new lines of research were initiated. Phase II will pursue the program to obtain genetically improved vegetative material of Casuarina species for shelterbelt and woodlot plantations by selecting fast-growing and well-adapted trees with desirable stem, crown, and branch characteristics that will offer better protection to cultivated land. Specific objectives are to carry out field trials of the plant material to determine its performance under different climatic conditions and investigate the nitrogen fixation and reproduction characteristics of Casuarina species.

/TREE SPECIES/ - /SHELTERBELT/ /AFFORESTATION/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$ 175300 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

800028 (AFNS)

AFFORESTATION (PERU) - PHASE II

Phase I of the afforestation project consisted of forest species trials in three major agrarian zones of Peru to select suitable tree species for the establishment of forest plantations and investigate nursery and plantation techniques and the possible integration of plantation forestry with pastoral farming. Phase II will continue to identify suitable species and develop techniques to establish tree plantations on marginal agricultural sites to increase wood and food production for the benefit of the rural communities.

/TREE SPECIES/ - /AFFORESTATION/ /AGROFORESTRY/

\$ 384000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (INIA), LIMA, PERU

800029 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE III

Support is given for a third phase to enable the International Irrigation Information Centre (IIIC) to continue to disseminate information about on-farm irrigation by means of bibliographies, question-and-answer services, reviews of particular irrigation topics, directories, and other special publications.

/IRRIGATION/ - /INFORMATION CENTRES/

\$ 445800 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION INFORMATION CENTRE (IIIC), BET DAGAN, ISRAEL

800030 (HS)**SILICOSIS (SUDAN)**

Silicosis is one of the most serious of the dust diseases related to occupation, leading to fibrosis and often accompanied by tuberculosis. In developing countries, conditions in many industries are primitive, allowing little protection for the health of the individual. The project will assess the working conditions inside the mines (dust level, degree of thermal comfort), determine the prevalence of silicosis among chromite miners in Ingassana, and assist in making recommendations for implementing measures to control dust in the mines.

/SILICOSIS/ - /OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ /MINERS/ /OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/

\$ 16355 9 months COMPLETED

-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

800031 (SS)**PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (THAILAND)**

Early childhood education plays an important role both in the cognitive and emotional development of children and their future success in school. There is a need to determine what kind of early education is efficient and effective, especially for children of marginal rural and urban population groups. The project will compare the effectiveness of preschool experiences of various types and identify aspects of the home, the community, and the school that facilitate or inhibit the achievement of educational goals. The study will focus on three different groups of children: preschool children, first graders, and third graders.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/

\$ 64000 20 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION (NEC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800032 (AFNS)**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE IV**

Phase IV of this project will enable the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to continue to sponsor and channel resources in agroforestry research and promote the adaptation, among developing countries, of the useful knowledge and systems derived from such research.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 300000 12 months COMPLETED

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KENYA

800034 (SS)**TEACHING ARITHMETIC TO ILLITERATES (MALI)**

Arithmetic skills are important to a population composed mainly of farmers and stockbreeders who must constantly buy and sell. However, these producers may encounter difficulties in learning operations like multiplication and division in a classroom, because they are used to mental arithmetic from their daily market experience. This project will identify the most appropriate means of furnishing rural adults with a written arithmetical capacity sufficient for their everyday needs and design a manual, training program, and evaluation system for future users.

/ARITHMETIC/ - /ADULT EDUCATION/ /LITERACY/ /TEACHING METHODS/

\$ 10000 18 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR FUNCTIONAL ALPHABETIZATION AND APPLIED LINGUISTIC, BAMAKO, MALI

800035 (HS)

341

VASECTOMY/ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (CANADA)

Vasectomy, or male sterilization, has become a significant component of national family planning programs in developing countries and is very popular in developed countries. Recent studies have given rise to concern about a possible link between vasectomy and increased risk of arteriosclerosis. Given the increasing number of vasectomized males, the project will attempt to clarify, by immunological studies, the relationship between vasectomy, the subsequent presence of antisperm antibodies, and arteriosclerosis (coronary artery disease) in men between the ages of 30 and 60.

/VASECTOMY/ - /ARTERIOSCLEROSIS/

\$ 24550 12 months ACTIVE

-CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR FERTILITY RESEARCH (CCFR), MONTREAL, CANADA

800036 (SS)

RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY (THAILAND)

Price rises in petroleum have forced Thailand, which derives 80% of its commercial energy supplies from oil, to try and reduce its dependence on imports. The rural population (four-fifths of the population of Thailand) depends predominantly on noncommercial sources of energy such as wood. Supplies cannot meet levels of demand and fuel future developments in the rural areas. This project will develop policy guidelines for the development of renewable energy resources such as biomass, agricultural wastes, wind, and solar energy in Thailand. Surveys undertaken in 24 villages to determine the appropriate pattern of renewable energy use in relation to the social and economic circumstances and constraints will provide policy-relevant information.

/ENERGY POLICY/ - /ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ /ENERGY RESOURCES/

\$ 44000 18 months ACTIVE

-APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CORPORATION OF THAILAND (ASRCT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800037 (SS)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES (INDONESIA)

Although the Indonesian National Development Plan identifies the use of science and technology as a crucial element in the successful implementation of development programs, very little capability exists to research and formulate the means by which investment in science and technology can be most effectively related to national objectives. This project will provide an overview of implicit instruments of policy (policies toward imports, taxation, and credit) that have important indirect consequences on science and technology; study the demand for local technologies by Indonesian industries, in particular the textile industry; and compare how new technology is acquired by small and large operators, how it is transferred, received, and supplied.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /DECISION MAKING/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /TEXTILE INDUSTRY/

\$ 40300 18 months ACTIVE

-INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

800038 (SS)

342

EXPERIMENTAL INSERVICE TEACHER TRAINING

The "effective" teacher plays an important role in educational reform and in the achievements of the pupils. But the question of what characterizes an effective teacher and how such a teacher can be efficiently trained continues to puzzle researchers. In Latin American societies, teacher training efforts are often highly academic and unrelated to the needs of the teacher, the pupil, or the community. The purpose of the project is to develop, within participative workshops, new teacher training methods to improve teaching skills and the teachers' awareness of their developmental role in classroom and community.

/TEACHER TRAINING/

\$ 132300 14 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

-INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800039 (SS)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ZAIRE)

The lack of links between technical education and employment in Zaire has produced both a crisis in skilled labour supplies and a decline in the quality of technical and vocational education. This project will survey teachers and employers to gather data on needs for a plan for reorganizing and improving technical education.

/TECHNICAL EDUCATION/ - /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ /LABOUR MARKET/

\$ 15100 12 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ZAIRE, KINSHASA, ZAIRE

800040 (HS)

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INVENTORY (SINGAPORE)

Rapid industrialization in manufacturing, chemical, and textile factories in urban areas and in the agricultural sector of rural areas has led to a marked increase in a number of various diseases and accidents related to occupation. The lack of trained occupational health and safety personnel adds to the difficulties of implementing and supervising preventive measures that could improve working conditions. This project will carry out an indepth study of occupational health conditions and facilities in several Asian countries to determine the number of physicians, safety officers, industrial hygienists, and other personnel; investigate industrial health services for large and small establishments; and make recommendations for improved occupational health programs.

/OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/

\$ 42350 12 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, OUTRAM HILL, SINGAPORE

800041 (SS)

343

COMMUNICATION RESEARCH REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT (LATIN AMERICA)

Latin Americans have pioneered many local approaches to the use of communication for development that have ranged from national attempts to tiny localized innovations. However, little is known about the many innovative approaches to communication in marginal urban areas and in rural communities. Through a series of review and development activities, the project will summarize the research experience; clarify the varied methodologies adopted by Latin American agencies, institutions, and individuals concerned with communications research; and emphasize the development of methodologies for more effective use of communication in urban and rural settings.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 74300 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800042 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN POTOSI (BOLIVIA)

One of the key bottlenecks restraining economic development in the rural areas of Bolivia is small-scale farmers' inadequate access to markets for their production. The money received by farmers does not compensate them for labour and cash they have invested in producing a crop. This project will analyze the production volumes, production costs, marketing systems, and price level for fruit crops in the Potosi region of Bolivia and recommend ways of establishing alternative channels for marketing.

/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ - /MARKETING/ /ACCESS TO MARKET/ /PRICES/

\$ 66900 15 months ACTIVE

-LOYOLA CULTURAL ACTION, SUCRE, BOLIVIA

800044 (HS)

WATER DEMAND AND DESIGN CRITERIA (GUATEMALA)

The majority of the rural villages in Guatemala lack systems to provide water of sufficient quantity and quality on a regular basis. To be both technically and economically efficient, the water systems must be based on reliable design criteria. This project will evaluate actual water demand, considering the population, water use practices, the seasonal variations, in five rural communities and recommend design standards for water supply. A second component will evaluate three different types of existing systems and recommend improvements compatible with available resources.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /WATER CONSUMPTION/ /DEMAND/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /CAPITAL COSTS/

\$ 31020 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

800045 (SS)

COMPARATIVE ADULT EDUCATION POLICIES (CANADA)

Adult education is the sector that is the least regarded in many developing countries. It is difficult to analyze. Adult education has meant many different things besides literacy, and policies alter dramatically from state to state. However, learning opportunities for adults need to be analyzed more thoroughly and put in the context of broader economic and social systems. This project will analyze policies in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Venezuela, India, and Turkey, using as a model research undertaken in Canada.

/ADULT EDUCATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL POLICY/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$ 16100 9 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION, TORONTO, CANADA

800046 (SS)**LITERACY AND COOPERATIVES (MALI)**

Mali was one of the nations to develop new forms of village cooperation linking literacy training to information about improved cash cropping. Village associations based on these literacy training programs and traditional authorities provide a dual leadership in many villages. This project will examine how the two modes of leadership interact and if the village association can be a means of providing both continuing education and the resources to support it - should the community wish it.

/LITERACY/ - /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$ 9100 18 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR FUNCTIONAL ALPHABETIZATION AND APPLIED LINGUISTIC, BAMAKO, MALI

800049 (SS)**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (EGYPT)**

Public and private sector investment in Egypt has traditionally been directed to the large metropolitan centres; the distribution of the country's population and socioeconomic resources is clearly unbalanced. This has resulted in the chronic underdevelopment of the rural areas of Egypt. There is a need for a better approach to planning and the allocation of resources to accelerate development in the rural areas. This project will assess the effectiveness of nationally formulated development programs in promoting social, agroindustrial, and infrastructural development; identify the critical planning factors involved in promoting or retarding development; and evaluate the role of local authorities.

/PLANNING/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 67700 15 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING, CAIRO, EGYPT

800051 (SS)**QUALITY OF RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLING (THAILAND)**

The efficiency and effectiveness of schooling are particularly important in more disadvantaged areas where the school has the role of transmitter of national culture and the teacher is also a "change agent." This project will determine the quality of primary schools in relation to the environmental characteristics of rural Thailand and interaction of teachers and pupils. It will also examine in detail the processes of teaching and learning and the interactions between the school and the community.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EVALUATION/ /PRIMARY SCHOOLS/ /RURAL SCHOOLS/ /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/ /SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS/

\$ 54000 22 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION (NEC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800052 (SS)**TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (KOREA)**

Korea's rapid development has been characterized by a reliance on foreign trade to provide markets for Korean goods and services in exchange for imports of raw materials. Increasing costs, economic structural changes, increased competition, and growing protectionism require a reassessment of the country's commercial policies. This project will examine the role played by tariffs in the protection of Korean industries and compare these practices to those of other countries and provide a set of criteria for making adjustments in tariff policy.

/TARIFFS/ - /TARIFF POLICY/ /PACIFIC REGION/ /COMPARISON/

\$ 73500 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SEOUL, KOREA

800053 (IS)

345

NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRE (JAMAICA)

Jamaica is participating in AGRINTER, the Latin American and Caribbean regional agriculture information network, and AGRIS, the global network. This project will strengthen the National Agricultural Information Service (NAIS), established to make the nation's agricultural literature more accessible to scientists, planners, and administrators. It will enable the Ministry of Agriculture to capture, store, and disseminate current agricultural information and to participate more effectively in AGRINTER and AGRIS.

/INFORMATION CENTRES/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /AGRIS/

\$ 66000 24 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

800055 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (MALAYSIA)

In Malaysia, fish is the main source of animal protein. Most of the fish is sun-dried under conditions that are far from ideal. Because the drying season is short, the drying time, and, therefore, the quality of the sun-dried product, its storage life, and market price, vary significantly. This project will develop a hot-air dryer for production of salted, dried fish to reduce postharvest losses, test the drying technology in a rural fishermen's cooperative, and evaluate its operational acceptability and economic feasibility.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /FISHERY PRODUCTS/ /PROCESSING/ /DRYING/

\$ 131300 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SERDANG, MALAYSIA

800056 (AFNS)

SORGHUM/MILLETS (UGANDA) - PHASE III

Finger millets are a staple food used as a flour to make the local unleavened bread "atap" either alone or mixed with cassava. Sorghum replaces finger millets as a staple food in areas where the rainfall is less reliable and the soils poorer. Both crops are very important to the small-holder farmers and to the diets of the rural people in Uganda. Phase III of this project will continue to develop improved cultivars that give better and more consistent yields combined with resistance to disease, lodging and birds; and develop a foundation seed production program.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 307300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF REGIONAL COOPERATION, KAMPALA, UGANDA

800057 (AFNS)

346

FISH CULTURE (SINGAPORE) - PHASE II

Singapore is very dependent on fish imports. As a result of the new Law of the Sea negotiations, it has very limited areas for marine capture fishing. Because high demand for fish and fish products will continue, the government has placed a high priority on maximizing fish production through intensive aquaculture. The objectives of phase I were to develop intensive culture techniques in cages and raceways, techniques of induced breeding, mass culture techniques for production of various micro- and macroorganisms as live food for fish, and fish feed technology using inexpensive raw materials. Phase II will continue to work on the same objectives with particular emphasis on testing the system for commercial application and further testing and optimization of the freshwater reuse system.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /FISH NUTRITION/

\$ 239200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

800058 (AFNS)

PASTURE MANAGEMENT (PERU) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project designed experimental pasture management techniques, introduced new grass and legume forage species and studied their conservation in view of maintaining pasture productivity during the dry months, and developed economic techniques to restore the productivity of degraded native lands. Phase II will continue to increase livestock and meat production in the high Andean region of Peru, its objectives being fundamentally the same as in phase I.

/LAND USE/ - /FEED PRODUCTION/ /FORAGE CROPS/

\$ 263400 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY, LIMA, PERU

800059 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST RICE SYSTEMS (KOREA) - PHASE III

The objective of phase I was to develop a modified rice postproduction system to reduce the high postproduction grain losses, particularly with the new high-yielding varieties. Phase II developed a thresher that is capable of threshing wet rice and is easily moved from field to field. Phase III will continue to modify small-scale rice systems, improving the field paddy thresher and extending research into storage techniques, improvement of small-scale rice mills, and modification of binders or reapers to reduce grain losses caused by shattering during harvesting.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /DRYING/
/STORAGE/

\$ 114600 24 months ACTIVE

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

800060 (AFNS)**SOLAR RICE DRYING (THAILAND) - PHASE II**

There is no question of the importance of rice in the Thai diet, as the country's 44 million people obtain over 80% of their daily calories and protein from rice. New varieties and irrigation have made increased production possible, but harvest takes place during the wet season and losses from spoilage are high. These problems required a low-cost, simply constructed rice dryer suitable for the second high-moisture paddy crop harvested on small Thai farms. Phase I developed a method that freed the product from impurities, minimized losses caused by moulds and animals, and prevented the harvest from being ruined by rain or dew. Phase II will optimize the dryer prototype and determine its acceptability, technical feasibility, and economic viability.

/DRYING/ - /SOLAR ENERGY/ /RICE/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/

\$ 109800 24 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800061 (SS)**CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1981-1982 (CAAS) - PHASE IV**

The objectives of the learned societies are to achieve linkages among researchers, foster relations between Canadians and developing-country scholars, and help Canadians better understand developing countries. This contribution will enable the Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS) to pursue activities such as travel support for African visiting scholars and researchers and for African students to attend the Annual Meeting of CAAS, the publication and distribution of the newsletters in Canada and Africa, and distribution in Africa of the Canadian Journal of African Studies.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$ 66500 24 months ACTIVE

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS), OTTAWA, CANADA

800062 (AFNS)**LEGUME PROCESSING (BANGLADESH)**

The decline in pulse (dried legume seeds) consumption in Bangladesh is due mainly to the lack of a pulse-dehulling method, the traditional one being inefficient and time-consuming. This project will introduce an improved abrasive dehulling system to increase the quantity and quality of pulses available to the people of Bangladesh, compare it with the existing mechanical system and determine its capabilities and weaknesses, field test the best improved systems under usual conditions, and recommend pulse-dehulling systems suitable for rural use.

/LEGUMES/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 123500 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DACCA, BANGLADESH

800063 (IS)**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION (TUNISIA)**

The National Centre for Agricultural Documentation (CNDA) is responsible for all agricultural documentation in Tunisia and acts as the liaison centre for the international information systems coordinated by FAO-AGRIS for literature and CARIS for records of current research. The national system is computerized. This project will fund training seminars and the acquisition of the necessary equipment to provide on-line input and output from remote computer terminals.

/AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION/ - /INSTITUTION BUILDING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 49550 12 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, TUNIS, TUNISIA

800064 (AFNS)

348

VEGETABLE DEHYDRATION (ZAMBIA)

Vegetables are major ingredients in the sauces and stews generally eaten in Zambia and are especially important in the diets of low-income urban and rural consumers. Vegetables are very perishable, and because of seasonal gluts and scarcities and the inadequate transportation system between production and consumption areas, there are substantial losses. This project will develop a simple low-cost technology for dehydration to improve the quality of dried vegetables, maximizing the Vitamin A content, flavour, colour, and texture of dried vegetables as well as the operation and performance of the prototype vegetable dryer.

/DEHYDRATION/ - /VEGETABLES/ /DRYING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 101000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

800065 (AFNS)

LEGUME PROCESSING (INDONESIA) - PHASE II

Velvet beans are an important and nutritious low-cost substitute for soybeans in the fermented food "tempeh" in Indonesia. However, boiling, which facilitates the peeling and cooking of the beans, requires quantities of water that are often not available in the dry regions. Phase I conducted a survey of the varieties of velvet beans in four provinces and focused on determining what processing techniques required the least amount of water. Phase II will continue to improve the quality of velvet bean tempeh; further develop improved processing steps (boiling, soaking, peeling, and mincing); and determine processing characteristics of new high-yielding varieties of velvet beans.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /LEGUMES/ /FOOD PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 93500 36 months ACTIVE

-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

800066 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (PERU)

Peru is one of the major fishing nations in the world, yet an insignificant proportion of its catch reaches the domestic food markets. Most of the catch is used in fishmeal production, which is a major source of foreign exchange. Small fisherfolk depend on supplying the domestic market, where there is a large and unsatisfied need for protein, particularly among urban poor. Much of the time fish is unavailable because of poor handling, processing, storage, and distribution techniques. This project will design, in a remote Peruvian fishing village, fish salting and drying procedures for producing stable products. Use of local agricultural waste materials as low-cost fuel sources in a hot-air fish dryer and solar drying will be investigated.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISH PRESERVATION/ /FISHERY PRODUCTS/ /DRYING/ /SALTING/ /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 128900 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY, LIMA, PERU

800067 (SS)

ENGINEERING FIRMS AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (PERU)

Consulting and engineering design services are required in any investment project to carry out such activities as prefeasibility studies, basic engineering, plant construction, and maintenance. Policymakers in the Third World are concerned that the decisions are made by expatriate experts and organizations and wish to encourage the development of local CEDOS (consulting and engineering design organizations). This project will analyze the way these services have been acquired in a few investment projects in Peru, assess the impact on these projects of using foreign or local services, and improve the effectiveness of local groups in the design and implementation of investment projects.

/CONSULTANTS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 72700 18 months ACTIVE

-DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS GROUP, LIMA, PERU

800068 (HS)

FAMILY PLANNING MATERIALS/PIACT (GLOBAL)

To allow for new methods of contraception to be accepted in many developing country family planning programs, it is important to supply adequate information and communication prior to, during, and after the introduction of a new product. This project will introduce a hormonal silastic implant (Norplant) in three different cultural settings, Thailand, Indonesia, and Ecuador and provide a series of instructional materials - pamphlets for accepters, including one for illiterates; a fact book for suppliers; and an institutional manual for doctors and nurses - on proper use and other relevant information.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /CONTRACEPTIVES/ /HORMONAL SILASTIC IMPLANT/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 150552 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-PROGRAM FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY (PIACT), SEATTLE, USA

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

800069 (HS)

TIME-TEMPERATURE INDICATORS (GLOBAL) - PHASE I

The development of vaccines against certain communicable diseases has been a major step in the fight against mortality and morbidity. However, the biggest obstacle to successful immunization programs is keeping vaccines safe and effective through refrigeration from manufacture to use. To maintain the potency of live vaccines, which deteriorate when exposed to sunlight or increasing temperature, this project will focus on the evaluation of a promising new time-temperature (t-t) colour indicator for measles vaccine. The indicator will provide a simple means to warn the health worker that the vial of deteriorated vaccine should be discarded.

/IMMUNIZATION/ - /VACCINES/ /TESTING/

\$ 75000 12 months COMPLETED

-PROGRAM FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY (PIACT), SEATTLE, USA

800071 (SS)

350

MACROECONOMICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS RESEARCH (CHILE) - PHASE I

Several Latin American countries have encountered inflation: declining industrial production; unemployment; and a growing external debt. This project consists of a series of studies to investigate current macroeconomic processes and balance-of-payments adjustment problems in several Latin American economies. The studies will analyze the coherence and consistency of various statistical indicators that measure economic trends. They will also analyze the origin and application of indexing of wages, taxes, and various debt instruments and its effects on inflation, income distribution, and economic stability. In addition, the project will provide training in macroeconomic analysis to young professional economists.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /BALANCE OF PAYMENTS/ /ECONOMIC STRUCTURE/ /INDEXATION/

\$ 298400 15 months ACTIVE

-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CORPORATION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CIEPLAN), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800072 (SS)

RURAL UNIVERSITY (COLOMBIA)

FUNDAEC (the Foundation for the Application and Teaching of Sciences) believes that what rural areas need is not minimum learning, but the application of higher education and scientific insight, and the opportunity to collaborate with experts from their own area committed to their development. This project will focus on the approach to the training of new kinds of rural personnel through a "rural university" and the system for the experimentation with new agricultural practices and technologies appropriate to the peasant economy that is the key curriculum. Specifically, it will test improved crop and animal production subsystems, develop village-level tutorial extension programs, and evaluate the larger rural development strategy of the rural university concept. (This project is funded jointly by AFNS and SS.)

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/

\$ 164150 36 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR THE APPLICATION AND TEACHING OF SCIENCES (FUNDAEC), CALI, COLOMBIA

800072 (AFNS)

RURAL UNIVERSITY (COLOMBIA)

FUNDAEC (the Foundation for the Application and Teaching of Sciences) believes that what rural areas need is not minimum learning, but the application of higher education and scientific insight, and the opportunity to collaborate with experts from their own area committed to their development. This project will focus on the approach to the training of new kinds of rural personnel through a "rural university" and the system for the experimentation with new agricultural practices and technologies appropriate to the peasant economy that is the key curriculum. Specifically, it will test improved crop and animal production subsystems, develop village-level tutorial extension programs, and evaluate the larger rural development strategy of the rural university concept. (This project is funded jointly by AFNS and SS.)

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/

\$ 164150 36 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION FOR THE APPLICATION AND TEACHING OF SCIENCES (FUNDAEC), CALI, COLOMBIA

800073 (SS)

351

EVALUATION OF COMPREHENSIVE RURAL EDUCATION (BRAZIL)

In Brazil's Northeast region, a large integrated development program with an education component has been put into a marginal, severely depressed area. This project will develop an evaluation system to assess the operation on the Integrated System of Rural Education (SIER), which provides a basic village school, an intermediary school, and a centre of rural education in the region. Evaluation will focus on community participation and system management by local personnel with limited technical skills and resources.

/EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION/ - /EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/
/SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS/ /RURAL SCHOOLS/ /RURAL AREAS/

\$ 82300 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IICA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

800074 (SS)

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY IN LATIN AMERICA (COLOMBIA, BOLIVIA, VENEZUELA)

The complex relationships between the student, the classroom, and the community are beginning to be recognized as a key issue in attempts to improve the quality of education — in particular the possible effects of teachers on pupils' successes and failures. To examine these effects adequately, long-term, intensive observations of the school and the community are required. This project will study teacher qualifications; the availability of resources and teaching aids; the economic, social, linguistic characteristics, beliefs, and values of the community; and the actual roles of schoolteachers in Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela.

/TEACHING/ - /LEARNING/ /PRIMARY SCHOOLS/ /EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS/ /SCHOOL-COMMUNITY
RELATIONSHIPS/

\$ 202000 20 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE PEDAGOGIC UNIVERSITY, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

-BOLIVIAN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL ACTION, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

800075 (SS)

BUILDING CAPACITY IN CLASSROOM RESEARCH - OISE (CANADA)

Research into classroom activities and interactions is now recognized as a prerequisite for the analysis of educational quality and the improvement of teaching practice. There is a need to know why children fail, what methods appear effective, and how pupil attitudes toward work and school are formed. This project will enable the IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement) to determine the link between teaching practice and classroom environment and educational outcomes, recommend teaching methods, develop teacher education programs, and evaluate new teaching practices.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/ /TEACHING/ /LEARNING/ /TEACHING METHODS/
/TEACHER TRAINING/ /QUALITY OF EDUCATION/

\$ 235000 36 months ACTIVE

-ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION (OISE), TORONTO, CANADA

800076 (AFNS)

352

VILLAGE WOODLOTS (NIGER) - PHASE II

In several areas of the Sahel region south of the Sahara, there is an increasing shortage of firewood because of the gradual disappearance of natural forests. This project aims to enable the rural peoples to plant and grow trees on their lands to produce firewood and lumber. A promising start was made in the first phase of research, including the establishment of some successful woodlots. Phase II will continue to test species and develop simple methods of producing plants and planting trees, teach villagers the appropriate forestry techniques, and develop methods of protecting natural regeneration and trees.

/REFORESTATION/ - /FUEL SUPPLY/ /TREES/ /PLANTING/

\$ 165000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, NIAMEY, NIGER

800077 (HS)

ORAL REHYDRATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Fluid and electrolyte loss is the major cause of death in infants and young children with infectious diarrhea. A simple, cheap oral rehydration therapy has been developed for home use. However, inadequate packaging, labeling, and instructions for use are limiting the proper use of these oral rehydration salts (ORS). This project will promote the acceptability and proper use of ORS by adapting packaging and labeling to meet individual country needs and develop nonverbal and semiverbal instruction pamphlets easily understood by illiterate and semi-illiterate populations in four developing countries (Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, and Philippines).

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /DIARRHEA/ /ORAL REHYDRATION/ /PACKAGING/ /LABELLING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 190000 12 months ACTIVE

-PROGRAM FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY (PIACT), SEATTLE, USA

800078 (SS)

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF SMALL FARMERS (URUGUAY)

In the last decade, Uruguay adopted an "open-door" trade policy that played down the importance of domestic markets in order to promote exports of agricultural and industrial goods. The impact of these policies also reduced demand for food crops as wages and income declined, increased food imports, and altered the structure of rural employment. This project will examine the impacts on small- and medium-sized farmers and how they have shifted production strategies to cope with change.

/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ - /FARM SIZE/ /AGRARIAN STRUCTURE/

\$ 63300 18 months ACTIVE

-URUGUAYAN INFORMATION AND STUDY CENTRE (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

800080 (SS)

353

RURAL EMPLOYMENT (CENTRAL AMERICA) - PHASE II

Central American governments have implemented rural development programs involving granting of credit to farmers, land reforms, the introduction of new varieties of crops, etc. Now there is a need to know the impact of these policies on employment. This project developed, during phase I, a more explicit description of productive agricultural organization, labour markets, and policies affecting rural employment. Phase II will describe the operation of rural labour markets and the degree and manner in which they absorb labour, determine how government mechanisms regulate the productive process and attend to social needs, and study the different policies in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua that affect employment.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /RURAL AREAS/ /LABOUR MARKET/

\$ 202500 18 months ACTIVE

-CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

800081 (SS)

COFFEE EXPORTS AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION (COLOMBIA)

As a result of the integration of developing countries into a global economy, characterized by the movements of goods across international borders, policymakers have suggested that reliance on primary exports (coffee, cotton, peanuts, iron, gold, etc.) has only benefited a small segment of the population and has led to an overdependence on the export revenues from these products. This project will analyze the distribution of revenues from coffee among the groups involved in production and marketing, measure the indirect transfers of incomes from their immediate beneficiaries to the remainder of the population, and make recommendations to achieve growth and distribution goals.

/COFFEE/ - /EXPORT EARNINGS/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /EXPORT VOLUME/ /PRICES/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/

\$ 75200 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

800082 (AFNS)

FOOD GRAIN IMPROVEMENT (SRI LANKA) - PHASE II

Pulses are an important component of the Sri Lankan diet, contributing relatively cheap protein to the great majority of the people. Local food grains production has become of much greater importance because subsidies on imported grains have been removed. Sri Lankans must grow as much of their own pulses and food grains as possible. Phase I produced more productive cultivars of green gram, cowpea, finger millet, sorghum etc. Phase II will continue to develop improved cultivars and will emphasize agronomic improvement including cultural and economically sound chemical methods of controlling pests and diseases.

/LEGUMES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 279900 36 months ACTIVE

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA

800083 (HS)

354

GASTROENTERITIS (CHILE)

Due to rural-urban migration, 80% of the population in Chile lives in urban areas, many in slums with unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. The consequence of poor sanitation is repeated gastrointestinal infections and generally reduced health levels, which affect eventual growth and development. This project will study the "before" and "after" conditions of a population moving from slum dwellings, with high rates of enteric infection, to new housing, recording the possible alterations in intestinal absorptive function among adults and the nutritional status of children. From these findings, the impact of a change in environment on the individual's health status will be assessed.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DIARRHEA/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /SANITATION/ /HOUSING/ /NUTRITION/

\$ 89600 18 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE FOR NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNOLOGY (INTA), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800084 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (GUYANA, SURINAM)

In small countries such as Guyana and Surinam, the emigration of professional and skilled labour can have a significant negative impact on the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors of the economy. In order to alleviate the consequences of the loss of skilled labour, this project will analyze trends and levels of migration; examine its impact on the various sectors; analyze the impact of private and governmental policies such as migration laws, repatriation schemes, and labour training programs; and assess the motivations of migrants.

/EMIGRATION/ - /BRAIN DRAIN/ /EMIGRANTS/ /MIGRATION POLICY/

\$ 58000 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

-UNIVERSITY OF SURINAM, PARAMARIBO, SURINAM

800085 (IS)

INFORMATION SERVICES IN AGROFORESTRY

Because it is virtually impossible to collect all information on so diverse a topic as agroforestry, ICRAF (International Council for Research in Agroforestry) will set up in Nairobi a question-and-answer service, drawing on all appropriate sources of information in the world. This novel approach will allow ICRAF to gradually build a collection of material for which there is a demonstrated need and to base upon it a responsive information service to the growing number of research workers in this field.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 126500 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KENYA

800086 (IS)

355

ASIAN INFORMATION CENTRE FOR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING - PHASE III

The Asian Information Centre for Geotechnical Engineering (AGE) was created to establish an appropriate document storage and retrieval system on soil engineering in Asia. It offers current awareness, information retrieval, and document delivery services through seven serial publications and two "on-request" services. Phase III will introduce new outputs in the fields of groundwater information and road information, continue acquiring geotechnical literature relevant to Asia, explore the possibilities of international cooperation, and further strengthen the links between AGE and other soil engineering organizations.

/GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 20705 24 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800087 (SS)

A/D/C REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) 1981

The Agricultural Development Council (ADC) aims to upgrade the capacity in Asia to deal with the social and economic problems of rural development by funding fellowships, seminars, etc. The IDRC project funding will enable the ADC to improve the research and training capabilities of young scholars and mid-career professionals in dealing with development, make available material relevant to the region for use in teaching and research, and provide opportunities for professional interaction among Asian social scientists.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/
/AWARD/

\$ 350000 12 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800088 (HS)

WATER MANAGEMENT (ETHIOPIA)

In Ethiopia, only 3% of the rural population has access to improved water supply. In order to develop suitable water supply programs, there is a need to collect data related to the local management of the water supplies so that after installation the communities can operate and maintain these systems themselves. This project will assess the accessibility and suitability for local operation and maintenance of different types of water sources; study the methods of collecting, transporting, storing, and using water; and document consumer needs and preferences on the installation and management of water points.

/WATER MANAGEMENT/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER CONSUMPTION/ /WATER STORAGE/

\$ 73130 24 months ACTIVE

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

800089 (SS)

356

LOCAL LABOUR MARKETS AND INTERNAL MIGRATION (BRAZIL)

In Brazil, government planners are conscious of sub-regional differences in the country that lead to unequal distribution of, among other things, population movements as a result of changes in labour markets. In order to expand knowledge of how migration and family behaviour are affected by the productive structure, this project will observe, in six types of habitat in Brazil, variations in seasonal and permanent migration and their link with the variations in productive organization. The project will develop migration profiles, including type of migration (rural-urban, rural-rural, rural-small town) and characteristics of migrants and their families (age, life cycle stage, fertility).

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /LABOUR MARKET/ /LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/

\$ 80000 24 months ACTIVE

-BRAZILIAN CENTRE FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING (CEBRAP), SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

800090 (HS)

SPERM INHIBITION (CHILE) - PHASE II

In the past years, the changing attitudes in different cultures and the reluctance of some females to practice contraception have led to an increased interest in developing male contraceptive methods. Phase II of this project will focus on two possible antigens (the enzymes hyaluronidase and acrosin), which are responsible for the penetration of the spermatozoa through the layers of the female ovum. Specifically, it will isolate and purify these substances and then use them to induce specific antibodies. This study could produce an appropriate vaccine that could be used to induce infertility in males.

/FERTILITY REGULATION/ - /CONTRACEPTION/ /IMMUNOLOGY/

\$ 196900 30 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE FAMILY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

-QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, CANADA

800092 (SS)

SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF URBAN RENEWAL AREA - BOGOTA (COLOMBIA)

The Colombian government has instituted a number of housing policies, including an effort to alleviate problems through the provision of low-cost housing and the renewal of old sections of Bogota. In order to determine the impact on the population dislodged from their homes, the project will study the present living conditions of residents of poor housing units, analyze how incoming migrants are absorbed in the system and the effect on the receiving community, recommend measures to renovate and upgrade multidwelling residences, and suggest how residents can be relocated with the least adverse effects.

/URBAN RENEWAL/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /HOUSING/ /URBAN PLANNING/

\$ 85000 14 months ACTIVE

-CENTRAL MORTGAGE BANK, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

800093 (IS)

357

REMOTE SENSING (WEST AFRICA)

Applied research and thematic cartography using Landsat (satellite) imagery offers advantages in natural resource studies, especially in the developing countries. The remote sensing data collected by the satellite can be used to compile small-scale maps, especially for large and inaccessible areas. This project will provide support for applied research and training activities through the Ouagadougou Regional Remote Sensing Centre (CRTO). It will undertake and execute various studies proposed by national institutions relating to renewable natural resources and disseminate the results in the form of thematic maps.

/REMOTE SENSING/ - /MAPPING/

\$ 357500 36 months ACTIVE

-OUAGADOUGOU REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE (CRTO), OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA

800094 (SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF REFORESTATION PROGRAM (THAILAND)

Population pressure in Thailand has led to increased migration of rural people not only to urban areas but also to the deep forest, with resultant serious deforestation. The Thai government has established a reforestation program to alleviate the problem. This project will study the socioeconomic changes associated with this program and the benefits it offers, such as land, employment, improved amenities, and social services. The study will be carried out in a total of 90 forest villages, and the demographic impact of the changes will be assessed to obtain a clearer picture of the impact of this long-term, large-scale program, which affects some 300,000 rural people.

/REFORESTATION/ - /LAND SETTLEMENT/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /DEMOGRAPHY/

\$ 112000 16 months ACTIVE

-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800095 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL FERROCEMENT INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE II

The International Ferrocement Information Centre (IFIC) was established because of the clearly demonstrated interest in Asia in ferrocement as a new building material. Simple monographs and state-of-the-art reviews have been published and a question-and-answer service has been established with phase I funding. Phase II will continue the publication of the Journal of Ferrocement, maintain a bibliographic record of publications relating to ferrocement, publish more booklets of the "do-it-yourself" kind, and compile presentation sets of slides and photographs with descriptive manuals on various applications of ferrocement for use by extension workers in rural areas.

/FERROCEMENT/ - /INFORMATION CENTRES/

\$ 34941 36 months ACTIVE

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800096 (SS)

358

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN MEXICAN PUBLIC HEALTH (MEXICO)

Researchers consider that decisions over the allocation of health resources are key decisions for a society and are decisions in which technology plays an important role. However, little is known about these decisions because of the relative secrecy of the bureaucracy. In order to demystify technology decisions, this project will analyze how resource allocation decisions are taken within the administrative structure of the Mexican social security system concerning parasitic internal diseases, nutrition (children's welfare programs and new nutritional packages), and promotion and distribution of family planning equipment and materials.

/SOCIAL SECURITY/ - /RESOURCES ALLOCATION/ /DECISION MAKING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 48000 24 months ACTIVE

-COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO

800098 (SS)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (GLOBAL)

Although the relationship between investment and capital accumulation has been frequently studied in developing countries, there has been little research on the relationship between the role of financial institutions and their behaviour toward technological investments. This pilot project will review the evolution of the development bank system and explicit technology policies and assess the objectives, practices, and technological component of the activities of financial institutions in developing countries to develop the framework for more extensive research.

/DEVELOPMENT BANKS/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /SCIENCE POLICY/ /DECISION MAKING/

\$ 67000 6 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-ARGENTINA UNION OF ENGINEERING ASSOCIATIONS (UADI), LA PLATA, ARGENTINA

-FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

-COLOMBIAN FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (COLCIENCIAS), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

-UNIVERSITY OF ABIDJAN, ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

-KOREAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KIST), SEOUL, KOREA

-COLLEGE OF MEXICO, MEXICO, MEXICO

800099 (SS)

RURAL TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION STUDY (PERU)

Talpu is an appropriate technology group in Peru. It was founded with the objective of identifying and promoting knowledge and information about older farming methods that can improve the welfare and the income of the local population who cannot afford newer techniques. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of Talpu's communication and diffusion of indigenous technologies, this project will compare Talpu's activity and experience to a number of extension services, determine the effects of Talpu's experiments on the peasants' use and knowledge of rural technology, improve communication between peasant groups in the region, and assist in improving Talpu's future performance.

/AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ - /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /COMMUNICATION/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 32000 12 months ACTIVE

-TALPUY GROUP FOR RESEARCH AND EXTENSION OF POPULAR TECHNOLOGY (TGIETP), HUANCAYO, PERU

800100 (SS)

359

TECHNICAL CHANGE - SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY - MEDELLIN (COLOMBIA)

The growth of the manufacturing sector in Colombia has been based on large firms because of their accessibility to credit and funds and their economies of scale in production based on modern technology. This development has been at the expense of the small- and medium-sized firms, which need to improve their production methods through a change in technology and better organization. This project will identify the range of technology used by small- and medium-sized industry in the furniture and auto parts sectors of Colombia, the opportunities and constraints for improved economic performance, and the contribution of technology and administration to increased productivity.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /MEANS OF PRODUCTION/ /FURNITURE INDUSTRY/ /AUTO PARTS INDUSTRY/ /CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 28000 12 months ACTIVE

-SCHOOL OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADMINISTRATION (EAFIT), MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

800101 (SS)

RURAL TRANSFORMATION (COLOMBIA)

Rural conditions have been subject to rapid change in Latin America because of the high rates of rural-to-urban migration. These rates are well documented, but the factors underlying this process remain largely unexplored. This project will expand knowledge of modern agrarian and socioeconomic conditions that have produced high rates of out-migration from rural areas by providing an analysis of agricultural and socioeconomic variables determining the technology, use of labour force, and size of land holdings in agriculture, and studying important questions such as employment, distribution of land, and income.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /RURAL ENVIRONMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/

\$ 24600 8 months ACTIVE

-CORPORATION FOR STUDIES ON ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS (CEES), BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

800102 (AFNS)

OILSEEDS (SUDAN)

Groundnuts and sesame are important oilseed crops for smallholders in Sudan. The average yields are low, however, because of low-yielding varieties and poor cultural practices used by the farmers. In order to screen and select adaptable varieties suitable for the rainfed and irrigated farming in the Sudan, this project will develop improved, high-yielding, disease-resistant, and drought-tolerant groundnut cultivars; develop improved sesame cultivars for rainfed agriculture; and investigate the cultural practices most suitable for the selected varieties. Soybean production will also be investigated.

/OILSEEDS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /SOYBEANS/ /SESAME/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 256000 36 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION, WAD MEDANI, SUDAN

800103 (AFNS)**SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (SOMALIA)**

About half of all arable land in Somalia is planted to sorghum. Sorghum is well-adapted to the semi-arid conditions prevailing in much of the country, but there is a need to develop high-yielding, drought-tolerant, fast-maturing varieties that are resistant to disease and birds in order to make progress toward self-sufficiency in this staple. This project will improve sorghum cultivars, soil and crop management practices suitable for the different agroecological zones in Somalia, and test the varieties for consumer acceptability and storage quality.

/SORGHUM/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 276900 24 months ACTIVE

-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (AR), MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

800104 (SEC)**ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1981)**

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) was created to provide young Third World scientists and technologists of outstanding merit financial and other support to undertake research of benefit to their regions. IDRC's contribution will enable the IFS to support 30 - 40 young scientists involved in research work in their own countries and enable the Royal Society of Canada to continue to actively participate in international scientific meetings and in advertising and participating in the orientation of the Foundation.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$ 250000 12 months COMPLETED

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA

800105 (SS)**RURAL DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES (INDONESIA)**

The relationship of rural development strategies to beliefs and social structures at the village level is not well understood. Strategies that would take account of local sensitivities and resources would result in improvements in the implementation of rural development programs. This project will formulate a typology of social change in Indonesia by conducting a survey of rural development policies and programs, examining the impact of development strategies on three Indonesian villages, and identifying the factors underlying effective rural development policies.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /RURAL PLANNING/

\$ 13800 15 months ACTIVE

-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

800107 (AFNS)**INVERTEBRATES/SEaweEDS (CHILE)**

On the continental shelf of the Chilean coast there are many important marine species of invertebrates and algae that could be cultured under semicontrolled conditions and provide additional income for coastal fishermen. This project will attempt to increase and diversify production of some of these nontraditional sea species such as various molluscs and seaweeds. The researchers will work closely with fishermen in several villages in order to study their present practices and develop practical programs for the cultivation of new species and to prevent overfishing of presently utilized species.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /ALGAE/ /CRUSTACEA/ /MOLLUSCS/ /COASTAL FISHING/ /FISH PRODUCTION/

\$ 280000 36 months ACTIVE

800108 (SS)

361

ECONOMIC RESEARCH (IVORY COAST)

Although the number of Ivorien graduates in economics has grown substantially, few of them have engaged in research because of competing demands from government departments and private companies. In order to help meet the growing demand for trained economists, this project will promote the development of Ivorien research capacity in economics through selective support of the staff development program of the Centre Ivorien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales. Specifically, the project will assist with the cost of fieldwork for Ivory Coast studies and provide support for research documentation and seminars.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /ECONOMICS/

\$ 192000 27 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ABIDJAN, ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

800109 (AFNS)

SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELIDS (PERU)

The alpaca and llama are able to live at high altitudes beyond normal livestock or crop production ranges. They provide meat, wool, and skins to poor highland peasants in the Andes region. However, the full potential of these camelids is not exploited because little is known of their production characteristics. This project will develop improved management techniques and associated feeding systems, disease prevention and control schemes, and appropriate animal husbandry techniques to increase the alpaca production efficiency and extend the new technology among peasant producers.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /CAMELIDS/ /ALPACAS/ /GRAZING/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/

\$ 243300 36 months ACTIVE

-VETERINARY INSTITUTE OF HIGH ALTITUDE AND TROPICAL RESEARCH, LIMA, PERU

800111 (SS)

ENERGY USE PATTERNS (SIERRA LEONE)

To plan future development in Sierra Leone it is necessary to determine demand and supply characteristics for all sources of energy in both rural and urban areas. This project will conduct a survey of energy users in the agricultural, industrial, domestic, and transport sectors, particularly to determine the use of noncommercial fuels such as fuelwood and crop residues. It will also determine the characteristics and practices of energy users and study changes in the demand for energy in relation to changes in the size and distribution of the population, income, economic activity, and government policy.

/ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ - /POWER DEMAND/ /ENERGY SOURCES/

\$ 25000 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

800112 (SS)

INTERNAL MIGRATION, FERTILITY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE (ARGENTINA)

In Argentina, little attempt has been made to link subregional variations in population distribution to their demographic and socioeconomic implications. More studies are needed to investigate the relation between agricultural conditions and outmigration, fertility behaviour, and variations in family structure. This project will compare the behaviour of poor rural families in Santiago del Estero living in three types of agricultural areas; describe the differences in fertility, migration, development, and productivity; determine the impact of outmigration on family ties and structure; and determine the economic interdependency between Santiago del Estero and new surrounding regions.

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ /FERTILITY/ /FAMILY/ /AGRICULTURAL AREAS/

\$ 74000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR LABOUR STUDIES AND RESEARCH (CEIL), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

800113 (SS)

362

RISK AND TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION (ARGENTINA)

A study has shown that one of the constraints to the adoption of technology has been the farmers' aim to maximize their total profit by minimizing overall risks rather than maximizing profit for each particular commodity. This project will develop a new model of farm behaviour for the region based on the theory of games with particular reference to mini-max theory, construct a series of sequences relating to the effect of farm behaviour on technical decisions, and determine the explanatory power of previous econometric models.

/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ - /FARMERS/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /MODELS/

\$ 16000 7 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ON STATE AND ADMINISTRATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

800114 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (NICARAGUA) - PHASE II

In Nicaragua, there is a wide range of food production problems and a lack of resources to upgrade the research capability. Phase I of this project collected data on existing farming practices, constraints influencing production, and agronomic practices and tested various experimental systems with promising results. Phase II will see a substantial expansion of this work, particularly in on-farm trials of apparently successful systems and evaluation of new crops and varieties. The project will also support the development and improve the capacity of national agricultural research and extension institutions.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$ 302500 36 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (CATIE), TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

800115 (AFNS)

QUINOA (BOLIVIA) - PHASE II

Quinoa, a plant indigenous to the Andes, has been a main source of food energy and nutrients for Amerindians of the High Andes since recorded history. The seeds of quinoa have a superior protein composition to any known cereal grain or food legume. Phase I supported research on genetic improvement and development of better agronomic practices in the production of quinoa. Results have included evaluation of the germ-plasm bank, reproduction biology studies, genetic studies, seed production of improved varieties, and training activities for both staff and farmers. Phase II will continue to improve quinoa through hybridization and wide crosses, study the genetics and cytology of quinoa, improve agronomic practices, and train technical personnel, students, and quinoa producers.

/CEREALS/ - /QUINOA/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 352600 36 months ACTIVE

-BOLIVIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY (IBTA), LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

800116 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MEALY BUG (CIBC) - PHASE II

The cassava mealy bug (CMB) *Phenacoccus manihoti* appears to have been introduced into tropical West Africa from South America in recent years. Since its discovery in Congo Brazzaville and Zaire in the early 1970s it has spread to Angola, Benin, Gabon, Gambia, Nigeria, and Senegal. It can cause severe damage to the cassava crop. In phase I, research in South America indicated the occurrence of a large complex of natural enemies, which holds host populations below the economic threshold. Phase II continues to investigate the biology and ecology of the mealy bug and parasite-host interactions and ship natural enemies of the mealy bug to all affected African territories. Further surveys will be undertaken in cassava-growing areas to discover any additional predators and parasites.

\$ 195900 36 months ACTIVE

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

800117 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (PHILIPPINES)

In recent years, many Filipino farmers have been forced to relinquish title to land because of their inability to secure credit. This project will determine the extent of rural indebtedness and the sources of credit in five communities near Cabanatuan City, determine the causes of defaults on loan repayments, identify farmer preferences as regards to terms and procedures for securing and repaying loans, and study the lending procedures of rural financial institutions.

/AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ - /CREDIT COOPERATIVES/ /BORROWING/

\$ 27000 12 months ACTIVE

-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC., MAKATI, PHILIPPINES

800118 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUME IMPROVEMENT (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project identified disease-resistant, better yielding, higher protein varieties of faba beans, lentils, and chick-peas. Phase II will continue breeding varieties suitable to the different agroecological regions of Egypt for better seed quality, major disease resistance, and higher protein content. Lentils will be adapted to nontraditional areas of production, economic evaluation of production technology of faba beans and lentils on farmers' fields will be completed, and the potential of introducing new short-seasoned summer seed legumes into the Egyptian cropping system will be explored.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /FABA BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$ 311200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EGYPT

800119 (HS)

WATER LOSS (ECUADOR)

The deterioration of water pipe networks resulting from lack of maintenance is a serious problem in most developing countries. Water pressure is diminished and water is lost because of pipe and valve leakages. This project will evaluate the hydraulic efficiency of the water supply network in the city of Ambato in Central Ecuador, assess its state of disrepair, determine the present demand for water, and set up a repair and maintenance program for the system.

/WATER DISTRIBUTION/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /WATER CONSUMPTION/

\$ 11420 12 months ACTIVE

-CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ECUADOR, QUITO, ECUADOR

800120 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (WINBAN) - PHASE II

To improve land use and the nutritional base of rural people in the Windward Islands, phase I conducted experiments that demonstrated combinations of food crops that can be grown together with bananas and plantains. Phase II will further develop and demonstrate the most promising intercropping systems, which include peanuts, sweet potatoes, dasheen, maize, and tannia; introduce grain legumes such as cowpeas, mung beans, or groundnuts to create new cropping patterns; and continue to study the effects of intercrops on the plantain and banana production.

\$ 432900 36 months ACTIVE

-WINDWARD ISLANDS BANANA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION (WINBAN), CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA

800121 (AFNS)

CROP INTENSIFICATION (SYRIA) - PHASE II

The traditional farming system in the rainfed lands of Syria involves a "fallowing" system that barely manages to support the farm family. In attempting to develop more productive and stable cropping systems for small farmers, phase I of this project designed new improved crop rotations and selected a large volume of breeding material for cereals, food legumes, and oilseed crops. Phase II will continue to assess the effects of the new crop rotation, develop fertilizer management and soil moisture conservation techniques, and continue the evaluation of the most promising varieties of wheat, faba beans, lentils, and chick-peas.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CROP ROTATION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 311300 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM, DAMASCUS, SYRIA

800122 (SS)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR STRATEGY (KOREA)

As per capita income has risen in Korea, so has the demand for meat. This trend is of particular importance for the agricultural sector if farmers are to shift production to accommodate demand in a country where small farmers specialize in cereal and vegetable production. To develop a sound livestock development policy, this project will undertake a comprehensive economic analysis of the principal components of the livestock sector in Korea; analyze consumption of the principal livestock products; study the meat wholesaling system; determine the available resources and government support policies; determine feedgrain requirements; and determine optimal location, size, and type of points of distribution for commercial feeds.

/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION/ - /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /MEAT PROCESSING/ /CONSUMER DEMAND/ /FEED/

\$ 349900 36 months ACTIVE

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KOREA

800123 (HS)

CHAGAS' DISEASE (BRAZIL)

Chagas' disease is a major public health problem in Central and South America that causes damage to the heart muscle. Alcoholism is also known to be associated with a heart condition similar to that found in Chagas' disease. In order to better understand the mechanism involved and the role of other contributors, the project will determine if there are significant differences in the evolution of chronic cardiomyopathy between alcoholic and nonalcoholic patients with Chagas' disease and study the clinical forms of the disease with relation to heart size and degree of cardiac conduction defects.

/CHAGAS' DISEASE/ - /TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ /CARDIOMYOPATHY/ /ALCOHOLISM/

\$ 8975 21 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND CONTROL OF MATERNAL CHILD DISEASE, CAMPINAS, BRAZIL

800124 (SS)

365

TRADE POLICY (THAILAND)

In spite of recent increases in exports Thailand still faces a chronic balance-of-payments problem in international trade. This project will examine the future potential of Thailand's international trade and suggest policies for overall economic development. Specifically, it will study the recent export performance of six leading Thai commodities: rice, cassava, rubber, maize, tin, and textiles, and assess their impact on Thai industry, earnings, and employment. Problems that restrict or expand Thai imports will be identified, and the impact of certain tariff and nontariff policies on Thailand's agricultural and industrial development will be determined.

/TRADE POLICY/ - /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /TRADE VOLUME/

\$ 57600 24 months ACTIVE

-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800125 (AFNS)

FABA BEANS (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Faba beans are a major source of protein for people in rural Egypt. Phase I of this project sought to identify the agronomic and storage factors affecting cooking and nutritional quality of faba beans. Phase II will continue this research to develop simple, rapid methods for evaluating and predicting the cooking quality of beans in order to guide plant breeders and others in efforts to develop improved varieties and better storage practices.

/FABA BEANS/ - /FOOD ANALYSIS/

\$ 160200 30 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

800126 (AFNS)

SOLAR DEHYDRATION (EGYPT) - PHASE II

In order to develop methods of using available solar energy for drying and preserving fruits, vegetables, and fish, phase I of this project developed a community-size solar dehydrator and a family-size dryer. Phase II will optimize the designs of the community dryer for fish and vegetables and the family-size dryer for drying individual crops, field test designs, and train a staff of engineers and technicians.

/DRYING/ - /SOLAR ENERGY/

\$ 161500 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE (NRC), CAIRO, EGYPT

800127 (AFNS)

LEGUMES POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY (BANGLADESH)

In Bangladesh, because animal protein is too expensive for the majority of the rural population, most protein must be obtained from locally grown legumes. In order to increase the quantity and quality of legumes available to Bangladeshi consumers, this project will attempt to decrease losses following harvest by developing improved on-farm drying, storage, and management systems for five major legumes (vetch, lentils, chick-pea, black gram, and pigeon pea) and by developing suitable training methods to demonstrate and encourage adoption of improved postproduction systems.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ /DRYING/ /STORAGE/

\$ 187400 36 months ACTIVE

-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (BARI), JOYDEBPUR, BANGLADESH

800128 (AFNS)

366

GROUNDNUT SHELLERS (THAILAND)

Thai farmers produce approximately 150,000 t of groundnuts per year. They sell their groundnut crop unshelled immediately after harvest primarily because there is no appropriate shelling machine or adequate storage facilities. This project aims to develop a simple, low-cost, efficient groundnut sheller, acceptable to the farmers. Researchers will select four of the most promising available shellers, test, evaluate, and modify them, and develop a suitable prototype. Finally the sheller will be tested under actual farm conditions and demonstration and training programs will be developed to ensure widespread dissemination of the technology.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/

\$ 47700 24 months ACTIVE

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

800129 (AFNS)

SORGHUM UTILIZATION (TANZANIA)

In Tanzania, sorghum has a great potential as a dryland grain crop. However, there is a relatively low demand for sorghum because the removal of the pericarp or hull involves hard domestic work, and sorghum flour may have taste, texture, and consistency characteristics that are less appealing than those of maize or wheat flours. In order to increase the utilization of sorghum and sorghum flour, this project will identify the flour-based products in which sorghum could be substituted for other flours, determine the performance of sorghum flour in these products, and test the consumer acceptability of these products.

/SORGHUM/ - /FLOUR/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$ 89900 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TANZANIA

800130 (AFNS)

AGROFORESTRY (IITA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project completed field surveys to identify present agricultural and land use systems combining food and tree crops. It also initiated intercropping trials of woody species and staple food crops in the humid and subhumid zones of Nigeria. In order to increase food production and develop suitable agroforestry farming systems, phase II will plant woody species and cultivate crops of yam and cowpea between the rows of trees, observe the performance of and root interaction and shading between food crops and woody species, evaluate the growth performance of tree and shrub species and their responses to frequency and heights of cutting, and correlate soil fertility parameters.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /TREES/ /SOIL FERTILITY/

\$ 180400 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NIGERIA

800131 (AFNS)

HIGHLAND OIL CROPS IMPROVEMENT (ETHIOPIA)

In Ethiopia, oilseeds supply the basic fat in the diet of the majority of the population. However, yields are low and result in a serious shortage of oilseeds — cooking oil is very difficult to obtain. This project will improve the production of five major oilseeds (noug, linseed, rapeseed, mustard, and sunflower) through developing stable, high-yielding cultivars resistant to diseases, frost, lodging, periods of water stress, and birds.

/OILSEEDS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/

\$ 375300 36 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

800132 (AFNS)

367

OILSEEDS NETWORK (EASTERN AFRICAN AND INDIAN REGION)

The importance of vegetable oils and fats, such as groundnuts, sesame, palm oil, sunflower, coconuts, and safflower, in the diet of the peoples of the developing world is very great. In order to meet the need for improvement of oilseed crops, a network will be implemented that will link together the individual projects so that there is a steady flow of information, plant materials, experiences, and ideas between all the projects. A network adviser located in Ethiopia will provide information, gather and distribute germ plasm, and conduct workshops for involved scientists.

/OILSEEDS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$ 324100 36 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

800133 (HS)

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (ARGENTINA)

Argentinian hemorrhagic fever occurs annually in epidemic form in a wide area centred on the town of Junin, where it was first reported. Humans acquire the disease through contact with infected rodents, and research is needed to determine if the rodents living in areas which are "marginal" for Argentinian fever are in fact reservoir hosts for the Junin virus. This project will determine the geographic distribution of the virus, study its presence in the species of rodents which are important vectors of the disease, and assess the danger of other areas becoming endemic in the future.

/VIRUSES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/

\$ 70150 15 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

800134 (SS)

STUDIES IN INCOME DISTRIBUTION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Studies of income distribution have attempted to measure the distribution of national income within and among countries but failed to identify the many diverse factors associated with poverty. In order to identify the circumstances surrounding poverty and its root causes, this project will analyze the social, economic, and geographical factors influencing the incidence of poverty in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand such as the earnings, schooling, occupation, employment, industrial attachment of household members, rainfall, roads, drainage, and social facilities.

/INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ - /POVERTY/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/

\$ 124300 24 months ACTIVE

-COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES (CAMS), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

800135 (SS)

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SCHOLARS (THAILAND)

In Southeast Asia, there is limited research capacity in the area of social sciences generally and in population studies in particular. The objective of this project is to encourage studies on population and development interactions in Thailand and to increase the skills of competent intermediate level researchers in the country. Support will be in the form of an award program incorporated within the Microlevel Studies Program (MLSP), administered by the Thai University Research Association (TURA).

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /AWARD/ /POPULATION/

\$ 130000 24 months ACTIVE

-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800136 (SS)

368

PARTICIPATORY URBAN SERVICES (ASIA)

In Asia the gap between the demand for and supply of urban services continues to widen. Considering the spirit of self-help, it is believed that a more significant role for community-based urban services can be promoted. In order to better understand the provision of urban services through mechanisms of self-help in a range of Asian cities, this project will describe the structural arrangements of the existing services, evaluate the effectiveness of various forms of self-help service delivery — such as in road and housing construction, installation of sewerage lines — and recommend policies for city planners administering or contemplating such schemes.

/SOCIAL SERVICES/ - /SELF-HELP/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$ 250000 24 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, SHATIN, HONG KONG

-INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND INFORMATION, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

-KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, SEOUL, KOREA

-UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MALAYSIA

-DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

800137 (AFNS)

FISH PROCESSING (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE III

Hot-air dehydration of fish is the method of preservation that absorbs the least amount of energy. Phase I and II developed and tested various dryers using electricity, liquid propane gas, and kerosene as heating sources. Ultimately, cost factors eliminated these sources, and further research led to the development of an efficient low-cost rice hull-burning fish dryer. Phase III will continue to improve the rice hull dryer; test improved procedures for drying, handling, packaging, and storage of dried fish; and study the relevant economic factors affecting adoption by potential users.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /DRYING/

\$ 121600 30 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES

800138 (AFNS)

FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (THAILAND)

This project is closely linked to another IDRC-supported project in Thailand (Village Food Processing Centres, 78-0078). Several processing equipment problems associated with toasting and grinding locally grown ingredients into infant foods have been identified. In order to develop a more appropriate system for processing infant foods in the village food processing centres, this project will evaluate and compare grinding and toasting equipment and determine their efficiency in processing rice, legumes, and oilseeds. Cost of equipment, power requirements, capacity, and ease of operation and maintenance are other factors that will be studied.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /EQUIPMENT/

\$ 74400 24 months ACTIVE

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, THAILAND

800139 (SS)**PEASANT TECHNOLOGY SURVEY (PARAGUAY)**

Increasing population density, lack of opportunity to migrate or colonize new lands, and the growth of commercial agriculture are three economic changes directly affecting traditional peasant agriculture in Paraguay, thus, forcing the farmers to change their farming methods. This project will provide information about current farming methods, the use of technology and response, and recommend ways by which technological change could be made known to and used effectively by smallholder farmers.

/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ - /PEASANTS/ /ATTITUDES/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$ 265000 30 months ACTIVE

-PARAGUAYAN CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (CPES), ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

800140 (IS)**PERMANENT QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SERVICE - PHASE II**

The question-and-answer service set up at the African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES) is designed to assist those in charge of rural information and education programs who are isolated from documentation centres and reference works. The service has performed this function by supplying bibliographies and photocopies and by organizing traveling book boxes. Phase II will enable INADES to expand its service outside the Ivory Coast by preparing a series of pertinent documents, which will be microfiched and deposited with the necessary microfiche readers, in four institutions as mini-libraries — thus giving access to the original and complete information.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 208900 36 months ACTIVE

-AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (INADES), ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

800142 (SS)**EXPERIMENTAL MIGRATION SURVEY (BARBADOS)**

Accurate measurement of international migration is of even greater concern today because of the rapid increase in the number of migrants, both skilled and unskilled, to developed countries and the rapidly industrializing Middle East. This project will develop a methodology that includes special questions in censuses or intervening sample survey rounds to improve statistics of international migration. It will obtain estimates of the level of outmigration from Barbados and ascertain the feasibility of the method for application in other countries.

/MIGRATIONS/

\$ 36000 18 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

800143 (HS)**POPULATION MANAGEMENT EVALUATION (MALAYSIA)**

Lack of management skills has probably been the most important weakness in the implementation and operation of family planning programs in most developing countries. ICOMP (International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes) has provided important inputs and training for staff of family planning programs. This project will assess management assistance inputs by international agencies over the last decade and identify the conditions for and the characteristics of those projects that appear to have been successful in Colombia, Mexico, Egypt, Kenya, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECTS/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$ 25000 18 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES (ICOMP), SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

800144 (AFNS)**SORGHUM MILLING TADD METHOD (PRL)**

Until recently it has not been possible to evaluate the dehulling characteristics of the large number of sorghum cultivars because of the absence of a convenient method for evaluating small-sized samples. This changed with the development by the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the prototype tangential abrasive dehulling device (TADD), which evaluates milling characteristics in the laboratory. This project will field-test the TADD prototype in sorghum breeding programs in Mali, Ethiopia, and India and evaluate its effectiveness as a research tool for routine use.

/POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY/ - /SORGHUM/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 158000 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC), OTTAWA, CANADA

800145 (IS)**CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE LITERATURE SERVICE (CARIBBEAN)**

In order to help the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) to satisfy the demands made by its scientists in field locations on the various islands, this project will establish a scientific literature service and provide special publications to Caribbean agriculturalists, particularly up-to-date information on commodities and production practices specific to the Caribbean.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRICULTURE/

\$ 303500 36 months ACTIVE

-CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CARDI), ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

800146 (HS)**IMPLANTS (INDONESIA)**

Research in new contraceptive technologies resulted in the discovery of a new product, the hormonal silastic implant (Norplant), which provides a long-acting protection against pregnancy. However, this method requires trained staff for its insertion and removal. This project will introduce the Norplant in two different areas of Indonesia; evaluate the implants in terms of acceptance, continuation, effectiveness, and side effects; train a medical core in the use of the method; assess users' reactions to the contraceptive; and compare it with other contraceptive methods currently in use in Indonesia.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

\$ 114200 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

-YAYASAN KUSUMA BUANA (YKB), JAKARTA, INDONESIA

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

800147 (SS)**WOMEN, EDUCATION, AND RESETTLEMENT (ZIMBABWE)**

Resettlement policy and the continuation of women's education are interrelated problems in Zimbabwe. The roles and experiences of women in the war economy within the country and the camps of Mozambique can be important elements in shaping resettlement policy, especially as women will continue to play a major role in agricultural production. There is also pressure on the government to accelerate adult education for women whose studies were interrupted by the war. This project will review experiences of rural settlement involving the participation of women, identify the aspirations and needs of women now preparing for resettlement, tap the experiences of women leaders involved in women's education in camps, and plan a comprehensive program of women's education.

/SETTLEMENT/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /EDUCATION OF WOMEN/

\$ 71600 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE, SALISBURY, ZIMBABWE

800148 (SS)

HIGHER EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CHILE)

In the last decade, Chile has undergone major transformations in both the education system and the economy. In order to analyze the relationship between higher education and economic development, this project will study the influence of economic policies in terms of enrollment and internal changes in the university and of the social composition of students and professors. The strategy and conditions through which graduates are inserted in the work structure of the economy will be described and the new objectives of the government for higher education will be compared with the political and economic goals of Chile's development model.

/HIGHER EDUCATION/ - /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /EDUCATIONAL POLICY/

\$ 45400 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800149 (SS)

INSTRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (NEPAL)

In order to improve Nepal's basic education system, it is necessary to understand more fully the educational process in rural primary schools and then develop methods to help teachers contribute more directly to the improvement of educational quality. This project will develop programs to train primary school teachers in improved teaching methods, orient parents to techniques of encouraging and facilitating pupil learning at home, and evaluate the impact of these materials and techniques on pupil achievement.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /TEACHER TRAINING/ /TEACHING METHODS/ /TEACHING AIDS/ /PARENTS/ /ATTITUDES/

\$ 154000 36 months ACTIVE

-TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

800150 (SS)

NONTRADITIONAL ROLES OF TEACHERS (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

Educational innovations are often rendered ineffective when disseminated by teachers who have been trained in traditional ways. The overall objective of this project is to develop new ways to change teachers' methods and attitudes to help them meet new demands on their services. Phase I developed modular, self-instructional teacher preparation packages (TPPs), and preliminary results indicate that they are an effective means of training. Phase II will evaluate the training packages more rigorously and determine the costs involved in utilizing these packages in various kinds of training programs.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /EVALUATION/ /PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION/

\$ 260000 24 months ACTIVE

-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (INNOTECH), MANILA, PHILIPPINES

800151 (SS)

EXPERIMENTAL COMMUNICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS (CHILE)

Many findings derived from education research do not reach the final users — parents, the community, teachers, and principals — on whom educational change and innovation depend. This project will evaluate a method by which results and recommendations of educational research can be effectively communicated to teachers. It will discuss the results of previous research with preschool and grade-one teachers and promote the teachers' understanding of factors related to access to schools and achievement among children of differing social classes. Appropriate changes will be encouraged and the ways used to communicate research findings to the teachers will be evaluated.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /COMMUNICATION/ /TEACHERS/ /TEACHING METHODS/

\$ 43000 12 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800152 (SS)

UNIVERSITIES AND THE TRAINING OF INTELLECTUALS (CHILE)

The training of intellectual leadership is of particular interest in a developing country when it undergoes a series of rapid changes in the political sphere that alter the structure and function of higher education. To detect any pattern in the changes that affected the Chilean universities in recent years, this project will analyze the links between different types of intellectuals and the universities, political and public pressure groups, social movements, workers, and the church. The role of intellectuals in public communication will be studied and the ideologies and policies of the universities themselves will be analyzed.

/HIGHER EDUCATION/ - /UNIVERSITIES/

\$ 58800 12 months ACTIVE

-LATIN AMERICAN FACULTIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800153 (SS)

TRAINING AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR (CHILE)

In the informal sector of the Chilean economy, wages are low, hours irregular, atmosphere competitive, and working conditions far from ideal. It is doubtful that a training program could improve productivity. However, there are a number of trades where access to training could have a significant impact. This project will examine some of the occupations in urban Chile that offer scope for improvement through training and will identify skill programs aimed at improving the employability of young workers. It will also examine the effectiveness of national institutes of vocational training in reaching workers in the informal sector and develop a tailor-made curriculum for training young workers.

/INFORMAL SECTOR/ - /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ /EMPLOYMENT/

\$ 69000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800154 (IS)

INFOPLAN (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE II

The objectives of phase I were to design a Latin American information network on social and economic planning, seek its endorsement by Latin American Ministers of Planning, and initiate a pilot program that would include subregional and national participation. Phase II will enter the operational stage by establishing subregional nodes of INFOPLAN and bringing in more countries to participate in the system. Cooperation with other regional information systems will ensure compatibility and the exchange of bibliographic information. Four issues of PLANINDEX, a computerized bibliographic index of abstracts of socioeconomic planning information, will be produced. In addition, an experimental nonbibliographic referral file will be compiled.

/PLANNING/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 513889 24 months ACTIVE

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800155 (IS)

CARISPLAN - PHASE II

Phase I of this project laid the groundwork for a subregional component of the socioeconomic information system known as INFOPLAN, coordinated by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America. It promoted the optimum utilization of Caribbean information resources and provided a mechanism for exchanging social and economic information for decision-making by planners. Phase II will consolidate the information activities of the countries already participating in the subregional system, which is now known as CARISPLAN, extend participation to all countries in the Caribbean, and lay the groundwork for computerized information processing at the office of the Caribbean Documentation Centre in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

/PLANNING/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 456707 24 months ACTIVE

-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800156 (SS)

DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH ON THE INFORMAL SECTOR (CHILE)

To help those within the informal sector understand better their own situation in terms of broad social problems, and help groups working in action programs to develop activities directed at problems in that sector, the project will conceive and develop a pilot video-cassette television program on employment in the informal sector of the Chilean economy. This program will reach the university public, low-income groups, labour unions, and peasants' organizations. The project will include an evaluation of the impact of this form of dissemination of research findings.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /RESEARCH RESULTS/

\$ 35000 4 months ACTIVE

-COMMUNICATIONS WORKSHOP (CW), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800157 (SS)

THE IMPACT OF OVERSEAS TRAINING (WEST AFRICA)

Lacking indigenous training facilities, the governments of Zaire and Cameroon have sent many students abroad to acquire advanced knowledge and skills. This project will evaluate the social and economic impact of Canadian postsecondary training programs on former students now working in their home countries. The project will review the training policies of the Zairian and Cameroonian governments, assess the impact of the Canadian programs on the individual's occupational skills and career aspirations, and examine their perceptions of the relevance of the training received to national development needs.

/TRAINING ABROAD/ - /EVALUATION/

\$ 72000 30 months ACTIVE

-LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

800158 (HS)**ROOF CATCHMENT (THAILAND)**

The lack of drinking water of an acceptable quality is a significant problem in Thailand. For many villagers, rainwater is the most viable solution to this problem, the water from wells being polluted or highly saline. In order to improve existing rainwater catchment practices, this project will determine the potential availability of rainwater in various localities, study the changes in taste, smell, and quality of water stored in various types of containers, determine the technical suitability of various kinds of materials for tank construction, and establish techniques for repair and maintenance of the system.

/WATER STORAGE/ - /RAINWATER COLLECTION/ /RAIN/ /WATER QUALITY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/

\$ 45800 30 months ACTIVE

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, THAILAND

800159 (HS)**BLINDNESS-SULAWESI (INDONESIA)**

The World Health Organization has estimated the blind population of the world at 42 million — 90% are in developing countries. Blindness in Indonesia is estimated at about 10/1000, or about 1.3 million people, and studies have suggested that 3-8% of the population have some form of impaired vision. In order to provide a basis for the development of intervention programs to help minimize the effects of blindness on the individual and the community, this project will determine the causes and distribution of blindness in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

/BLINDNESS/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 63400 15 months ACTIVE

-HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY, UJUNG PANDANG, INDONESIA

800160 (SS)**DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR MASS PRIMARY EDUCATION (MALAYSIA) - PHASE II**

Project Inspire (integrated system of programmed instruction for the rural environment) is a response to the urgent need to improve the quality of primary education in Malaysia. Phase I of this project developed curricula, produced instructional materials, trained teachers, and focused on written achievement tests. Phase II will continue to increase the effectiveness of teaching and learning in rural primary schools. It will assess the effects of the Inspire system on pupils' attitudes and academic achievement and on the performance and role definitions of teachers.

/PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION/ - /EVALUATION/ /PRIMARY EDUCATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/

\$ 132000 30 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MALAYSIA

800163 (HS)**DIARRHEAL DISEASES PROGRAM (GLOBAL)**

In the developing countries, diarrheal diseases are probably the greatest cause of mortality and morbidity among children under 5 years of age and are a serious health problem among the adult population. This project will support the World Health Organization's global program for the control of diarrheal diseases (CDD). This program, which began in 1978, includes activities for the control of diarrheal diseases at the national level by developing strong service components and training and research in the development of new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostic tools.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH PLANNING/

\$ 350000 24 months ACTIVE

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

800164 (IS)

375

DOCPAL RETRENCHMENT

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) is a regional information system operated by the Latin American Demographic Centre - a body of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL). IDRC's contribution will enable CEPAL to retain two key DOCPAL documentalists who are involved in the preparation of operating manuals and the training of staff, while POPINS, the international cooperative information network for population, is being further elaborated.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /DOCPAL/ /POPULATION/

\$ 115300 9 months ACTIVE

-LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE), SANTIAGO, CHILE

800166 (AFNS)

FERTILIZER EFFICIENCY (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Many soils of the developing world are phosphorus deficient. The phosphorus fertilizers that are added to the soils are rapidly immobilized. In order to increase fertilizer phosphorus efficiency, phase I aimed at discovering additives known to be retarders of phosphate immobilization. Phase II will continue to investigate the beneficial use of crystal growth inhibitors in calcareous soils, explore the use of mycorrhizae as a means to improve phosphorus nutrition of field crops, and establish a system for management of soil phosphorus in calcareous soils.

/FERTILIZERS/ - /SOIL CHEMISTRY/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$ 312000 36 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

800167 (AFNS)

TIMBER GRADING (MEXICO) - PHASE II

The development of appropriate code rules and design specifications for use of lumber is a major task in a country like Mexico because of the scarcity of technical information available. Phase I of this project conducted a series of mechanical tests to determine design values for Mexican lumber and other technical data of importance for the use of wood in construction. Phase II will verify the application of the grading rules developed for other lumber sizes and other uses of the country, derive suitable design values for various strength properties, and test the applicability of mechanical stress grading for Mexican pine lumber.

/TIMBER/ - /TIMBER GRADING/ /TESTING/ /WOOD CONSTRUCTION/

\$ 71800 24 months ACTIVE

-BIOTIC RESOURCES INVESTIGATION INSTITUTE, VERACRUZ, MEXICO

800168 (HS)

TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH IV (GLOBAL)

The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO) is working to eradicate malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and leprosy. This grant will provide support for the Programme in its efforts to develop new tools for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases; and strengthen the research capabilities of endemic countries by providing training in biomedical sciences to enable them to find solutions to health problems.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 450000 24 months ACTIVE

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

800170 (SS)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT - CISEA (ARGENTINA)

CISEA (State and Administration Research Centre) was founded in 1977 to undertake research into social, political, and economic aspects of Argentina and Latin America. IDRC's contribution will enable CISEA to undertake research in four areas (state and public policy, agriculture, industry, and the political and social systems); increase the number of junior researchers and commence a training program; and assign funds to the infrastructure of the centre including the library and publications.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 225000 36 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ON STATE AND ADMINISTRATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

800171 (SGBA)

DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES OF IDRC-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS - DEVFIAD (ASIA)

Some developing country institutions lack the competent personnel to handle the financial requirements of research projects. In most projects, coordinators are technical specialists and do not possess the necessary financial or administrative skills. The objectives of this project are to conduct two workshops in Asia in order to promote effective training for developing country personnel in financial and administrative systems, identify problems, and make recommendations on the provision of services to research scientists and donor agencies.

/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION/ - /DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/

\$ 68500 10 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800173 (SS)

FRONTIER EXPANSION (BRAZIL) - PHASE II

Ambitious large-scale development projects such as the settlement of the Amazon Basin in Brazil often bring about rapid demographic and socioeconomic changes. But little is known about relationships between development and such changes. Phase I of this project undertook a complete baseline survey of economic activities and demographic characteristics in one representative community, Sao Felix. Phase II will analyze the process of change in the area as part of a larger process of frontier expansion and in relation to evolving government policies regarding Amazon development.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/

\$ 88000 18 months ACTIVE

-CENTRE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

800174 (SS)

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (NEPAL)

In Nepal a large number of public enterprises control a wide range of economic activities. But because the Nepalese economy is stagnating, the role of public enterprises and of financial institutions in particular is being questioned. This project will conduct a comprehensive economic analysis of the principal types of public enterprises and financial institutions. Specifically it will examine the administrative and regulatory environment within these enterprises, analyze their performance, evaluate their behaviour in terms of the government's economic policy objectives, and recommend policy prescriptions to enhance the usefulness of government corporations.

/PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ - /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/

\$ 70000 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IFDS), KATHMANDU, NEPAL

800176 (IS)

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION UN-DIESA (GLOBAL) - PHASE II

Two of the UN's Regional Economic Commissions (Latin America and Africa), have begun to operate regional systems for exchanging socioeconomic information needed by Ministries of Planning and about 15 countries have mounted experimental national operations. Phase II of this project will enable the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DIESA) to continue operating a mechanized system for UN documents, and to offer technical and advisory support to the UN Regional Economic Commissions.

/DEVSIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$ 52800 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800178 (HS)

ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY (INDIA)

Poor nutrition and inadequate dietary uptake of iron expose pregnant women (particularly women with low levels of hemoglobin) to varying degrees of anemia, which increases complications for the mother and the child. Attempts have been made to alleviate the problem by supplying pregnant women with oral iron therapy. The results show little improvement. This project aims at testing the effectiveness of an alternative method. It will evaluate the effects of the risk-care approach on infant birth weight, infant and maternal hemoglobin, and perinatal mortality; and compare these factors between women under the existing program and the risk-care approach.

/PREGNANCY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$ 140000 36 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION, HYDERABAD, INDIA

800179 (HS)

LOW-COST SANITATION (ECUADOR)

Providing affordable sanitation services to squatter settlement populations is a problem facing all cities in developing countries. Sanitation education is required to ensure acceptance, proper use and maintenance of the facilities, and improvements in personal hygiene. This project will test and improve a pit latrine, a water-sealed toilet, and a septic tank and low-cost sewer system to evaluate their technical feasibility and costs and determine the population's willingness to contribute to the installation and maintenance of such latrines.

/SANITATION/ - /SANITATION SERVICES/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$ 170100 24 months ACTIVE

-MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT OF GUAYAQUIL (EMAG), GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

800180 (HS)

MYCOTOXINS (SUDAN)

Mycotoxins are toxic compounds produced by the fungal contamination of foodstuffs, and they can cause fever, vomiting, convulsions, and often death. Crops grown and stored in tropical or subtropical areas with high humidity and tropical temperatures are more likely to be contaminated with fungi. This project will seek to identify the possible relationship between ingested mycotoxins and unexplained liver disease in children in the Sudan by determining the levels of mycotoxins in stored foods in rural and urban areas and developing new methods to determine mycotoxin levels in body fluids.

/FUNGUS DISEASES/ - /FUNGI/ /TOXINS/ /FOOD CONTAMINATION/

\$ 272180 36 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

-UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, KHARTOUM, SUDAN

-LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (LSTM), LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM

800181 (HS)**RURAL TEACHERS HEALTH PROGRAM (PARAGUAY) - PHASE II**

The use of teachers as health promoters to extend rural health care services has been successfully demonstrated in Paraguay. Phase I of this project evaluated the impact of this program and its acceptance by the community. Phase II will expand the health program to the entire population of the Departamento de Cordillera. All the teachers will be trained in preventive and curative health services at the school level. The researchers will design and test a continuous health education program and determine any changes in environmental sanitation, nutritional status, and childhood mortality resulting from the program.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/

\$ 213000 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

800182 (HS)**LEISHMANIASIS (BRAZIL)**

The parasitic disease leishmaniasis is endemic in many regions of the world. This project will study some of the epidemiological aspects involved in the spread of American visceral leishmaniasis (AVL), which is endemic in some regions of Latin America. The vectors of the disease are sandflies of the genus *Phlebotomus*, which feed on animals and humans. The roles of both wild and domestic animals in the spread of the disease will be studied, and the researchers will also examine human transmission of the disease. The parasites themselves, and the sandflies, will also be closely studied, both in nature and in the laboratory.

/PARASITIC DISEASES/ - /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /DISEASE VECTORS/

\$ 160360 24 months ACTIVE

-FOUNDATION OSWALDO CRUZ (FIOCRUZ), BAHIA, BRAZIL

800184 (AFNS)**IRRIGATED FOREST PLANTATIONS (MALI) - PHASE II**

The need for firewood is enormous in the dry zones of Mali. However, large areas of presently uncultivated land could be turned to production of wood and forage with the proper techniques. Phase I saw the establishment of a research station, the training of young researchers, and promising results from tree plantations at a modest cost. Phase II will continue to select and study species appropriate for the region, develop planting techniques that require little water, and disseminate the results to the farmers of the region.

/SILVICULTURE/ - /FOREST MANAGEMENT/ /IRRIGATION/ /FOREST TREES/

\$ 203200 36 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, WATER AND FORESTS, BAMAKO, MALI

800186 (SS)**DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS (SOUTHERN THAILAND)**

In Thailand, in addition to rural/urban disparities, there are significant regional imbalances in economic progress. Southern Thai farmers in Pattani province form a distinct ethnic and religious group and face social and economic constraints preventing their full participation in Thailand's development. In order to improve their participation in regional progress, this study will examine in detail the socioeconomic structure of the region with a view to developing a set of effective strategies for a balanced, integrated development program for Southern Thailand.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /ETHNIC FACTORS/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/

\$ 44000 18 months ACTIVE

-PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY, HAAD YAI, THAILAND

800187 (SS)

379

CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1981-82 (CALACS) - PHASE IV

The Centre has supported three Canadian area-specific learned societies since 1974. The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. Phase IV of this project will provide CALACS (the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies) with support for visiting scholar exchange, exchange of graduate students between Latin America and the Caribbean and Canada, distribution in Latin America and the Caribbean of CALACS' journal "North South," and publication and distribution of the society's Newsletter in those regions.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/
/ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 58600 24 months ACTIVE

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES (CALACS), OTTAWA, CANADA

800191 (SS)

CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1981-82 (CASA) - PHASE IV

The Centre has supported three Canadian area-specific learned societies since 1974. The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. Phase IV of this project will provide CASA (the Canadian Asian Studies Association) with travel support for visiting Asian scholars and researchers and for attendance of Asian graduate students in Canada at the annual general meeting of CASA; funds will also go toward the society's newsletter and journal and distribution of important research papers.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/
/ACADEMIC EXCHANGE/

\$ 64500 24 months ACTIVE

-CANADIAN ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION (CASA), OTTAWA, CANADA

800192 (SS)

MULTIVARIATE DATA ANALYSIS WORKSHOP (MIDDLE EAST)

The Arab countries of the Middle East and North Africa lack both the information and the expertise for policy implication analysis of their population problems. Improving information and research capacity requires a range of program efforts and individuals with advanced multivariate data analysis skills. The Middle East Population and Development Awards (ME Awards) secretariat (Egypt) and the Bogazici University (Turkey) will organize a workshop to bring together a network of regional scholars interested in that field, familiarize the participants with a variety of multivariate techniques and their application to regional demographic data, and enable them to use these techniques on their own data sets by providing programing assistance and computer time.

/DATA ANALYSIS/

\$ 37000 1 months ACTIVE

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, USA

800193 (IS)

APICULTURAL SOURCE MATERIALS

In many rural areas, apiculture provides a welcome source of cash income. Honey is an energy food, beeswax is an important source of foreign exchange, and bees play an important role as pollinators in the agricultural production system. IBRA (the International Bee Research Association) publishes manuals, bibliographies, periodicals, and an abstract journal for scientists and beekeepers. This project will enable IBRA to collect and present information in a series of pamphlets dealing with subjects especially relevant to the Third World.

/APICULTURE/ - /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$ 40600 12 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (IBRA), BUCKS, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

800194 (HS)

BILHARZIA (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Schistosomiasis is a debilitating parasitic disease that affects millions of people in the tropics. In Egypt, the disease constitutes a major health problem and is spread by three species of blood flukes or worms. Phase I showed that the wild herb, damsissa, has a definite molluscicidal effect on the snails that are the vectors of the disease. Field tests in the Alexandria area indicated that the herb is not harmful to local plants and fish. Phase II will monitor snail population fluctuations in canals and drains around Alexandria, compare the effects of various concentrations of damsissa on snail populations, and more closely define the schistosomiasis transmission season.

/SCHISTOSOMIASIS/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/

\$ 40100 15 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

800195 (SS)

SUGAR TRADE (THAILAND)

Sugar is one of the most important crops grown in Thailand and its third most valuable export. However, because of the "boom-and-bust" cycle of sugar production, and the failure of stabilization policies for sugar prices and farm incomes, there has been a sugar crisis in Thailand. This project will study the domestic market for sugar within Thailand, evaluate the appropriateness of the government's fixed price for sugar, and study its policy on the sugar trade, whom it benefits, and the prospects for the future.

/SUGAR INDUSTRY/ - /PRICING/ /SUPPLY AND DEMAND/ /SUGAR/ /TRADE/

\$ 27500 18 months ACTIVE

-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800196 (SS)

TECHNOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO RISING ENERGY PRICES (THAILAND)

Like most developing countries, Thailand depends heavily on imported oil. The purpose of this project is to examine the technical changes that have occurred in the Thailand manufacturing industry as a result of changes in the price and availability of oil during the 1970s, to consider how this experience might influence future policies, and to recommend more appropriate technical responses to new energy situations. The project will identify the technological capabilities required by analyzing the level of energy use in the manufacturing industry and establishing the nature of technical changes that have occurred in response to rising energy prices. Specific limitations in the technological resources and capabilities of individual firms will also be studied.

/ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ - /INDUSTRIAL SECTOR/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /ENERGY POLICY/
/ENERGY CRISIS/

\$ 63800 36 months ACTIVE

-THAILAND INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (TISTR), BANGKOK, THAILAND

800198 (HS)
SOLID WASTES (HONDURAS)

On the hillsides surrounding the city of Tegucigalpa some 120,000 people live in squatter settlements where water supplies, sewers, and garbage collection are limited, nonexistent, or too expensive. To develop a solid waste garbage collection system acceptable to the squatter communities, this project will build storage bins at selected collection points in the community that will transfer the garbage to the city transfer points for delivery to final disposal sites. It will conduct surveys on garbage disposal practices, garbage content and quantity, and test and evaluate the pilot collection system to be implemented in all squatter sectors of Tegucigalpa.

/SANITATION SERVICES/ - /SQUATTERS/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/

\$ 62700 24 months ACTIVE

-METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT (CMDC), TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

800199 (HS)
VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY AND PARASITES (INDIA)

Nutritional deficiencies, vitamin A deficiency in particular, are widespread in many developing countries due to inadequate diet. Large-scale nutritional programs for young children often fail to obtain maximum benefits, however, because of underlying disease or infestation. This project will study the relationship between the common intestinal parasite, ascaris, and vitamin A deficiency and determine if deworming will augment the beneficial effects of vitamin A therapy. The project's findings will have important implications for children in many developing countries.

/VITAMIN DEFICIENCY/ - /PARASITIC DISEASES/ /MALNUTRITION/ /BLINDNESS/

\$ 25850 24 months ACTIVE

-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION, HYDERABAD, INDIA

800200 (SS)
TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY IN THE CHEMICAL SECTOR (BANGLADESH)

The industrial sector in Bangladesh plays an important role in generating foreign exchange earnings. The three branches of the chemical sector (fertilizers, pulp and paper, and rayon) illustrate the difficult choices facing a poor country such as Bangladesh in establishing an appropriate technology policy. This project will examine the role of technological capability and its contribution to the chemical sector; the levels and trends of productivity indicators in order to identify the nature of technical changes and their influence on plant performance; the influence of power failures, raw material shortages, markets and government policies on technological behaviour; and ways of improving technological capability.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /CHEMICAL INDUSTRY/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/

\$ 62000 30 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF DACCA, DACCA, BANGLADESH

800201 (HS)
SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT OF DEFECATION (PHILIPPINES)

Even when water supplies and sanitation facilities are provided at little or no cost, public acceptance is often minimal if the social, cultural, and economic factors influencing behaviour are ignored. This project will seek information on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the residents of a selected area of Cebu City in terms of defecation habits and use and nonuse of latrine facilities. It will collect data on the availability of adequate latrine or toilet facilities and provide research experience for selected faculty and students at the University of San Carlos.

\$ 8050 6 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS, CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES

800202 (SS)

EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT LABOUR (PHILIPPINES)

The Philippines is one of the several Asian countries that have been sending an increasingly large number of contract workers to the Middle East. Little is known of the effects, both positive and negative, of international contract labour on the economic, demographic, and social conditions at the individual, household, and community levels. This project will study the socioeconomic profile, work history, occupations, salaries, and skills of individual migrant workers. The problems experienced by family members during the migrant worker's absence, at the community level, the physical changes and the benefits and disadvantages for the community at large will also be examined in light of future policy formulation.

/LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ - /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /EMIGRATION/ /BRAIN DRAIN/

\$ 54000 15 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER STUDIES, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

-DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

800203 (HS)

HILOT/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHILIPPINES)

Hilots are traditional midwives, usually older women who attend the majority of births in their communities. Because trained health manpower and facilities are insufficient to provide adequate coverage of the population, hilots would be a logical choice for extending maternal and child health and family planning services to rural areas. This project will determine the feasibility of using hilots as primary health care workers by adding simple, curative services to their current functions. A new job description incorporating their new tasks will be prepared and a training program will be designed to strengthen their skills. The project will also determine what other functions hilots may be capable of performing.

/MIDWIVES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/

\$ 43450 24 months ACTIVE

-INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY HEALTH (ICFH), QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

800204 (HS)

HEALTH WORKER RECORD SYSTEM (PHILIPPINES)

Katiwala is the local name for village health volunteers who deliver primary health care to the people of their communities. The program was oriented to urban barrios when it began in 1972 but has now shifted to rural areas. The record system developed initially is now proving to be cumbersome and difficult for many of the rural Katiwala. To enable managers to identify problems rapidly and take corrective action, this project will establish a revised manual information system that will collect relevant program data efficiently, train each level of worker in reporting requirements and use of the system, and implement the system on a trial basis.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /INFORMATION RECORDING/ /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL/

\$ 34000 15 months ACTIVE

-DAVAO MEDICAL SCHOOL FOUNDATION, DAVAO CITY, PHILIPPINES

800205 (HS)

383

DISEASE RECORDING SYSTEM (INDONESIA)

The West Sumatra Department of Health has developed a comprehensive recording and reporting system for health centres. Its main drawback is that the section for disease diagnosis is too complicated for most health centre staff, who have limited diagnostic experience and backup diagnostic facilities such as well-equipped laboratories. This project will develop a simple, practical, and reliable disease index form suitable for use at the health centre level and in the field. It will also increase the research capability of members of the faculty through participation in a community health project.

/DIAGNOSIS/ - /INFORMATION RECORDING/ /DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$ 19400 12 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF ANDALAS, PADANG, INDONESIA

800206 (IS)

LAKE MALAWI/UPPER SHIRE RIVER FLOOD RISKS

The Government of Malawi faces serious problems of recurrent and increasing flooding in the Lake Malawi/Upper Shire River area. This project will study the hydrology of Lake Malawi and the Upper Shire River in historic times; measure, date, and map ancient beach levels to determine beach and river level patterns; determine the areas affected by particular floods in the past; and study the importance of movements of the earth's crust in the study area so that settlements in the area can be planned with a better knowledge of the flooding risks.

/FLOODS/ - /MAPPING/ /HYDROLOGY/

\$ 12000 12 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE, LILONGWE, MALAWI

800208 (SS)

HISTORY OF NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE (NICARAGUA)

In March 1980 the Nicaraguan government launched a 6-month National Literacy Crusade. Some 200,000 workers were enlisted in a vast, and apparently successful, campaign to teach 850,000 illiterates. In order to ensure that the experience of the Crusade is not lost, this project will enable scholars and technicians who participated to write the history of that campaign, analyze its political background, describe the experiences of teachers and students, and present a statistical analysis of the outcomes of the Crusade.

/LITERACY/ - /HISTORICAL ANALYSIS/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/

\$ 26500 5 months ACTIVE

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, OTTAWA, CANADA

800212 (SS)

BRAIN DRAIN (TUNISIA)

Developing countries are faced with the increasing migration of doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers, and administrators to developed countries. This "brain drain" is a major obstacle to the socioeconomic development of many countries. Tunisia, because of its location, is a major loser. This project will study the social, economic, and political causes of the brain drain and determine its effects on the development of Tunisia. The researchers will recommend new policies to reduce both the causes and the consequences of this migration.

/BRAIN DRAIN/

\$ 29000 18 months ACTIVE

-ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING AND HUMAN MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS (ARFORGHE), TUNIS, TUNISIA

800214 (SS)**INTEGRATED POPULATION PROGRAMS (MALAYSIA)**

In order to lower fertility levels, many countries are trying to integrate family planning programs into their economic activities. In Malaysia, the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) has integrated family planning into its New Land Settlements Program. Field workers and informal community leaders are responsible for educating, motivating, and informing the community about family planning. This project will analyze the demographic and socioeconomic impact of the FELDA mode of integrating family planning with community development.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /EVALUATION/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/

\$ 60000 18 months ACTIVE

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

800215 (SS)**CEUR/INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT - 1981 (ARGENTINA)**

The Urban and Regional Studies Centre (CEUR) is an independent centre undertaking research in urban and regional settlements and planning. IDRC's contribution will enable CEUR to continue its research on urban and regional issues, impact studies, and human settlements; provide support for CEUR's professional and administrative costs; and assist CEUR in its support for the Urban and Regional Commission of CLACSO (the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences).

/SOCIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT/ - /HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/ /URBAN PLANNING/ /REGIONAL PLANNING/

\$ 65000 12 months ACTIVE

-URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES CENTRE (CEUR), BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

800216 (SS)**ANALYSES OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH CAPACITY (CAMEROON AND JORDAN)**

In developing countries there is a need to determine the skills and competencies of educational research institutions, the facilities available, and the interventions likely to be most successful in enhancing educational research capacity. This project will conduct studies in Cameroon and Jordan to describe, analyze, and evaluate the educational research environment in both countries. The studies will form part of a wide-scale project examining the research capacity of more than a dozen developing countries.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /EVALUATION/

\$ 15700 4 months ACTIVE

-MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

-UNIVERSITY OF YARMUK, AMMAN, JORDAN



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Document
Publication

International Development Research Centre

PROJECTS

1981-1985

Supplement to Projects 1970-1981



The International Development Research Centre is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the needs of developing countries. The Centre's activity is concentrated in five sectors: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; social sciences; and communications. IDRC is financed solely by the Parliament of Canada; its policies, however, are set by an international Board of Governors. The Centre's headquarters are in Ottawa, Canada. Regional offices are located in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

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A microfiche edition is available.

Il existe également une édition française de cette publication.

International Development Research Centre

PROJECTS 1981-1985

Supplement to Projects 1970-1981



Guide to Users

All IDRC-supported projects approved between April 1981 and March 1985 are included in this book. The book is in two parts: an index and the main body of project summary listings.

The index on the following pages allows you to search by subject or by country. It is based on the IDRC library thesaurus, which follows standard international terminology for indexing and retrieving development information. To find a project, look up either the subject or country in the index to get the reference number(s). Projects in the main body of the text are listed by reference number, and are also followed by key words to assist you with finding other related projects. Use these key words for further index searches.

The first two digits of each index number tell you the year in which the file was opened. The initials following the index number stand for the name of the IDRC section responsible for the project.

AFNS	Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences
CGT	Office of the Comptroller and Treasurer
COMM	Communications
CP	Cooperative Programs
FAD	Fellowships and Awards
HS	Health Sciences
IS	Information Sciences
OPE	Office of Planning and Evaluation
SO	Office of the Secretary
SPA	Special Programs
SS	Social Sciences

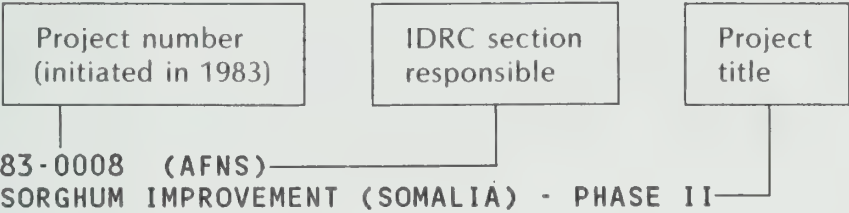
The summary text briefly identifies the project. Further information is available from IDRC. The monetary value of IDRC grants (given after the key words list) does not include financial support from other donor agencies, nor is the value of funding, salaries, or space donated by the recipient institution included in this total. The project lifetime is given in months.

Finally, you are given the institution by which the research is being carried out and its location (city and country).

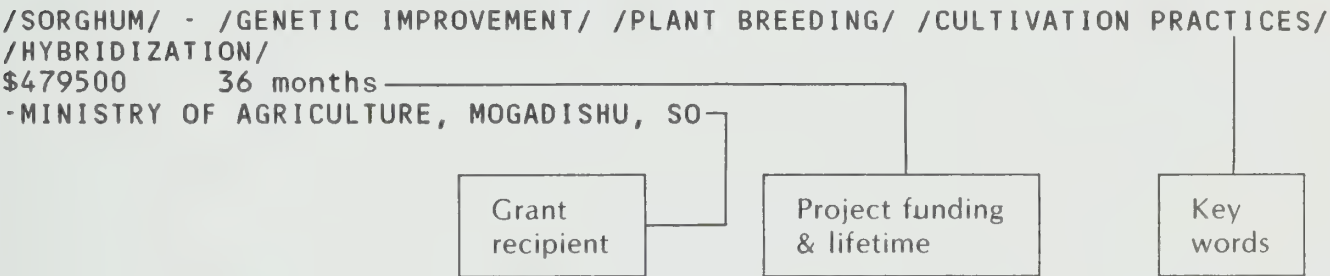
Readers will notice that the presentation (for example, capital letters for titles, key words, and beneficiaries) has changed somewhat over time. These changes reflect the establishment of an interagency information system on development — IDRIS. The IDRIS data bank is assembling information on all research assistance projects funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the United States, and Canada.

You can consult the IDRIS data bank using a computer terminal equipped with telecommunications or by addressing inquiries to the Communications Division, IDRC, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9.

Sample



Sorghum is the staple cereal for most inhabitants of Somalia, a seriously food-deficient nation. In phase I of this project, the foundations of an enduring national sorghum program were laid. In phase II, researchers will continue work begun in phase I. To improve sorghum production and utilization, they will develop technology acceptable to small farmers in the rainfed growing areas of Somalia. Specifically, phase II will support research to develop high and stable-yielding sorghum cultivars that mature quickly, resist drought, diseases, pests and birds, and are acceptable to Somali farmers; improve soil and crop management practices; and train local scientists in order to strengthen Somalia's research capacity.





Area Index

ALGERIA							
81-0072							
ARGENTINA							
81-0013	81-0014	81-0035	81-0042	81-0053	81-0075	81-0106	81-0112
81-0142	81-0186	81-0237	82-0018	82-0055	82-0117	82-0204	82-0250
82-0259	83-0017	83-0053	83-0071	83-0085	83-0092	83-0112	83-0137
83-0162	83-0224	83-0229	83-0306	83-0338	83-0340	83-0346	84-0049
84-0236	84-0238	84-0246	84-0285	84-0291	84-0300	84-1030	84-1034
84-1039	84-1047						
AUSTRALIA							
84-0038							
BANGLADESH							
81-0081	81-0128	81-0149	81-0163	81-0196	82-0146	82-0207	83-0023
83-0191	83-0250	83-0296	83-1003	84-0254	84-0345		
BARBADOS							
81-0093	82-0029	82-0208	84-0142	84-0298			
BELGIUM							
81-0072							
BELIZE							
81-0132	84-0214						
BENIN							
84-1056							
BOLIVIA							
81-0005	81-0036	81-0044	81-0084	82-0046	82-0165	83-0157	83-0275
83-0325	84-0010	84-0019	84-0087	84-0165	84-0221	84-0327	
BOTSWANA							
82-0019	83-0189	83-0281	83-0311	83-0313	84-0029	84-0091	84-0312
BRAZIL							
81-0004	81-0209	81-0215	82-0056	82-0057	82-0066	82-0156	82-0211
82-0225	82-1012	83-0054	83-0070	83-0095	83-0149	83-0237	83-0253
83-0292	84-0004	84-0014	84-0017	84-0018	84-0098	84-0131	84-0160
84-0197	84-0200	84-0205	84-0209	84-0249	84-0316	84-0320	84-1007
BURKINA FASO							
81-0114	82-0026	82-0193	84-0248				
BURUNDI							
81-0089	83-0215	84-0231					
CAMEROON							
82-0145	82-0247	83-0022	83-0032	83-0132	83-0233	84-0105	84-0176
84-0324							
CANADA							
81-0010	81-0011	81-0023	81-0038	81-0045	81-0046	81-0052	81-0071
81-0072	81-0095	81-0109	81-0160	81-0185	81-0187	81-0193	81-0194
81-0222	81-0240	81-1001	81-1002	81-1003	81-1004	81-1005	81-1007
81-1008	81-1010	81-1012	81-1014	81-1015	81-1016	81-1017	81-1018
82-0003	82-0032	82-0058	82-0098	82-0102	82-0106	82-0110	82-0112
82-0122	82-0163	82-0181	82-0213	82-0218	82-0248	82-1001	82-1002
82-1003	82-1004	82-1005	82-1007	82-1008	82-1009	82-1010	82-1012
82-1013	82-1014	82-1015	82-1016	82-1017	82-1018	82-1019	82-1020
82-1021	82-1022	83-0012	83-0023	83-0067	83-0076	83-0080	83-0100
83-0115	83-0145	83-0167	83-0169	83-0171	83-0178	83-0212	83-0237
83-0278	83-0324	83-0326	83-0327	83-0343	83-0345	83-0350	83-0351
83-1002	83-1003	83-1004	83-1005	83-1006	83-1008	83-1009	83-1010
83-1011	83-1012	83-1013	83-1014	83-1016	83-1017	83-1018	83-1019
83-1020	83-1021	83-1022	83-1023	83-1025	83-1026	83-1027	83-1028
83-1029	83-1030	83-1031	83-1032	84-0103	84-0128	84-0291	84-0343
84-1001	84-1003	84-1004	84-1005	84-1006	84-1007	84-1008	84-1009
84-1010	84-1012	84-1014	84-1016	84-1017	84-1019	84-1020	84-1021
84-1022	84-1023	84-1024	84-1025	84-1026	84-1027	84-1028	84-1030
84-1031	84-1032	84-1034	84-1035	84-1036	84-1037	84-1038	84-1039
84-1040	84-1041	84-1042	84-1043	84-1044	84-1045	84-1047	84-1048
84-1049	84-1050	84-1051	84-1052	84-1053	84-1054	84-1055	84-1056
84-1057	84-1058	85-0330					
CAPE VERDE							
83-0150							

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
83-0246

CHILE

81-0008	81-0074	81-0077	81-0087	81-0105	81-0107	81-0110	81-0111
81-0115	81-0118	81-0136	81-0230	81-0235	82-0001	82-0002	82-0049
82-0050	82-0065	82-0067	82-0099	82-0111	82-0115	82-0116	82-0133
82-0177	82-0197	82-0201	83-0003	83-0043	83-0060	83-0065	83-0163
83-0177	83-0198	83-0200	83-0207	83-0221	83-0231	83-0232	83-0271
83-0277	83-0284	83-0333	83-0337	83-1006	83-1012	84-0055	84-0060
84-0092	84-0093	84-0094	84-0099	84-0129	84-0140	84-0149	84-0155
84-0168	84-0194	84-0207	84-0212	84-0229	84-0251	84-0262	84-0276
84-0319	84-1004	84-1028					

CHINA

81-0130	81-0199	82-0037	82-0121	82-0144	82-1020	82-1022	83-0002
83-0230	83-0329	83-0341	83-1011	83-1025	83-1026	84-0041	84-0273
84-0287	84-0291	84-1022	84-1027	84-1037			

COLOMBIA

81-0047	81-0066	81-0109	81-0133	81-0153	81-0157	81-0168	81-0177
81-0190	81-0198	81-0233	82-0009	82-0027	82-0028	82-0045	82-0075
82-0090	82-0095	82-0127	82-0171	82-0179	82-0206	82-0225	82-0227
82-0244	82-0258	83-0014	83-0019	83-0028	83-0042	83-0093	83-0158
83-0184	83-0186	83-0210	83-0217	83-0220	83-0228	83-0268	83-0291
83-0323	83-0330	83-1019	83-1031	84-0057	84-0102	84-0179	84-0206
84-0234	84-0242	84-0252	84-0279	84-1032	85-0339	85-0341	

CONGO

82-0073	84-0326						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

COSTA RICA

81-0102	81-0123	81-0174	81-0203	81-0207	82-0005	82-0015	82-0092
82-0129	82-0212	83-0015	83-0033	83-0108	83-0187	83-0247	83-0297
83-1032	84-0104	84-0127	84-0150	84-0291	84-1006		

CUBA

82-0107	84-0216						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

DOMINICA

83-0312							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

80-0054	81-0173	81-0218	82-0123	82-0184	82-0234	82-0240	82-0264
83-0124							

ECUADOR

81-0029	81-0037	81-0072	81-0096	81-0161	81-0164	81-0229	82-0069
82-0088	82-0166	82-0209	82-0257	83-0120	83-0135	84-0071	84-0084
85-0225							

EGYPT

81-0022	81-0030	81-0076	81-0117	81-0134	81-1009	82-0200	82-0223
83-0029	83-0040	83-0056	83-0075	83-0097	83-0104	83-0159	83-0259
84-0031	84-0097	84-0144	84-0260	84-1026			

ETHIOPIA

81-0028	81-0191	81-0195	82-0010	82-0096	82-0109	82-0134	82-0168
83-0039	83-0058	83-0068	83-0175	83-0244	83-1002	84-0008	84-0012
84-0027	84-0028	84-0039	84-0040	84-0133	84-1045	86-0044	

FIJI

81-0043	82-0158	84-0243					
---------	---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--

FRANCE

82-0241	82-0265	83-0062	83-0080	84-0224			
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--	--

GAMBIA

81-0100	84-0321						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

GHANA

82-0202	83-0190	84-0299					
---------	---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--

GRENADA

83-0082							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

GUADELOUPE

84-1021							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

GUATEMALA

81-0039	81-0059	81-0068	82-0263	84-0081	84-0122	84-0130	
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--

GUINEA

81-0178							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

GUYANA								
	82-0231	83-1013	84-0250	84-0308				
HAITI								
	81-0050	82-0024	84-1021					
HONDURAS								
	81-0211	83-0091	83-0280					
HONG KONG								
	81-0206	82-0048	83-0086	83-0165	84-1038			
INDIA								
	80-0210	81-0015	81-0051	81-0090	81-0113	81-0116	81-0145	81-0176
	82-0047	82-0059	82-0060	82-0061	82-0062	82-0078	82-0103	82-0154
	82-0155	82-0187	82-0233	82-1017	83-0013	83-0023	83-0134	83-0154
	83-0182	83-0237	83-0303	83-1030	84-0062	84-0136	84-0208	84-0255
	84-0259	84-0278	84-0311	84-0317	84-0348			
INDONESIA								
	80-0183	81-0003	81-0146	81-0181	81-0219	81-0226	82-0006	82-0038
	82-0039	82-0186	82-0198	82-0214	82-1015	83-0009	83-0045	83-0102
	83-0130	83-0227	83-0288	83-0304	84-0001	84-0003	84-0048	84-0096
	84-0106	84-0146	84-0184	84-0204	84-0218	84-0244	84-0263	84-0274
	84-0277	84-0281	84-0307	84-1046				
IRAQ								
	83-0034							
ISRAEL								
	83-0342	84-0332						
ITALY								
	81-0056	84-0023						
IVORY COAST								
	81-0165	84-0006	84-0068	84-0189	84-0232	84-1058		
JAMAICA								
	81-0240	82-0022	82-0084	82-1016	83-0080	83-0153	83-0239	83-1016
	84-0021	84-0247	84-0295	84-0301	84-1001	84-1043		
JAPAN								
	84-0064							
JORDAN								
	82-0108	83-0081	83-0211	84-0109	84-1016			
KENYA								
	80-0185	81-0016	81-0034	81-0041	81-0048	81-0099	81-0188	82-0016
	82-0033	82-0074	82-0080	82-0114	82-0120	82-0130	82-0139	82-0140
	82-0150	82-0152	82-0160	82-0210	82-0228	82-0238	82-1013	83-0007
	83-0036	83-0072	83-0084	83-0099	83-0146	83-0174	83-0176	83-0236
	83-0245	83-0269	83-0274	83-0318	83-1009	84-0030	84-0052	84-0054
	84-0066	84-0072	84-0108	84-0138	84-0163	84-0177	84-0178	84-0181
	84-0203	84-0222	84-0275	84-0303	84-0331	84-0335		
KOREA								
	85-0268							
KOREA R								
	81-0151	81-0210	81-0228	82-0216	82-0237	83-0001	83-0005	83-0020
	83-0074	83-0121	83-0136	83-0140	83-0144	83-0237	83-0309	83-0310
	84-0025	84-0041	84-0111	84-0148	84-0185			
LESOTHO								
	83-0172	83-0208	83-1028	84-0042	84-0110	84-0282		
LIBERIA								
	81-0175	81-0183	82-0167	83-0006	83-0315	84-0290		
MALAWI								
	83-0206	83-0289						
MALAYSIA								
	81-0024	81-0033	81-0194	81-0208	82-0021	82-0162	82-0190	82-0192
	82-0217	82-0242	82-0245	83-0018	83-0021	83-0052	83-0057	83-0131
	83-0156	83-0168	83-0196	83-0213	83-0317	83-0321	83-0347	83-1005
	84-0022	84-0033	84-0046	84-0078	84-0090	84-0115	84-0190	84-0314
	84-0330	84-0344	84-1008	84-1011	84-1048	85-0239		
MALI								
	81-0141	82-0220	83-0025	83-0316	84-0119	84-0174	84-0220	84-0325
	85-0275							

MAURITANIA								
81-0062	83-0258							
MEXICO								
81-0065	81-0097	81-0234	82-0007	82-0034	82-0113	82-0172	82-0232	
82-1011	83-0126	83-0237	83-0254	83-0320	84-0002	84-0157	84-0196	
84-0223	84-0272	84-1002	84-1057	86-0016				
MOROCCO								
81-0156	81-0166	84-0233	84-1040					
MOZAMBIQUE								
82-0093	83-0290							
NEPAL								
82-0100	82-0191	82-0254	82-0260	83-0004	83-0023	83-0094	83-0264	
83-0302	83-1029	84-0116	84-0187	84-0297				
NETHERLANDS								
81-0031	81-0140	84-0323	84-0347					
NICARAGUA								
81-0018	81-0225	82-0079						
NIGER								
82-0203								
NIGERIA								
81-0002	81-0067	81-0122	81-0201	81-0212	82-0004	82-0098	82-0153	
82-0251	82-0256	83-0125	83-0132	83-0183	83-0233	83-0238	84-0100	
84-0120	84-0264	84-1049						
PAKISTAN								
81-0055	81-0098	82-0199	83-1020	84-0024				
PANAMA								
80-0211	81-0026	81-0202	82-0180	84-0215				
PAPUA NEW GUINEA								
82-0036	83-0161	84-0053						
PARAGUAY								
81-0014	82-0136	82-0246	83-0027	84-0101	84-0161			
PERU								
81-0049	81-0104	81-0125	81-0148	81-0167	81-0197	81-0231	82-0091	
82-0125	82-0128	82-0131	82-0148	82-0165	82-0178	82-0182	82-0219	
83-0047	83-0049	83-0079	83-0090	83-0117	83-0119	83-0128	83-0129	
83-0181	83-0209	83-0256	83-0263	83-0276	83-0279	83-0332	83-0344	
84-0044	84-0045	84-0083	84-0085	84-0086	84-0118	84-0123	84-0145	
84-0192	84-0193	84-0195	84-0253	84-0284	84-0296	84-0322		
PHILIPPINES								
80-0161	80-0188	80-0189	81-0019	81-0021	81-0063	81-0079	81-0119	
81-0121	81-0127	81-0131	81-0182	81-0232	82-0038	82-0077	82-0081	
82-0087	82-0089	82-0135	82-0164	82-0169	82-0196	82-0261	83-0016	
83-0035	83-0038	83-0055	83-0102	83-0114	83-0138	83-0160	83-0195	
83-0203	83-0205	83-0218	83-0235	83-0241	83-0242	83-0266	83-0285	
83-0286	83-0287	83-0293	83-0308	83-0331	83-0336	84-0026	84-0035	
84-0041	84-0051	84-0074	84-0112	84-0117	84-0135	84-0139	84-0175	
84-0211	84-0225	84-0227	84-0228	84-0230	84-0241	84-0245	84-0256	
84-0257	84-0291	84-0293	84-0309	84-0334				
RWANDA								
81-0025	82-0098							
SENEGAL								
81-0073	82-0051	82-0053	82-0222	82-0252	82-1009	83-0063	83-0078	
83-0173	83-0179	83-0234	83-0298	83-0349	84-0011	84-0016	84-0089	
84-0151	84-0265							
SEYCHELLES								
83-0301								
SIERRA LEONE								
81-0006	81-0007	81-0184	82-0054	82-0142	82-0157	82-0236	83-0059	
83-0105	83-0106	83-0107	83-0223	83-0319	83-1033	84-0015	84-0088	
84-0167	84-0283	84-0333						
SINGAPORE								
81-0154	82-0052	82-0176	82-0221	83-0048	83-0087	83-0089	83-0113	
83-0288	83-0317	83-1018	84-0037	84-0041	84-0240	84-0289	84-0306	
84-1036								

SOMALIA	82-0235	83-0008						
SRI LANKA	80-0209	81-0069	81-0070	81-0092	81-0170	81-0224	82-0185	82-0215
	83-0011	83-0193	83-0199	83-0252	83-0260	84-0134	84-0201	84-0268
	84-0304	84-0313	84-0318	84-1014				
ST KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA	80-0097							
ST VINCENT	82-0042	83-0083						
SUDAN	81-0086	81-0239	82-0094	82-0138	82-0173	82-0194	83-0030	83-0110
	83-0111	83-0122	83-0155	84-0005	84-0137	84-0269		
SWAZILAND	81-0172	82-0013	84-0121	84-0288				
SWEDEN	82-0161	83-0251	84-0235					
SWITZERLAND	82-0159	83-0147	84-0063	84-0280	84-0341			
SYRIA	81-0020	81-0101	81-1008	82-0086	82-0249	83-0123	84-0271	84-0286
	84-1035	84-1042	84-1055					
TAIWAN	83-0299							
TANZANIA	81-0001	81-0054	81-0124	81-0126	81-0205	82-0063	82-0085	82-0124
	82-0175	82-0205	82-1010	83-0096	83-0214	83-0216	83-0248	83-0255
	83-1008	84-0007	84-0076	84-0171	84-0199	84-1003	84-1017	
THAILAND	79-0086	80-0175	80-0190	81-0009	81-0032	81-0058	81-0060	81-0061
	81-0064	81-0080	81-0085	81-0103	81-0108	81-0129	81-0135	81-0139
	81-0154	81-0169	81-0171	81-0189	81-0194	81-0213	81-0241	82-0008
	82-0012	82-0014	82-0035	82-0072	82-0082	82-0119	82-0137	82-0143
	82-0170	82-0174	82-0188	82-0229	82-0243	82-0255	83-0026	83-0031
	83-0139	83-0148	83-0170	83-0188	83-0194	83-0219	83-0225	83-0226
	83-0240	83-0243	83-0265	83-0270	83-0273	83-0307	83-0317	83-0348
	83-1017	84-0013	84-0020	84-0032	84-0036	84-0061	84-0079	84-0126
	84-0147	84-0153	84-0166	84-0172	84-0183	84-0328	84-0337	84-0342
	84-1020	84-1044	84-1050					
TOGO	81-0236	83-0142	83-0202	83-0272	84-0158	84-0336	84-0339	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	81-0082	81-1014	82-0071	82-0132	83-0073	83-0143	83-0151	83-1027
	84-0210	84-0217						
TUNISIA	81-1015	82-0163	82-1004	83-0098	83-0295	84-0080	84-1025	84-1041
TURKEY	81-0083	82-0189	83-0077	83-0212	84-0125	84-1031		
UGANDA	83-0050	83-0133	83-0180	84-0219	84-0258	84-0315		
UNITED KINGDOM	82-0083	83-0116	83-0118	83-0127	83-0352	84-0077	84-0113	84-0182
	84-0291	84-0346						
URUGUAY	81-0012	81-0137	81-0221	81-0238	82-0118	82-0224	83-0010	83-0064
	83-0185	83-0339	84-0056	84-0058				
USA	81-0023	81-0098	81-0109	81-0143	81-0150	81-0162	81-0180	81-0200
	81-0204	81-0214	82-0025	82-0043	82-0104	82-0126	82-0151	82-0155
	82-0226	82-0230	83-0061	83-0066	83-0069	83-0103	83-0152	83-0166
	83-0249	83-0282	84-0059	84-0067	84-0070	84-0073	84-0114	84-0141
	84-0169	84-0266	84-1019					
VENEZUELA	82-0030	82-0070	83-0197					

YUGOSLAVIA

84-0095 84-0124

ZAIRE

81-0155 81-0158 82-0017 82-0031 82-0068 82-0239 84-0009 84-0132

ZAMBIA

81-0094 81-0227 82-0040 83-0141 83-0257 84-0107 84-0154 84-0226

ZIMBABWE

81-0057 81-0120 82-0011 82-0105 82-0134 82-0149 82-0195 83-0024

83-0088 83-0101 83-0109 83-0300 83-0314 84-0075 84-0159 84-0180

84-0198 84-0292

Subject/Area Index

ABORTION	84-0116							
ABSENTEEISM	83-0309							
ACCESS TO EDUCATION	83-0043	83-0057	83-0161	83-0185	84-1004			
ACCESS TO INFORMATION	83-0279	84-0197						
ADAPTATION	83-0049	83-1003						
ADAPTATION TO CHANGE	83-0100	84-0055						
ADHESIVES	81-0199							
ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS	82-0177	82-0255	83-0183	83-1017	84-0087	84-0252		
ADULT EDUCATION	81-0075	81-0121	82-1020	83-1033	84-0176	84-0303		
ADVERTISING	83-0131							
AFFORESTATION	80-0209	81-0084	81-0120	82-0069	82-0171	82-0193	82-0194	82-0205
	84-0044	84-0045	84-0133					
AGED	82-0169							
AGRARIAN REFORMS	81-0049							
AGRARIAN STRUCTURE	82-0091	82-0257	84-0320					
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	82-0228	84-0317						
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES	82-0081	82-0149	84-0122					
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	82-0185							
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	82-0040	82-0228	83-0231	83-0302				
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	81-0224	81-0238	82-0264	83-0111				
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	81-0029	82-0204	84-0026	84-0152				
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES	84-0093							
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT	82-0196							
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	81-0033	81-0081	81-0218	82-0012	82-0022	82-0061	82-0062	82-0073
	82-0120	82-0121	82-0139	82-0149	82-0174	83-0093	83-0107	83-0119
	83-0223	83-0235	83-0296	83-0319	83-1033	84-0039	84-0126	84-0127
	84-0139	84-0193						
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	81-0055	81-0064	82-0047	82-0124	82-0174	83-0105	83-0211	83-0226
	84-0016	84-0117	84-0175	84-0311	84-0312	84-0315	84-0321	
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	82-0203							
AGRICULTURAL MARKET	82-0045	82-0104	82-0129	82-0185	82-0257	83-0024	84-0342	
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	82-0081	82-0204	83-0216	84-0152	84-0271			
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	81-0146	83-0024	83-0155					
AGRICULTURAL POLICY	81-0146	81-0155	82-0065	82-0128	82-0204	83-0096	84-0093	84-0320
AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL	83-0278							

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

83-1028

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

81-0238	82-0031	82-0044	82-0065	82-0091	82-0092	82-0095	82-0120
82-0123	82-0128	82-0135	82-0149	82-0194	82-0203	82-0208	82-0251
83-0024	83-0069	83-0128	83-0202	83-0216	83-0223	83-0230	83-0295
83-0319	84-0021	84-0040	84-0101	84-0107	84-0124	84-0193	84-0264
84-0272	84-0299	84-0320					

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

82-0079 83-1028

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

83-0095 83-0270

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

81-0021	81-0086	81-0140	82-0145	82-0151	82-1011	83-0075	83-0125
83-0128	83-0270	83-0276	83-0281	83-0302	84-0026	84-0051	84-0091
84-0139	84-0163	84-0217	84-0243	84-1002			

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

83-0249

AGRICULTURAL WASTES

81-0218	82-0137	83-0110	83-0114	83-0156	83-0230	84-0028	84-0185
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AGRICULTURE

81-1016	82-0254	82-0260	83-0158	83-1022	84-0325		
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AGRIPRODUCT PROCESSING

84-0081	84-0122	84-0248	84-0309				
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AGRIS

80-0054	81-0022	81-0056	81-0080	81-0086	81-0092	81-0095	81-0107
81-0203	82-0108	82-0183	82-0199	82-0207	82-0250	82-0263	83-0078
83-0158	83-0258	84-0153	84-0183				

AGROFORESTRY

81-0016	81-0120	82-0015	82-0016	82-0033	82-0109	82-0121	82-0152
82-0210	83-0036	83-0206	83-0276	84-0044	84-0066	84-0133	84-0163

AGROINDUSTRY

82-0212	83-1016	84-0035	84-0332				
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AID COORDINATION

83-0327

AID FINANCING

83-0327

AID INSTITUTIONS

83-0327

AIR POLLUTION

84-1016

AIR TRANSPORT

81-0070

ALCOHOL

84-0108

ALCOHOLISM

83-0177 84-0029

ALLOYS

83-1019 84-1034

ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

83-0197

ANDEAN REGION

82-0171

ANIMAL BREEDING

84-0130

ANIMAL DISEASES

82-0198	82-1015	83-0287	84-0344				
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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

81-0141	82-0178	82-0264	83-0097	83-0111	83-0119	84-0076	84-0121
84-0130							

ANIMAL NUTRITION

81-0115	81-0134	82-0135	82-0173	82-0178	82-0264	83-0110	83-0111
83-0289							

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

80-0211	81-0082	82-0086	82-0091	82-0109	82-0134	82-0165	82-0170
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ANIMAL PRODUCTION <Cont'd>

82-0178	82-0179	82-0264	83-0110	83-0119	83-0217	83-0218	83-0219
84-0028	84-0031	84-0075	84-0076	84-0104	84-0105	84-0120	84-0121
84-0129	84-0130	84-0210	84-0218	84-0231			

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

83-0345

ANTIBIOTICS

81-0074	81-0106	81-0212	81-0240	84-0216
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APICULTURE

81-0033	81-0177	82-0083	83-0118
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APPLIED RESEARCH

83-0006	83-0251	83-1014	84-0128	84-0157	84-0180	84-0285	84-0313
84-1005	84-1023						

APPRENTICESHIP

83-0174

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

82-0009	82-0032	82-0081	82-0120	82-0162	82-0197	83-0231	83-0244
83-0317	84-0026	84-1032					

AQUACULTURE

79-0086	80-0097	81-0026	81-0170	81-1007	81-1018	82-0022	82-0164
82-0215	83-0200	83-0230	83-0241	83-0286	84-0134	84-0211	84-0214
84-0215	84-0225	84-0344	84-1050				

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

84-0111

AQUATIC PLANTS

81-0009	84-1050
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ARABIC

82-0249

ARCHIVES

83-0314

ARID ZONE

82-0061	82-0062	82-0092	82-0173	82-0194	82-0205	82-0251	82-0256
83-0011	83-0024	83-0097	83-0178	83-0206	83-1004	84-0045	

ASSOCIATIONS

81-0037

ATLASES

83-0039

ATTITUDES

81-0093	81-0166	82-0054	82-0067	82-0130	82-0169	82-0238	82-0240
83-0005	83-0068	83-0071	83-0090	83-0124	83-0154	83-0177	83-0203
83-0214	83-0229	83-0235	83-0312	84-0058	84-0101	84-0314	

AUDIOVISUAL AIDS

83-0326	84-0262
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AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

83-0250

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

84-0125	84-1057
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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

82-0236

AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS

83-0005	84-0003	84-0148	84-0278
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BACTERIA

82-0198	82-1002	83-0003	84-0140
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BACTERIOLOGY

83-0317

BAKERY PRODUCTS

81-0118	83-0284
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BAKING

83-0040

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

81-0234	82-0001	83-0268	83-0271
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BALANCE OF TRADE

82-0057

BAMBOO

80-0209	81-0130	81-0154	83-0296	84-0048	84-0306
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BANANAS	80-0189	81-0202	81-0211	82-0084	82-0135	83-0022	83-0135	84-0081
	84-0224							
BARLEY	82-0059							
BASIC EDUCATION	83-0187							
BASIC NEEDS	81-0098	82-0245	83-0033	83-0054				
BASIC RESEARCH	84-0230							
BAUXITE	82-1016							
BEANS	81-0006	82-0092	82-0120	82-0184	82-0186	82-0188	82-0227	83-0015
	83-0122	83-1012	84-0316	84-1019				
BEEF	80-0211							
BEHAVIOUR	82-0054	82-0238	83-0005	83-0071	83-0100	83-0163	83-0203	83-0310
	84-0029	84-0083	84-0205					
BIBLIOGRAPHY	81-0056	81-0086	81-0102	81-0193	81-0195	82-0028	82-0029	82-0108
	82-0158	82-0183	82-0199	82-0207	82-0212	82-0248	82-1017	83-0017
	83-0034	83-0077	84-0053	84-0057				
BIOCHEMISTRY	81-1002	82-1008	83-1011					
BIODEGRADATION	82-0192							
BIOGAS	83-0114							
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	83-0143	84-0113	84-1006					
BIOLOGY	82-0074	82-0154	83-0207	84-0235				
BIRDS	82-0248							
BIRTH CONTROL	82-0008							
BLINDNESS	84-0059	84-0226						
BLOOD	83-0325							
BOOKS	84-0234							
BREAD	83-0040							
BREAST FEEDING	82-0111	83-0020	83-0029	83-0061	83-0102	83-0103	83-0124	83-0188
	83-0285	84-0061						
BUSINESS CYCLE	83-0224							
BY-PRODUCTS	81-0059	83-0110	83-0219	84-0028	84-0031	84-0105	84-0120	
CAMELS	82-0165							
CANADA	84-1010	84-1052						
CANCER	82-0048	83-0144	84-0052					
CAPITAL MOVEMENTS	82-0057							
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	82-0216							

CARE OF THE AGED								
82-0169								
CARGO								
83-0113								
CARISPLAN								
83-0082	83-0083	84-0207						
CASE STUDIES								
83-1030	84-0125	84-0277	84-0347					
CASSAVA								
80-0183	81-0001	81-0131	81-1001	82-0004	82-0073	82-0098	82-0184	
82-0206	82-0227	83-0015	83-0132	83-0133	83-0143	83-0199		
CATALOGUE								
82-0109	84-0287							
CATALOGUING								
84-0053								
CATTLE								
83-0110	83-0281							
CATTLE PRODUCTION								
82-0088	83-0281	83-0289	84-0328					
CEMENT								
84-1030								
CEREALS								
81-0025	81-1005	82-0230	84-0149	84-0189				
CHARCOAL								
82-0024	83-0114	83-0248						
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS								
83-1004								
CHEMICALS								
83-0130								
CHICKPEAS								
81-0101	82-1002	83-0122	83-0211					
CHILD CARE								
81-0168	84-0030	84-0070						
CHILD DEVELOPMENT								
81-0083	81-0168	82-0201	83-0086	84-0061				
CHILD LABOUR								
83-0228	84-0251							
CHILD REARING								
81-0168	83-0103	83-0108	83-0121	83-0172				
CHILDREN								
81-0030	81-0176	81-0189	82-0025	82-0028	82-0078	82-0201	83-0084	
83-0101	83-0140	83-0280	84-0049	84-0054	84-0059	84-0070	84-0072	
84-0074	84-0155	84-0174	84-0247	84-0339	84-0345			
CHINESE								
82-0048								
CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY								
81-0047	82-0003							
CHRONIC DISEASES								
83-0329								
CIMMYT								
82-1011	84-1002							
CIVIL LIBERTIES								
83-0256								
CIVIL RIGHTS								
83-0256								
CLASSES								
81-0067								
CLASSIFICATION								
83-0317	83-1031	84-0316						
CLAY								
84-1040								
CLIMATIC ZONES								
82-0092								
COAL								
84-1031								

COAL MINING	83-0136	83-0303	84-1032					
COASTAL FISHING	82-0002	82-0192	82-0235	82-0258	83-0221			
COASTS	84-1001							
COCOA	83-0015	83-0135						
COCONUTS	84-0268							
COFFEE	81-0059	83-0049	83-0096	84-0122				
COKE	84-1031							
COLLEGE STUDENTS	84-0314							
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	82-0167							
COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES	82-0148							
COMMODITY MARKET	83-0151							
COMMODITY PRICES	83-0151	83-0202						
COMMUNAL LAND	82-0134							
COMMUNICATION	82-0066	82-0106	84-0126	84-0176				
COMMUNICATION POLICY	82-0131	83-0279	84-0017	84-0087				
COMMUNICATION RESEARCH	82-0106							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	81-0037	82-0146	82-0160	83-0053	83-0070	83-0091	83-0129	83-0157
	83-0186	83-0191	83-0205	83-0318	84-0190	84-0227	84-0254	84-0296
COMMUNITY RELATIONS	81-0125	83-0091	83-0101	83-0252	84-0019	84-0254	84-0277	84-0283
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	82-0237	82-0251	82-1010	83-0023	83-0061	83-0100	83-0161	83-1030
	84-0084	84-1003						
COMPARISON	82-0087	82-0228	83-0127					
COMPUTER CONFERENCING	82-0007							
COMPUTER PROGRAMMES	81-0203	81-0222	82-0033	82-0156	82-0210	82-1011	84-0141	84-0182
	84-0229	84-0276	84-0287	84-0304	84-1002			
COMPUTERS	83-0198	84-0223						
CONCRETE	84-1030	84-1045						
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	81-0053	82-0136	82-0195					
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	84-0085							
CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES	82-0239	84-0085						
CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR	81-0097	81-0139	82-0011	82-0206	83-0025			
CONSUMER DEMAND	84-0056							
CONSUMER EDUCATION	83-0131							
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES	84-0019							

CONSUMER GOODS								
83-0052	84-0330							
CONSUMER PRICES								
82-0045	82-0077	84-0019						
CONSUMER PROTECTION								
83-0052	83-0131	84-0330						
CONSUMERS								
83-0052	84-0330							
CONSUMPTION								
83-0049								
CONTRACEPTION								
82-0080	82-0155	83-0029	83-0185	83-1006	84-0205			
CONTRACEPTIVES								
81-0109	81-0143	81-0150	82-0006	82-0008	82-0111	84-0266		
CONTRACT LABOUR								
83-0009	83-0348							
COOLING								
81-0060								
COOPERATIVE FARMING								
81-0052	82-0149							
COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS								
82-1010	84-1003							
COOPERATIVES								
82-0241	82-1010	83-1030	84-1003					
COPPER								
82-0182								
COST ANALYSIS								
82-0154	83-0028	83-0031	83-0085	83-0110	83-0138	83-0194		
COST OF EDUCATION								
82-0219	83-0137	83-0273						
COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS								
81-0070	81-0189	82-0004	82-0194	82-0196	82-0215	82-0224	83-0057	
83-0273	83-0284	83-0309	83-0331					
COSTS								
81-0189	82-0196							
COTTAGE INDUSTRY								
82-0103	83-0260	83-0264	83-0265	83-0266	84-0090	84-0096		
COURSES								
83-0326								
COWPEAS								
81-0002	81-0006	81-0114	82-0082	82-0092	82-0256	83-0015	83-0025	
83-0106	83-0238	83-1004						
CROP ROTATION								
84-0286								
CROP YIELD								
81-0183	82-0061	82-0062	82-0144	82-0184	82-0185	82-0194	82-0251	
83-0002	83-0015	83-0096	83-0097	83-0278	84-0062	84-0127	84-0286	
84-1020								
CULTIVATION PRACTICES								
80-0189	81-0001	81-0002	81-0006	81-0028	81-0052	81-0089	81-0096	
81-0115	81-0117	81-0130	81-0134	81-0141	81-0154	81-0183	82-0012	
82-0014	82-0015	82-0022	82-0059	82-0060	82-0061	82-0086	82-0091	
82-0093	82-0094	82-0096	82-0140	82-0184	82-0185	82-0187	82-1002	
83-0002	83-0008	83-0014	83-0015	83-0022	83-0025	83-0035	83-0097	
83-0122	83-0123	83-0132	83-0133	83-0182	83-0199	83-0211	83-0215	
83-0223	83-0235	83-0296	83-1033	84-0027	84-0039	84-0114	84-0127	
84-0137	84-0149	84-0219	84-0272	84-0286	84-0325			
CULTIVATION SYSTEMS								
80-0189	81-0081	81-0114	81-0117	81-0141	81-0162	81-0169	81-0174	
81-0183	82-0089	82-0091	82-0092	82-0095	82-0128	82-0134	82-0135	
82-0139	82-0144	82-0184	82-0185	82-0187	82-0203	82-0256	83-0002	
83-0014	83-0015	83-0024	83-0093	83-0160	83-0211	83-0219	83-0319	
84-0127								
CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES								
83-0277								

CULTURAL FACTORS								
81-0036	82-0125	82-0232	82-0259	83-0009	83-0121	83-0163	83-0279	
83-0310	84-0049	84-0165						
CULTURAL IDENTITY								
83-0337								
CULTURAL INTEGRATION								
84-0086								
CULTURAL POLICY								
83-0338	84-0086							
CURRICULUM								
81-0173	81-0181	82-0167	83-0071	83-0092	83-0177	83-0340	83-0352	
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT								
81-0194	82-1020	83-0336	83-0352					
CUSTOMARY LAW								
84-0106								
DAIRY INDUSTRY								
81-0137	82-0085	82-0224	83-0111	83-0281				
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
80-0211	81-0082	84-0318						
DAMAGE								
83-0225								
DATA ANALYSIS								
82-0244	83-0100	84-0187	84-0276					
DATA BASES								
83-0158	83-0238	84-0053	84-0298					
DATA COLLECTING								
82-0017	82-0072	82-0109	82-0212	84-0187				
DATA PROCESSING								
81-0090	83-0134							
DATA RECORDING								
84-0182	84-0304							
DATA RETRIEVAL								
84-0298								
DATE PALMS								
83-0034								
DECENTRALIZATION								
83-0183								
DECISION MAKING								
82-0032	82-1010	83-0113	83-0181	83-0197	83-0237	83-0332	84-0123	
84-0246	84-1003							
DEFENCE								
84-0289								
DEFICIENCY DISEASES								
83-0098	83-0101	83-0112	83-0246	83-0315	84-0059	84-0174		
DEFORESTED LAND								
83-0235								
DEHYDRATED FOOD								
83-0011								
DELIVERY								
83-0300								
DEMAND								
82-0153	83-0135							
DEMOCRATIZATION								
83-0337	83-0338	84-0086						
DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS								
82-0017	82-0040	82-0126	83-0073	84-0325				
DEMOGRAPHY								
82-0234	83-0100	83-0259	84-0144					
DENTISTRY								
83-0084								
DESALINIZATION								
83-0311								
DESIGN								
84-0085	84-1038							

DEVALUATION								
83-0268 84-0192								
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION								
84-0233								
DEVELOPMENT AID								
83-0327								
DEVELOPMENT BANKS								
81-0185 83-0047								
DEVELOPMENT CENTRES								
82-1021 84-1010 84-1052								
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING								
82-0119 82-0255 83-0134 84-1047								
DEVELOPMENT POLICY								
81-0098 81-0228 82-0034 82-0245 84-0308								
DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL								
84-0124 84-0179								
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH								
82-0231 83-1014 84-1023								
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY								
82-0255 83-0094 83-0153 83-0341 84-0041 84-0094								
DEVSIS								
81-0178 81-0195 83-0150 83-0313 84-0158								
DIAGNOSIS								
81-0014 81-0041 81-0094 82-0078 82-0090 82-1013 83-0087 83-0287								
83-0325 84-0032 84-0052 84-0099 84-0154 84-0216								
DIARRHEA								
82-0071 82-0159 82-0226 83-0003 83-0280 84-0060 84-0072 84-0099								
84-0140 84-0228 84-0242 84-0280								
DIET								
83-0085 83-0144 83-0163								
DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS								
82-0236								
DIRECTORY								
81-1008 82-0083 82-0165 82-0265 83-0034 83-0077								
DISABILITY								
83-0329								
DISCRIMINATION								
81-0075								
DISEASE CONTROL								
81-0041 81-0072 81-0074 81-0106 81-0108 81-0145 81-0176 81-0209								
81-0212 81-0240 82-0035 82-0130 82-0159 82-0190 82-0223 82-0226								
82-1013 83-0084 83-0087 83-0140 83-0143 83-0146 83-0147 83-0149								
83-0280 83-0287 83-0304 83-0307 83-0315 83-1025 84-0032 84-0054								
84-0059 84-0072 84-0098 84-0159 84-0216 84-0280 84-0292 84-1006								
DISEASE RESISTANCE								
82-1015 83-0122 83-0132 84-1035 84-1054								
DISEASE TRANSMISSION								
81-0065 81-0197 82-0150 82-0248 83-0087 83-0304 83-0307 84-0099								
84-0155 84-0292								
DISEASE VECTORS								
83-0087 83-0243 84-0292 84-0336								
DISTANCE STUDY								
84-0281 84-0314 84-0337								
DISTRIBUTION								
81-0097 81-0139 82-0077 82-0247 83-0004 83-0168								
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK								
83-0004								
DOCKERS								
84-0177								
DOCUMENTATION								
82-0026 83-0345								
DRIED FOOD								
84-0024								
DRILLING								
81-1012 83-0193 83-1021								

DRINKING WATER								
83-0007	83-0317	84-0013	84-0022	84-0186	84-0336			
DROUGHT								
82-0062	82-0092	82-0220	84-0010					
DRUGS								
81-0145	81-0209	83-0004	83-0042	83-0131	83-0149	83-0307		
DRYING								
81-0059	81-0128	81-0129	82-0047	82-0081	82-0196	83-0011	83-0018	
83-0107	83-0263	84-0020	84-0024	84-0117	84-0122	84-0244		
ECODEVELOPMENT								
84-1001								
ECOLOGICAL BALANCE								
82-0192								
ECOLOGY								
84-1001								
ECONOMETRIC MODELS								
82-0153	83-0268	83-1008						
ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS								
83-0190								
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS								
81-0227	82-0003	82-0210	82-0230					
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
83-0088	83-0178	83-0326	83-1014	83-1023	84-0053	84-0308		
ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR								
84-0192	84-0327							
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS								
82-0232	83-0129							
ECONOMIC COOPERATION								
81-1003								
ECONOMIC EVALUATION								
84-0056								
ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS								
81-0156	82-0051	82-0132	83-0009	83-0348	83-1003	84-0041	84-0264	
84-0289	84-0317	84-0343	84-0345					
ECONOMIC INDICATORS								
84-0346								
ECONOMIC MODELS								
81-0188	82-0056	83-0271	84-0209	84-0284				
ECONOMIC PLANNING								
83-0082	83-0083	84-0160						
ECONOMIC POLICY								
81-0012	81-0013	81-0188	81-1015	82-0001	82-0056	82-0065	83-0069	
83-0099	83-0127	83-0267	83-0271	83-1008	84-0056	84-0192	84-0209	
84-0284	84-1025							
ECONOMIC RECESSION								
83-0033	83-0127	84-0296						
ECONOMIC RELATIONS								
82-0057								
ECONOMIC RESEARCH								
81-0226	83-0202							
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE								
83-0127	84-0056							
ECONOMIC SURVEYS								
84-0189								
ECONOMIC THEORY								
82-0055	84-0284							
ECONOMICS								
83-0344								
ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION								
82-0219								
ECOSYSTEMS								
82-0192	83-0160	84-1012						
EDIBLE OILS								
84-0311								

EDUCATION	81-0111	81-0142	81-0213					
EDUCATION OF WOMEN	81-0125	81-0229	82-0238					
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION	81-0241	82-0070	82-1020	83-0269	84-0204	84-0290		
EDUCATIONAL BUDGET	82-0219							
EDUCATIONAL FINANCING	82-0219							
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS	83-0076							
EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS	81-0121	82-0050	82-0074	82-0115	82-0133	82-0167	82-0209	83-0187
	84-0167	84-0204	84-0282					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	83-0220	83-0323						
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	81-0167	82-0050	82-0115	84-0295				
EDUCATIONAL OUTPUT	83-0067	83-0161	83-0228	83-0273	84-0239	84-0251	84-0281	84-0314
	84-0337							
EDUCATIONAL PLANNING	81-0241	83-0080	83-0142	83-0172	83-0351	83-0352		
EDUCATIONAL POLICY	82-0050	83-0043	83-0220					
EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS	83-0016	84-0167						
EDUCATIONAL RADIO	84-0118	84-0123						
EDUCATIONAL REFORMS	82-0068	83-0142	84-0167	84-0222	84-0295			
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH	81-0010	81-0011	81-0048	81-0054	81-0087	81-0184	82-0010	82-0115
	82-0122	82-1020	83-0016	83-0064	83-0067	83-0142	83-0208	83-0232
	83-1009	84-0089	84-0092	84-0103	84-0138	84-0201	84-1004	84-1021
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS	82-0068	83-0010						
EDUCATIONAL THEORY	82-0122	82-1020	83-1009					
EFFICIENCY	83-0031	83-0165	83-0194					
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	84-1037							
ELECTRICITY	83-0114							
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING	83-0166	84-0183	84-0203	84-0223	84-0229	84-0234	84-0236	84-0263
	84-0287	84-1002						
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	84-0141	84-0287						
ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY	83-0162	83-0237						
EMERGENCY RELIEF	84-0010	84-0346						
EMIGRANTS	82-0042							
EMIGRATION	81-0093	82-0042	82-0132					
EMPLOYMENT	81-0018	81-0236	82-0001	82-0027	82-0065	82-0127	82-0143	82-0148
	82-0238	83-0067	83-0260	83-0264	83-0265	83-0266	83-0342	84-0090
	84-0096							
EMPLOYMENT CREATION	82-0103	84-0041						

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

81-0136 82-0238 83-0010 83-0057 83-0065 83-0129 83-0185 84-0055
84-0307

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

81-0047 81-0236

ENDEMIC DISEASES

81-0072 83-0315

ENERGY

81-0060 81-0187 81-0193 83-0076 83-0253 83-0292 84-0117 84-0128

ENERGY CONSERVATION

83-0247 83-0301

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

81-0042 81-0043 83-0292 83-0301 83-0341 84-0094 84-0131 84-0250
84-0275

ENERGY CRISIS

84-0291

ENERGY ECONOMICS

81-0042 81-0051 83-0292 84-0348

ENERGY POLICY

81-0051 82-0099 83-0292 83-0301 84-0108 84-0291 84-0348

ENERGY RESOURCES

82-1009

ENERGY SOURCES

81-0042 81-0043 81-0051 82-0099 83-0077 83-0292 83-0301 84-0348

ENERGY UTILIZATION

84-0348

ENGINEERING DESIGN

81-0059 81-0060 81-0064 81-0128 81-0182 81-1004 82-0011 82-0019
82-0047 82-0136 82-0160 82-0162 82-0174 82-0195 82-0200 83-0026
83-0031 83-0105 83-0107 83-0126 83-0212 83-0226 83-0244 83-0311
84-0013 84-0016 84-0020 84-0022 84-0117 84-0141 84-0245 84-0258
84-0275 84-0312 84-0321

ENGINEERS

83-0174

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

84-0199

ENTERPRISES

81-1009

ENTOMOLOGY

83-0143

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

81-0156 82-1016 83-0253 84-0279

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

84-0111 84-1001

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

84-1001

ENZYMES

83-1006

EPIDEMIOLOGY

81-0045 81-0065 81-0072 81-0197 81-0219 82-0048 82-0078 82-0090
82-0107 83-0087 83-0104 83-0140 83-0146 83-0196 83-0213 83-0280
83-0315 83-0324 83-1025 83-1029 84-0001 84-0033 84-0054 84-0060
84-0072 84-0098 84-0155 84-0180 84-0226 84-0242 84-0333 84-0336
84-0339 84-0344

EQUIPMENT

82-0200 82-0226

EROSION CONTROL

83-0295

ETHNIC FACTORS

84-0068

ETHNIC GROUPS

81-0075 83-0057 83-0195

EVALUATION

81-0054 81-0068 81-1009 82-0133 82-0146 82-0160 82-0167 82-0197
82-0209 82-0233 82-1012 83-0030 83-0045 83-0074 83-0085 83-0139

EVALUATION	<Cont'd>						
83-0183	83-0187	83-0290	83-0311	83-0343	83-1030	84-0100	84-0139
84-0172	84-0190	84-0252	84-0253	84-0301	84-0303	84-0341	84-1046
EXCHANGE RATE							
81-0012	84-0192						
EXPLOITABILITY							
84-0214							
EXPORT EARNINGS							
81-0225	83-0135						
EXPORT PLANNING							
84-0110							
EXPORT PROMOTION							
82-0005	82-0079	82-0103	83-0297	84-0041	84-0259		
EXPORT VOLUME							
82-0182							
EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRY							
84-0221							
EXPORTS							
81-0225	82-0079						
EXTENSION SERVICES							
80-0175	81-0081	83-0048	83-0248	84-0126			
EXTERNAL DEBT							
84-0182	84-0304						
EYE DISEASES							
83-0146	83-1029						
FABA BEANS							
81-0020	81-0101	82-1001	83-0122	84-0260	84-1035	84-1055	
FACTORY ORGANIZATION							
84-0112	84-0115						
FAMILY							
81-0163	81-0168	83-0100					
FAMILY BUDGET							
82-0114	83-0121	83-0163	84-0018	84-0062			
FAMILY LAW							
84-0326							
FAMILY PLANNING							
81-0004	81-0163	82-0034	82-1004	83-0045	83-0090	83-0116	83-0139
83-0154							
FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES							
82-0006	82-0021	82-0146	84-0190				
FAMILY SIZE							
82-0246	83-0013	83-0154					
FAMINE							
84-0346							
FARM SIZE							
81-0162	81-0169	81-0238	82-0085	82-0197	84-0114		
FARMERS							
82-0197	83-0235	83-1033	84-0093	84-0328			
FARMING SYSTEMS							
81-0049	82-0031	82-0044	82-0085	82-0086	82-0134	83-0097	83-0125
83-0218	83-0219	83-0230	83-0233	83-0319	84-0021	84-0026	84-0040
84-0062	84-0129	84-0193	84-0218	84-0220	84-0316		
FARMS							
81-0238	82-0100						
FEASIBILITY STUDIES							
84-0081	84-0248						
FEED							
80-0211	81-0115	81-0134	81-0171	81-0218	81-1001	82-0085	82-0087
82-0135	82-0137	82-0144	82-0173	82-0178	82-0200	82-0264	83-0110
83-0111	83-0119	83-0219	83-0223	83-0227	84-0031	84-0105	84-0120
84-0134							
FEED PRODUCTION							
81-0115	82-0135	84-0028	84-0120	84-0129	84-0231		

FEED SUPPLEMENTS								
83-0289 84-0105								
FEEDING								
81-0197 83-0003 83-0061 84-0140 84-0200								
FEMALE MANPOWER								
81-0221 82-0123 83-0086 83-0185								
FEMALES								
83-0071 83-0130 84-0205								
FERMENTATION								
84-0112								
FERTILITY								
81-0004 81-0030 81-0036 81-0163 82-0017 82-0228 82-0246 82-1004								
83-0013 83-0029 83-0090 83-0116 83-0121 83-0154 83-0170 83-0179								
83-0180 83-0259 84-0144 84-0205								
FERTILIZATION								
82-1005								
FERTILIZER INDUSTRY								
81-0162								
FERTILIZERS								
81-0162 82-0013 82-0015 82-0089 83-0282 84-0114 84-1017								
FIELD RESEARCH								
81-0224								
FILARIASIS								
83-0304								
FILMS								
82-0058								
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS								
83-0047								
FINANCIAL MARKET								
82-0055 84-0285 84-0300								
FINANCIAL POLICY								
82-0055 84-0300								
FISCAL POLICY								
83-0268 83-0271								
FISH								
82-0189 82-1015 83-0287 84-0215 84-0344								
FISH BREEDING								
79-0086 81-0171 81-1018 82-1005 82-1014 82-1015 83-0120 83-0331								
83-1010 83-1011								
FISH CULTURE								
81-0009 81-0171 81-0218 82-0189 82-0190 82-0191 82-0198 82-0200								
82-0214 82-1005 82-1014 82-1015 83-0120 83-0331 83-1010 83-1011								
FISH MEAL								
84-0134								
FISH PRESERVATION								
84-0244								
FISH PRODUCTION								
81-0009 81-0218 81-0227 82-0189 82-0191 82-0200 83-0120 83-0200								
83-1010 83-1011								
FISH UTILIZATION								
83-0120 83-0286								
FISHERMEN								
84-0262 84-0335								
FISHERY CONSERVATION								
81-0024								
FISHERY DEVELOPMENT								
81-0207 81-0227 82-0189 82-0191 82-0235 82-0258 83-0221 83-0240								
83-0242 83-0286 83-0291 83-0339 84-0146 84-0262 84-0335 84-1012								
FISHERY ECONOMICS								
81-0194 82-0164 83-0321 84-0276								
FISHERY INDUSTRY								
81-0227 83-0221 83-0339								
FISHERY MANAGEMENT								
81-0024 83-0230 83-0349 84-0214								

FISHERY PLANNING	83-0349							
FISHERY POLICY	81-0207							
FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING	81-1004	82-0002	82-0022	83-0138	83-0291	83-0339	84-0112	84-0212
	84-0215	84-0244						
FISHERY PRODUCTS	82-0002							
FISHERY RESEARCH	80-0175	82-0164	83-0120	83-0321	83-0350	84-0211	84-0276	
FISHERY RESOURCES	82-0235	82-0258	83-0221	83-0291	83-0349			
FISHING	83-0291	84-0262	84-0335					
FISHING EQUIPMENT	82-0235	82-0258						
FISHING VESSELS	82-0235							
FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE	81-0070							
FLOODS	83-1003	84-0010	84-1027					
FLOUR	80-0210	82-0082	82-0124	82-0138	82-0206	83-0040		
FODDER	81-0028	84-0027						
FOOD	81-0231	82-0026						
FOOD ADDITIVES	84-0059							
FOOD AID	82-0230	84-0019						
FOOD CONSUMPTION	81-0063	81-0127	82-0104	82-0114	82-0153	83-0084	83-0101	83-0163
	84-0019	84-0049	84-0260	84-0318				
FOOD CROPS	81-0096	83-0276						
FOOD INDUSTRY	84-0035	84-0112	84-0115					
FOOD POLICY	81-0231	82-0104						
FOOD PREPARATION	81-0006	81-0063	81-0105	83-0025	83-0103	84-0260	84-1019	
FOOD PRESERVATION	83-0109	83-0209	83-0225					
FOOD PROCESSING	81-0058	81-0061	82-0174	82-0213	83-0011	83-0040	83-0105	83-0109
	83-0194	83-0209	83-0210	83-0263	83-0284	84-0035	84-0115	84-0260
	84-0342	84-1019						
FOOD PRODUCTION	81-0183	82-0004	82-0086	82-0089	82-0104	82-0114	83-0036	83-0218
	83-0224	83-0349	84-0189					
FOOD STORAGE	83-0272	84-0020	84-1019					
FOOD SUPPLY	81-0097	81-0127	81-0139	82-0077	82-0104	82-0247	83-0056	83-0101
	83-0163	84-0019						
FORAGE CROPS	81-0015	81-0028	81-0082	81-0115	81-0132	81-0133	81-0134	82-0085
	82-0088	82-0135	82-0178	82-0179	82-0180	82-0227	82-0264	83-0036
	83-0111	83-0217	83-0219	83-0227	83-0289	84-0027	84-0129	84-0130
	84-0210	84-0231	84-0288					
FORECASTING TECHNIQUES	83-1003							

FOREIGN ENTERPRISES									
83-0017 84-0095									
FOREIGN EXCHANGE									
82-0103									
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS									
82-0057 83-0017 83-0062 83-1005 84-0095									
FOREIGN POLICY									
82-0057									
FOREST MANAGEMENT									
82-0193 83-0141 83-0288 84-0256									
FOREST NURSERIES									
82-0193									
FOREST PRODUCT PROCESSING									
83-0275									
FOREST RESOURCES									
83-0060 84-0256									
FOREST TREES									
82-0121 83-0275 83-0277 84-0043 84-0045 84-0293									
FOREST UTILIZATION									
83-0288 84-0256									
FORESTRY									
83-0055									
FORESTRY INDUSTRY									
81-1010									
FORESTRY RESEARCH									
80-0185 82-0063 83-0055 83-0141 83-0275 83-0276 83-0277 84-0037									
84-0119									
FORESTS									
82-0192									
FOSSIL FUELS									
82-1009									
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION									
84-0257									
FREIGHT									
82-1012 83-0113									
FRESHWATER FISH									
82-0198 84-0335 84-1012									
FRUIT CROPS									
83-0014									
FRUIT JUICES									
83-0210									
FRUIT TREES									
83-0276 83-1032									
FRUITS									
81-0202 82-0045 83-0011 83-0168 83-0210 83-0224 83-0225									
FUELS									
84-0108									
FUELWOOD									
81-0120 82-0024 82-0100 82-0114 82-0173 83-0114 83-0141 83-0206									
83-0248 83-0277 84-0133 84-0275									
FUNGI									
82-0137 84-0132									
FUNGUS DISEASES									
83-1029									
FURNITURE									
84-1038									
GENETIC IMPROVEMENT									
80-0161 80-0189 81-0001 81-0002 81-0006 81-0025 81-0079 81-0089									
81-0101 81-0113 81-0114 81-0115 81-0116 81-0117 81-0130 81-0133									
81-0174 81-0175 81-0183 81-1005 82-0012 82-0013 82-0014 82-0059									
82-0060 82-0061 82-0062 82-0069 82-0073 82-0084 82-0088 82-0093									
82-0094 82-0096 82-0121 82-0139 82-0144 82-0179 82-0180 82-0186									
82-0187 82-0188 82-0256 82-0264 82-1001 82-1015 83-0008 83-0022									
83-0025 83-0035 83-0079 83-0111 83-0122 83-0123 83-0128 83-0132									
83-0133 83-0182 83-0199 83-0211 83-0215 83-0217 83-0296 83-1031									

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT	<Cont'd>						
83-1032	84-0039	84-0046	84-0136	84-0137	84-0149	84-0219	84-1035
84-1042	84-1053	84-1055	84-1058				
GENETICS							
83-0331							
GEOLOGICAL MAPS							
83-1002							
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS							
81-1012	83-1002	83-1021	84-0012	84-1008	84-1044		
GEOLOGY							
83-1002	84-0012						
GEOMORPHOLOGY							
83-1002							
GEOPHYSICS							
82-1003							
GOATS							
82-0087	82-0178	84-0075	84-0105	84-0121			
GOVERNMENT POLICY							
81-0123	81-0233	81-0239	82-0172	82-0177	82-0224	83-0001	83-0027
83-0054	84-0071						
GRAIN PROCESSING							
80-0210	81-0062	81-0191	82-0011	82-0019	82-0047	82-0081	82-0082
82-0124	82-0196	82-0206	83-0018	83-0021	84-0016	84-0020	84-0311
84-0312	84-0315	84-0321					
GRANTS							
81-0048	81-0071	81-0085	82-0229				
GRASSES							
81-0132	81-0133	82-0088	82-0179	82-0180	83-0119		
GRASSLAND							
81-0015	83-0119	84-0288					
GRAZING							
81-0082	81-0133	82-0088	82-0179	82-0180	83-0036	84-0133	84-0210
GRAZING LANDS							
84-0288							
GROUNDNUTS							
80-0161	81-0114	81-0116	81-0129	82-0014	82-0093	82-0174	83-0025
84-0136	84-0137	84-0175					
GROUNDWATER							
84-1056							
GROWTH POLES							
81-0233							
GYNAECOLOGY							
83-0029	83-0130						
HABITAT							
84-0325							
HANDICRAFT							
83-0260	83-0264	83-0265	83-0266	84-0090	84-0096		
HANDICRAFT PROMOTION							
83-0260	83-0264	83-0265	83-0266	84-0090	84-0096		
HANDLING							
83-0225	84-0212						
HARVESTING							
81-0062	82-0196	83-0209	83-0211	84-0015	84-0271		
HEALTH							
82-0222	84-0057	84-0240					
HEALTH EDUCATION							
81-0100	81-0180	82-0039	82-0053	82-0054	82-0071	82-0150	82-0159
82-0160	83-0005	83-0072	83-0102	83-0103	83-0124	83-0203	83-0246
83-0250	83-0285	83-0307	84-0003	84-0030	84-0042	84-0072	84-0154
84-0159	84-0228	84-0254	84-0283				
HEALTH FACILITIES							
81-0232							
HEALTH INDICATORS							
84-0109							

HEALTH INSURANCE								
83-0074								
HEALTH MANPOWER								
82-0217	83-0124	83-0214	84-0180					
HEALTH PLANNING								
82-0217	83-0280	83-0330	84-0135	84-0227				
HEALTH SERVICES								
81-0122	81-0208	81-0232	82-0035	82-0071	82-0113	82-0159	82-0211	
82-0217	82-0221	82-0246	83-0005	83-0006	83-0030	83-0042	83-0074	
83-0085	83-0086	83-0091	83-0104	83-0154	83-0214	83-0330	84-0002	
84-0004	84-0005	84-0098	84-0135	84-0148	84-0227			
HEATING								
83-0212								
HERBICIDES								
84-0279								
HIGHER EDUCATION								
82-0070	83-0273	83-0321	84-0102	84-0281	84-0337			
HISTORICAL ANALYSIS								
82-0259								
HISTORY								
81-0153								
HONEY								
81-0033	81-0177	82-0083						
HORMONES								
82-1014	83-0020	83-0188						
HOSPITALS								
83-0031								
HOUSEHOLD								
82-0036	83-0100							
HOUSING								
80-0188	81-0161	81-0165	82-0239	83-0027	83-0028	83-0255	84-0060	
84-0085	84-0131	84-0151	84-0347	84-1045				
HOUSING COOPERATIVES								
84-0084								
HOUSING NEEDS								
81-0161	81-0201	83-0027						
HOUSING POLICY								
81-0165	84-0014							
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT								
82-0117								
HUMAN NUTRITION								
84-0060								
HUMAN RESOURCES								
83-0057								
HUMAN RIGHTS								
84-0241								
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS								
84-0014	84-1047							
HUMID ZONE								
83-0058								
HYBRIDIZATION								
82-0060	82-0061	82-0062	82-0121	82-0139	82-0144	83-0008	83-0079	
83-0199								
HYDROELECTRIC POWER								
83-0253	84-1037							
HYDROGEOLOGY								
81-1012	83-1021	84-1056						
HYDROLOGY								
83-1020	84-0255							
HYGIENE								
81-0105	82-0232	83-0203	84-0155					
ICE								
83-1020								
IMMUNIZATION								
81-0023	81-0198	82-0155	84-0247					

IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES								
82-0138								
IMMUNOLOGY								
82-0107	82-1013	83-1006	84-0079	84-0242	84-0247			
IN-PLANT TRAINING								
81-0053	83-0197							
INCOME								
81-0167	83-0033	83-0065	83-0129	83-0323	84-0018	84-0313	84-0328	
84-0335								
INCOME DISTRIBUTION								
81-0231	82-0065	83-0049	83-0127	83-0220	83-0318	84-1025		
INCOMES POLICY								
81-1015								
INDEBTEDNESS								
82-0057								
INDEXING								
84-1009								
INDIGENOUS POPULATION								
83-0049	84-0179							
INDUSTRIAL AREAS								
84-0025								
INDUSTRIAL CROPS								
83-0135	83-0202							
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT								
82-0261	83-0153	84-0094	84-0249					
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES								
83-0174	83-0309							
INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION								
83-0048								
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS								
82-0182	83-0236							
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT								
84-0221								
INDUSTRIAL PLANNING								
83-0159								
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS								
84-0081	84-0125							
INDUSTRIAL POLICY								
82-0182	82-0261	83-0236	84-0110	84-0253	84-0259			
INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL								
83-0159	84-0248							
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE								
84-0259								
INDUSTRIAL WASTES								
82-1016	83-1018	84-1030						
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS								
84-0025								
INDUSTRIALIZATION								
83-0086	83-1005	84-0025						
INDUSTRY								
83-0236	84-0178							
INFANT MORTALITY								
81-0036	81-0122	81-0186	81-0196	81-0215	81-0235	82-0232	83-0104	
83-0108	83-0116	83-0145	83-0154	83-0179	84-0002	84-0004	84-0070	
84-0200								
INFANTS								
81-0058	81-0197	83-0003	83-0061	83-0146	84-0001	84-0099	84-0140	
84-0141								
INFECTIOUS DISEASES								
81-0065	81-0108	81-0149	81-0176	81-0180	81-0196	81-0197	82-0078	
82-0107	83-0087	83-0213	83-1025	84-0033	84-0247			
INFLATION								
81-0231	82-0055							
INFORMAL SECTOR								
81-0236	82-0027	82-0038	82-0127	82-0148	82-0166	82-0236	83-0033	

INFORMAL SECTOR <Cont'd>

83-0056 83-0065 84-0327

INFORMATION ANALYSIS

83-0299

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

82-0009 82-0072 82-0106 82-0110 83-0034 83-0063 83-0102 83-0118

83-0173 83-0254 83-0293 83-0299 83-0308 83-0326 84-0063 84-0153

84-0166 84-0181 84-0268 84-0324

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

82-0007 82-0151 82-0181 82-1021 83-0075 83-0158 83-0167 84-0063

84-0078 84-0097 84-0142 84-0158 84-0160 84-0191 84-0194 84-0197

84-0217 84-0293

INFORMATION NEEDS

82-0005 83-0279 83-0297

INFORMATION NETWORK

81-0021 82-0030 82-0220 83-0047 83-0316 84-0053 84-0057 84-0063

84-0073 84-0195 84-0196 84-0197 84-0207 84-0293

INFORMATION POLICY

84-0223 84-0236

INFORMATION PROCESSING

81-0087 83-0158 83-0232

INFORMATION SERVICES

80-0054 80-0175 81-0020 81-0021 81-0022 81-0080 81-0086 81-0090

81-0102 81-0107 81-0149 81-0157 81-0178 81-0202 81-0203 81-1008

82-0026 82-0028 82-0029 82-0030 82-0037 82-0072 82-0108 82-0152

82-0158 82-0165 82-0183 82-0199 82-0207 82-0220 82-0227 82-0234

82-0248 82-0249 82-0250 82-0254 82-0260 82-0263 83-0034 83-0078

83-0082 83-0083 83-0134 83-0151 83-0152 83-0158 83-0166 83-0239

83-0240 83-0241 83-0242 83-0254 83-0258 83-0308 83-0320 84-0077

84-0097 84-0142 84-0146 84-0147 84-0153 84-0183 84-0196 84-0207

84-0217 84-0232 84-0234 84-0263 84-0268 84-0293 84-0322

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

80-0054 80-0190 81-0087 81-0102 81-0157 81-0195 82-0029 82-0108

82-0234 83-0075 83-0151 83-0152 83-0167 83-0232 83-0239 83-0240

83-0297 84-0067 84-0146 84-0160 84-0217 84-0233

INFORMATION USERS

82-0005

INLAND FISHING

81-0024 81-0170 81-0218 82-0189 82-0191 82-0200

INNOVATIONS

82-0236 83-0162 83-0178

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES

84-0056

INSECT PESTS

84-0113

INSECTICIDES

82-1008

INSTITUTION BUILDING

81-0224 82-0032 82-0112 83-0274

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

83-0332 84-0005

INTEGRATED APPROACH

82-0146 83-0139

INTELLECTUALS

82-0049

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

84-0049

INTERCROPPING

80-0183 81-0015 81-0028 82-0013 82-0033 82-0059 82-0095 82-0121

82-0184 82-0210 83-0002 83-0015 83-0022 83-0025 83-0276 84-0027

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

83-0145

INTEREST GROUPS

83-0338

INTEREST RATE							
82-0055							
INTERNAL MIGRATIONS							
81-0005	81-0050	81-0201	82-0038	82-0142	83-0094	83-0095	83-0323
84-0068	84-0264	84-0317					
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION							
81-0046	82-1021	84-1010	84-1052				
INTERNATIONAL MARKET							
82-0182	84-0108						
INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS							
81-0069							
INTERNATIONAL TRADE							
81-0069	82-0052	82-0143	83-0135	84-0063	84-1036		
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES							
81-0204	83-0170						
INVESTMENT POLICY							
82-0252							
INVESTMENT PROMOTION							
82-0252							
INVESTMENT RETURNS							
83-0062							
INVESTMENTS							
82-0055	83-0268	84-0285					
IRON							
84-1034							
IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY							
83-0197	84-1007	84-1031	84-1034				
IRRIGATION							
83-0024	83-0155	84-0045	84-0317				
ISIS							
81-0157							
ISLANDS							
82-0158							
JOB REQUIREMENTS							
83-0174							
JOURNALISTS							
83-0032	83-0063	83-0298	84-0171	84-0265			
KINSHIP							
82-0036							
KNOW HOW							
82-0202							
LABELLING							
83-0131							
LABORATORIES							
84-0166							
LABOUR CONTRACT							
84-0299							
LABOUR MARKET							
80-0165	81-1010	82-0127					
LABOUR MIGRATIONS							
81-1010	83-0009	83-0195	83-0216	83-0342	83-0348	84-0144	
LABOUR MOBILITY							
82-0127	83-0153	84-0107					
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY							
81-0055	83-0309						
LABOUR SUPPLY							
82-0243	83-0010						
LAND OWNERSHIP							
82-0208							
LAND RECLAMATION							
82-0194	84-0097						
LAND SETTLEMENT							
81-0005	81-0164	82-0208	83-0155	84-0068	84-0097		
LAND TENURE							
82-0128	82-0208	83-0095	83-0160	83-0184	84-0062	84-0106	

LAND USE								
81-0132	81-0133	81-0153	82-0114	82-0128	83-0119	83-0184	83-1018	
84-0062	84-0106	84-0124	84-0163	84-1044				
LANGUAGE BARRIER								
84-0161								
LANGUAGE TEACHING								
82-1017								
LANGUAGES								
82-1017								
LAW OF THE SEA								
83-0169	83-1017							
LEAD								
82-0221								
LEADERSHIP								
83-0191	84-0290							
LEARNING								
82-0046	82-0067	83-0197	83-1009	84-0165				
LEATHER								
83-0060								
LEATHER INDUSTRY								
81-0221	82-0103							
LEGAL ASPECTS								
82-0208	83-0089	83-0131	83-0186	83-0190	83-0256	83-1017	84-0087	
LEGAL PROTECTION								
83-0052	84-0330							
LEGISLATION								
81-0066	81-0239	82-0007	82-0027	82-0043	82-0077	82-0177	82-0221	
83-0052	84-0106	84-0222	84-0257	84-0330				
LEGUMES								
80-0161	81-0028	81-0063	84-0027					
LEGUMINOSAE								
81-0101	81-0114	81-0132	82-0015	82-0059	82-0088	82-0120	82-0179	
82-0180	82-0184	82-0186	83-0025	83-0122	83-0123	83-0215	83-0238	
LENTILS								
81-0101	81-1008	83-0211	84-0271	84-1042				
LEVELS OF EDUCATION								
81-0167								
LIBRARIES								
82-0028	82-0254							
LIBRARY AUTOMATION								
81-0107	84-0053	84-0263						
LINGUISTICS								
84-0319								
LITERACY								
81-0075	82-0010	82-0209	82-1017	84-0303				
LITERATURE								
82-0028								
LITTORAL ZONES								
84-1001								
LIVESTOCK								
82-0086	82-0135	82-0170	83-0218	84-0075	84-0076	84-0231		
LIVING CONDITIONS								
81-0039	81-0105	81-0201	82-0117	82-0169	82-0245	82-0246	83-0001	
83-0053	83-0054	83-0144	83-0257	84-0018	84-0025	84-0049	84-0060	
84-0109	84-0187							
LOCATION FACTORS								
83-0159								
LOCATION OF INDUSTRY								
83-0159								
LOW INCOME								
81-0004	81-0161	81-0165	81-0229	82-0115	82-0127	82-0211	83-0023	
83-0027	83-0033	83-0054	83-0061	83-0070	83-0090	83-0163	84-0005	
84-0010	84-0014	84-0019	84-0049	84-0083	84-0085	84-0205	84-0347	
LOWER CLASS								
83-0333								

MACROECONOMICS

81-0188	82-0001	82-0056	83-0069	83-0099	83-0267	83-0268	83-0271
83-1008	84-0192	84-0209	84-0284	84-0285	84-0300		

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

81-0103	82-0124	82-0236	83-0019	83-0026	83-0031	83-0066	83-0193
83-0205	83-0244	83-0311	84-0274				

MAIZE

81-0089	81-0126	82-0004	82-0013	82-0184	82-0230	83-0015	83-0215
83-0223	83-0272	84-1054					

MALARIA

82-0130	84-0098	84-0292					
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MALES

82-0008	82-0080	83-0071	83-1006				
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MALNUTRITION

81-0003	81-0198	82-0026	83-0003	83-0042	83-0085	83-0101	83-0103
83-0112	83-0246	84-0049	84-0074	84-0174	84-0242		

MANAGEMENT

82-0102	84-0095	84-1003					
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MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

81-1009	82-0021	82-0037	84-0035	84-0036	84-0037	84-0331	
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MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

81-0118	83-0165						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MANAGERS

81-1009							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MANMADE FORESTS

82-0205	83-0141	84-0044	84-0045	84-0273			
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MANPOWER

83-0157	83-0323	84-0343	84-0345				
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MANPOWER NEEDS

82-0172	82-0243	83-0349	84-0343				
---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--	--	--

MANPOWER PLANNING

82-0243	83-0153						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MANUAL

82-0162	83-0038	83-0048	83-0066	84-0331			
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--	--

MANUFACTURING

81-0234	82-0162	83-0236	84-0110	84-0125	84-0343		
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MAPPING

81-0099	82-1003	83-0080	84-1049				
---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--	--	--

MAPS

82-1003	83-0039	83-0148	83-0159				
---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--	--	--

MARGINALITY

82-0125	82-0211						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

82-1022	83-1026						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARINE POLLUTION

82-1022	83-1026						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARINE RESOURCES

82-0265	83-0242						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARITIME LAW

82-0265							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARITIME QUESTIONS

83-1017							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARKET ECONOMY

83-0049							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARKET PLANNING

82-0105	82-0129						
---------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARKET STUDIES

82-0077	82-0129	82-0215	83-1028	84-0189	84-0342		
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MARKETING

81-0058	81-0097	81-0139	81-0205	81-0227	82-0013	82-0022	82-0045
82-0077	82-0104	82-0153	82-0258	83-0011	83-0022	83-0035	83-0049
83-0056	83-0096	83-0131	83-0135	83-0138	83-0168	83-0194	83-0195
83-0209	83-0210	83-0216	83-0223	83-0224	83-0291	83-1028	84-0212
84-0299							

MARKETING COOPERATIVES

82-0105

MASS COMMUNICATION

81-0044 82-0259 83-0063 84-0017 84-0058 84-0118

MASS MEDIA

82-0131 82-0177 83-0293 84-0017 84-0087 84-0181 84-0191 84-0297

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

81-0122 81-0158 81-0196 81-0215 82-0246 83-0020 83-0030 83-0061

83-0086 83-0091 83-0098 83-0102 83-0104 83-0108 83-0112 83-0139

83-0146 84-0001 84-0002 84-0003 84-0004 84-0070 84-0174 84-0200

84-0228

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

82-1016 83-0341

MATHEMATICS

81-0173 82-0240

MEASLES

83-0196 84-0001

MEASUREMENT

84-0061 84-0141 84-1026

MEAT PROCESSING

84-0024

MEAT PRODUCTS

84-0024

MEDIA

84-0126

MEDICAL CARE

83-0304 83-0329

MEDICAL EDUCATION

83-0012 83-0177

MEDICAL RECORD

83-0146

MEDICAL RESEARCH

83-0006 84-0166

MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRY

83-0048 84-1048

MENTAL DISEASES

84-0278

METALLURGY

83-1019 84-1039

METALS

83-1019

METALWORKING INDUSTRY

82-0221 82-0236 83-0165

METEOROLOGY

84-1027

METHODOLOGY

82-0244 83-0006 83-0073 83-0115 83-0116 84-0067 84-0098 84-0099

84-0138 84-0259 84-0313

MICROBIOLOGY

81-1001 82-0137 83-1029 84-0132

MICROFICHES

82-0109 82-0250 84-0194 84-1046

MICROFILMS

83-0314 84-1046

MICROPROCESSORS

81-0222 83-0162 83-0237 83-0279 84-0203 84-0229

MIDDLE CLASS

84-0055

MIDWIVES

84-0003

MIGRANT WORKERS

81-0093 82-0142 83-0009 83-0195 83-0348 84-0107

MIGRANTS

81-0050 82-0132 83-0090 83-0095 83-0257

MILITARY EXPENDITURES

84-0289

MILK

82-0105 83-0281 84-0129 84-0140 84-0210 84-0318

MILK PROCESSING

82-0224

MILLET

81-0057 81-0090 81-0113 82-0094 82-0187 82-0230 83-0182 84-0219

MILLING INDUSTRY

81-0191 82-0011 82-0019 82-0124 82-0138 82-0206 84-0031 84-0311
84-0312

MINERAL RESOURCES

83-1002 84-0012 84-1017

MINERS

82-0163 83-0136 83-0303

MINING

84-0221

MINISIS

84-0263

MIXED FARMING

82-0086 82-0134 83-0058 83-0227

MODELS

82-0055 82-1012 83-0134 83-0330 84-0318 84-0348 84-1014 84-1028

MODERNIZATION

83-0023 83-0100

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

82-1012 83-0023 83-0247 84-1014 84-1028

MODULAR TRAINING

83-0165

MOLLUSCS

81-1007 82-0214 82-0215 82-0218

MONETARY TRANSFERS

81-0034

MORBIDITY

84-0074 84-0116

MORTALITY

81-0007 81-0030 81-0158 82-0017 82-0025 83-0145 84-0070 84-0074
84-0116

MOTIVATIONS

82-0042 82-0132 82-0238 82-0246 83-0009 83-0090 83-0257

MULTILINGUALISM

82-1017

MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

81-0013 83-0062 83-1005

MULTIPLE CROPPING

80-0161

MUSIC

84-0118

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING

81-0172

NATIONAL PLANNING

81-0172

NATIONALIZATION

82-0202

NATURAL DISASTERS

84-0010

NATURAL RESOURCES

81-1012

NEIGHBOURHOOD

82-0036

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

81-1003

NEW PRODUCTS

84-1057

NEWS	84-0077	84-0181						
NEWSLETTER	82-0119	84-0166						
NITROGEN	82-0120	82-1002	83-0059					
NITROGEN FIXATION	84-0088	84-1020						
NOMADS	84-0325							
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	81-0038	82-0066	82-0255	83-0043	83-0067	83-0093	83-0115	83-0191
	84-0277							
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	84-0257	84-0347						
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS	81-0046							
NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE	82-1010	82-1018						
NUCLEAR ENERGY	83-0253							
NUPTIALITY	83-0259	84-0144						
NURSES	81-0232	83-0312						
NUTRITION	81-0058	82-0026	82-0104	82-0232	83-0005	83-0280		
NUTRITION RESEARCH	84-0243							
NUTRITIVE VALUE	81-0127	83-0085	83-0163					
OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT	84-0124							
OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS	81-0210	81-0211	84-0177					
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	81-0206	81-0211	81-0219	82-0138	82-0221	83-0086	83-0136	83-0303
	84-0279							
OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE	83-0136	83-0303						
OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY	81-0035	81-0167	82-0038	82-0166				
OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION	81-0136	82-0243	84-0337					
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY	81-0210	82-0163	83-0136	83-0303	83-0309	84-0177	84-0178	
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	83-0198							
OCCUPATIONS	83-0065	83-0342	84-0240					
OCEANIA	82-0158							
OCEANOGRAPHY	82-0265	82-1022						
OIL CROPS	82-0096							
OILSEEDS	81-0117	81-0205	82-0059	82-0061	82-0062	82-0096	83-0175	84-0039
	84-0137	84-1053						
ON-FARM RESEARCH	83-0217	83-0226	83-0233	83-0282	83-0319	83-1033	84-0021	84-0040
	84-0076	84-0114	84-0120	84-0127	84-0130	84-0139	84-0152	84-0193
	84-0218	84-0219	84-0220	84-0231	84-0316	84-0328		
ONCHOCERCIASIS	84-0333							

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

83-0284

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

82-0113 83-0020

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH

80-0183	80-0185	81-0011	81-0016	81-0019	81-0073	81-0085	81-0140
81-0187	81-0188	81-0224	81-1016	81-1017	82-0009	82-0014	82-0016
82-0089	82-0093	82-0106	82-0112	82-0115	82-0116	82-0118	82-0164
82-0168	82-0176	82-0181	82-1007	82-1018	83-0099	83-0123	83-0125
83-0128	83-0145	83-0147	83-0164	83-0175	83-0208	83-0218	83-0233
83-0274	83-0302	83-0344	83-1022	84-0007	84-0008	84-0028	84-0038
84-0062	84-0066	84-0089	84-0091	84-0136	84-0201	84-0211	84-0224
84-0285	84-0291	84-0306	84-1004				

OWNERSHIP

83-0339

OYSTER CULTURE

81-1007 82-0022 82-0214 82-0218 84-0269 84-1043

PACIFIC REGION

82-0158

PACKAGING

81-0180 82-0206

PALM OIL

83-0105 83-0194 84-0299

PALMS

80-0209 81-0135 81-0182 83-0288 83-1032 84-0046 84-0273 84-0306

PARASITES

82-0154 82-0190 82-0198 82-0248 83-0042 83-0325

PARASITIC DISEASES

82-0039 82-0090 83-0307 84-0336 84-0339

PARLIAMENT

83-0181

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

83-0181

PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

83-0092 83-0115 83-0187 84-0277 84-1047

PARTICLE BOARDS

81-0199

PASTURES

81-0015 83-0217 84-0076 84-0129 84-0130 84-0210 84-0288

PATENT LAW

82-0043

PATENTS

82-0043 84-0207

PEASANT MOVEMENTS

81-0153 83-0184

PEASANTS

81-0029	81-0037	81-0153	81-0231	82-0009	82-0197	83-0068	83-0129
83-0184	83-0231	84-0101	84-0123				

PERIODICALS

78-0083 80-0190 82-0222 83-0050 83-0088 84-0287 84-1024

PEST CONTROL

81-1002	82-0013	82-0154	82-1008	83-0106	83-0128	83-0143	83-0288
83-1004	84-0113						

PESTICIDES

81-1002 82-0154 83-0089

PESTS OF PLANTS

82-0073 82-0154 84-1054

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

82-0157

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

82-0157

PETROLEUM REFINERIES

82-0157

PHARMACEUTICALS

83-0004

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY								
	84-1008	84-1044						
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES								
	84-1007	84-1019						
PHYSICIANS								
	83-0012	83-0177						
PHYSIOLOGY								
	82-0008	82-0080						
PIGEON PEAS								
	81-0006	82-0092	82-0139	82-0184				
PILOT PROJECTS								
	83-0167	84-0208	84-0233					
PLANNING								
	81-0190	82-0018	82-0099	83-0001	84-1003			
PLANT BREEDING								
	81-0002	81-0025	81-0057	81-0183	81-1005	82-0059	82-0060	82-0061
	82-0062	82-0073	82-0084	82-0094	82-0095	82-0139	82-0144	82-0186
	82-0187	82-0188	82-0256	82-0264	82-1001	83-0002	83-0008	83-0014
	83-0025	83-0035	83-0122	83-0182	83-0199	83-0211	83-0234	83-0296
	83-1031	84-0046	84-0149	84-0219	84-1035	84-1042	84-1053	84-1055
PLANT DISEASES								
	81-1005	82-0013	82-0073	82-0084	82-0095	82-0188	82-1001	83-0014
	83-0022	83-0132	83-0143	83-1032	84-1006	84-1035	84-1054	
PLANT PRODUCTION								
	82-0134	84-0132	84-0218					
PLANT PROTECTION								
	83-0133							
PLANTAINS								
	84-0224							
PLANTATIONS								
	83-0277							
PLANTING								
	81-0064	82-0024	82-0140	82-0171	82-0251	83-0058	83-0079	83-0226
PLANTS								
	81-0127	82-0083	83-1004	83-1031				
PLASTICS INDUSTRY								
	83-0165							
PNEUMOCONIOSIS								
	82-0163							
POISONING								
	83-0089							
POLICY MAKING								
	81-0151	81-1015	82-0018	82-0099	82-0172	82-0242	83-0001	83-0095
	83-0155	83-0186	83-0224	83-0247	83-0279	83-0302	83-0338	84-0086
	84-0100	84-0253	84-0256	84-1025				
POLIOMYELITIS								
	82-0226							
POLITICAL ASPECTS								
	83-1017	84-0252						
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT								
	83-0184	83-0337						
POLLUTION CONTROL								
	83-1017	84-0185	84-1016					
POLLUTION LEVEL								
	83-0317	84-1016						
POLLUTION SOURCES								
	84-1016							
POPULATION								
	81-0157	81-0200	82-0229	82-0234	84-0169	84-0194	84-0195	84-0196
	84-0197							
POPULATION CENSUSES								
	84-0229							
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION								
	81-0123							

POPULATION DYNAMICS								
81-0164	81-0190	82-0017	82-0018	82-0034	82-0040	82-0228	84-0107	
84-0296								
POPULATION INCREASE								
82-0228 84-0005								
POPULATION TRANSFERS								
82-0038	82-0117	83-0155	83-1003					
POST-HARVEST SYSTEMS								
81-0062	81-0128	82-0047	82-0081	82-0176	83-0011	83-0018	83-0021	
83-0022	83-0105	83-0106	83-0107	83-0109	83-0128	83-0194	83-0209	
83-0211	83-0216	83-0263	83-0272	83-1012	84-0015	84-0020	84-0175	
84-0232								
POTATOES								
83-0079	83-0128	83-0263	84-0149					
POVERTY								
81-0119	82-0245	82-0246	83-0001	83-1023	84-0049			
POWER DEMAND								
81-0042	81-0043	82-0099	83-0247	83-0341	84-0094	84-0131	84-0250	
POWER GENERATION								
84-0108 84-0250								
POWER SUPPLY								
84-0250 84-0291								
PRECIPITATIONS								
84-1027								
PREGNANCY								
81-0094	81-0208	83-0104	83-0108	84-0003	84-0004	84-0032	84-0154	
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION								
81-0039	81-0083	83-0172	83-1013					
PRESS								
83-0337 84-0334								
PRICE POLICY								
81-1015	82-0230	83-0202						
PRICES								
82-0001	82-0129	82-0143	82-0153	82-0230	83-0113	83-0268	84-0192	
84-1025								
PRICING								
81-0231	83-0096	83-0131						
PRIMARY EDUCATION								
81-0054	81-0076	81-0230	82-0181	82-0219	83-0071	83-1009	83-1013	
84-0161	84-0204	84-0290						
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE								
82-0217	82-0226	83-0252	83-0312	84-0003	84-0072	84-0135	84-0148	
84-0227 84-0228								
PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
83-0229 84-0042								
PRISONERS								
84-0198								
PRODUCERS								
82-0257								
PRODUCT DESIGN								
84-1057								
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT								
84-1057								
PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES								
83-0290								
PRODUCTION FACTORS								
81-0051	81-0238	82-0135						
PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS								
83-0224 83-0236								
PRODUCTION INCREASE								
84-0316								
PRODUCTIVITY								
83-0165 83-1016								
PRODUCTIVITY POLICY								
81-1015								

PROFESSIONALS								
82-0070								
PROFITABILITY								
83-0224								
PROGRAMME PLANNING								
83-0054								
PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION								
82-1020								
PROJECT DESIGN								
83-0016								
PROJECT EVALUATION								
80-0188	82-0021	82-0074	83-0016	83-0139	83-0270	84-0151	84-0167	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT								
83-0175								
PROJECTIONS								
83-0341								
PROMOTION								
81-0053								
PROTECTIONISM								
84-1036								
PROTECTIONIST MEASURES								
82-0261								
PROTEIN DEFICIENCY								
84-0174								
PROTEIN RICH FOOD								
82-0002								
PROTEINS								
81-1001								
PROTOTYPES								
84-1057								
PSYCHIATRY								
84-0278								
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS								
83-0329								
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION								
82-0030	82-0233	84-0005	84-1009					
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES								
81-0124	82-0202	83-0190						
PUBLIC EXPENDITURES								
84-0023								
PUBLIC FINANCE								
84-0023								
PUBLIC HEALTH								
83-0324	84-0073	84-0080	84-0279					
PUBLIC OPINION								
84-0058								
PUBLIC SERVICES								
80-0188	81-0228	82-0233	83-0028	83-0176	83-0183	83-0255	84-0009	
84-0010	84-0011	84-0025	84-0151	84-1005				
PUBLIC TRANSPORT								
84-1026								
PUBLIC WORKS								
82-0117								
PUBLICATION								
82-0158	82-0183							
PUBLISHING								
83-0336	84-0234							
PUMPS								
82-0162	83-0026	83-0066	83-0193	83-0205	83-0244	84-0186	84-0258	
84-0274								
PURCHASING POWER								
84-0313								
QUALIFICATIONS								
81-0076								

QUALITY CONTROL							
82-0019	82-0225	83-0126	83-0284	84-0112	84-0115		
QUALITY OF EDUCATION							
83-0067	83-0137	83-0161	83-0269	83-0273	83-1013	84-0341	84-1004
84-1021							
QUALITY OF LIFE							
83-0053							
QUALITY STANDARDS							
83-0011	83-0021	83-0040					
QUARRYING							
83-1018							
RADAR							
84-1027							
RADIO							
81-0044	81-0148	84-0265	84-1011				
RAILWAYS							
81-0156							
RAIN							
84-0022							
RAPESEED							
82-0060	82-0144						
READING							
82-0028	84-0161	84-0199					
REFINING							
82-0157							
REFORESTATION							
82-0024	82-0173	83-0235	83-0277				
REFUGEES							
81-0213							
REGIONAL COOPERATION							
81-0069	81-0070	83-0109	83-0300	83-0316	84-0158		
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
81-0005	83-0049	83-0157	83-0349	84-0179	84-0296		
REGIONAL DISPARITY							
82-0117	82-0219	83-0045	83-0144				
REGIONAL PLANNING							
83-0159							
REGULATIONS							
81-0066	83-0113						
REMITTANCES							
82-0142	83-0009	83-0216	83-0318	83-0348	84-0107	84-0264	
REMOTE SENSING							
81-0099	83-0148	84-0043	84-1022	84-1049			
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES							
83-0114	84-0250						
RENEWABLE RESOURCES							
83-0077							
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT							
81-0143	82-0226	84-0064	84-0108	84-0266	84-0331	84-1037	
RESEARCH CENTRES							
82-0102	82-0117	82-0231	84-0079	84-0091	84-1024		
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS							
81-0010	81-0200	82-0112	82-0229	83-0081	83-0208	83-0245	83-0306
83-0321	84-0089	84-0128	84-0144	84-0150	84-0169	84-0235	84-0240
84-0241	84-0243	84-0255	84-0308	84-1023			
RESEARCH METHODS							
81-0193	82-0126	82-0242	83-0125	83-0347	84-0092	84-0103	84-0104
84-0180	84-0184						
RESEARCH PROGRAMMES							
82-0089	82-0151	83-0231	83-0302	84-0172	84-0259		
RESEARCH PROJECTS							
82-0164	83-0099	83-0167					
RESEARCH RESULTS							
82-0106	82-0110	82-0151	82-0181	83-0077	84-0153	84-0201	

RESEARCH WORKERS									
83-0077	84-0184	84-0230							
RESERVOIRS									
82-0189	82-0191								
RESOURCES ALLOCATION									
82-0145	83-0189	84-1025							
RESOURCES CONSERVATION									
83-0160									
RESOURCES EXPLOITATION									
83-0148	83-0178								
RESOURCES INVENTORY									
82-1009	83-0148	83-0160	84-1049						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
83-0148	83-0160	84-0272							
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM									
81-0176	82-0078	82-0138							
RICE									
80-0161	81-0062	81-0155	81-0169	81-0183	82-0081	82-0089	82-0186		
82-0196	83-0015	83-0018	83-0021	83-0107	83-0216	83-0278	84-0015		
84-0020	84-0026	84-0311							
RIVER BASINS									
83-1003									
RIVER POLLUTION									
81-1014	84-0111								
RIVERS									
83-1003	83-1020	84-0179	84-1012						
ROADS									
83-0028									
ROOT CROPS									
81-0131	81-0174	81-0175	82-0098	83-0132	83-0133	83-0199	83-0308		
83-1032	84-0309	84-1058							
RURAL									
83-0100	84-0323								
RURAL AREAS									
81-0031	81-0127	82-0123	82-0197	82-0241	82-0255	83-0101	83-0187		
83-0214	83-0220	83-0228	83-0257	83-0292	83-0310	83-0323	83-0330		
84-0022	84-0030	84-0186	84-0251	84-0291					
RURAL COMMUNITIES									
81-0008	82-0066	84-0313							
RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
81-0031	81-0034	81-0037	81-0224	82-0034	82-0044	82-0254	83-0093		
83-0095	83-0139	83-0184	83-0318	83-0343	83-0344	83-1030	83-1033		
84-0068	84-0167	84-0272	84-0324						
RURAL INDUSTRY									
81-0018	84-0248								
RURAL MIGRATIONS									
81-0034	82-0038	82-0211	83-0028	83-0095	83-0153	83-0257	83-1005		
84-0131									
RURAL PLANNING									
83-1003									
RURAL POPULATION									
81-0148	84-0118	84-0123							
RURAL SCHOOLS									
83-0161	83-0187								
RURAL WORKERS									
81-0211									
SAHEL									
82-0220	83-0316								
SAMPLE									
81-0024	81-1014	83-1027							
SANITATION									
78-0083	81-0100	81-0196	81-1002	82-0039	82-0054	82-0058	82-0072		
82-0150	82-0160	82-0232	82-1008	83-0028	83-0072	83-0152	83-0203		
83-0250	83-0310	84-0042	84-0060	84-0067	84-0187	84-0254	84-0283		
84-0322	84-0323								

SANITATION SERVICES								
82-0053	82-0175	83-0031	83-0203	83-0290	84-0005	84-0254		
SAVINGS								
82-0142	83-0268	84-0192	84-0285					
SCHISTOSOMIASIS								
82-0150	82-0223	84-0159						
SCHOLARSHIPS								
81-0112								
SCHOOL AGE POPULATION								
82-0201	83-0333	84-0155						
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT								
81-0032	81-0067	81-0230	83-0269					
SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS								
82-0046	83-0228	84-0165	84-0246					
SCHOOLING								
81-0166	83-0228	83-1009	84-0161	84-0165	84-0251	84-0345		
SCHOOLS								
82-0244								
SCIENCE								
83-0032	83-0173	83-0189	83-0298	84-0171				
SCIENCE POLICY								
81-0104	81-0124	81-0185	81-0234	82-0004	82-0032	83-0189	83-0207	
83-0237	83-0249	83-0332	83-0345	84-0064	84-0100	84-0108	84-0157	
SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION								
81-0045	81-0160	81-0237	81-1016	81-1017	82-0161	82-0176	82-1007	
82-1011	82-1018	82-1019	82-1022	83-0081	83-0145	83-0164	83-0324	
83-1002	83-1022	83-1026	84-0091	84-1002	84-1005	84-1024	84-1051	
SCIENTIFIC CULTURE								
83-0068								
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION								
82-0007	82-0037	83-0038	83-0063	83-0293	83-0298	84-0077	84-0078	
84-0102	84-0171	84-0181	84-0191	84-0263	84-0265	84-0297	84-0334	
84-1011	84-1024							
SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS								
82-0043								
SCIENTISTS								
81-0104	83-0207							
SEA TRANSPORT								
81-0070	83-0113							
SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS								
83-0349								
SEASONAL WORKERS								
81-0008								
SECONDARY EDUCATION								
80-0165	81-0173	81-0184	82-0074	82-0240	83-0137	83-0269	84-0145	
84-0199								
SEEDS								
81-0140	82-0012	82-0014	82-0069	83-0079	83-0300			
SEISMOLOGY								
84-1008								
SELF-EMPLOYED								
84-0327								
SELF-HELP								
81-0229	82-0036	82-0239	83-0027	84-0085	84-0159			
SELF-RELIANCE								
82-0004	82-0157							
SEMI-ARID ZONE								
83-0277								
SHEEP								
84-0075	84-0105							
SHELLFISH								
80-0097	82-0022	83-0138	83-0200	84-0212	84-0214			
SHELTERBELT								
82-0194	82-0251	83-0036	83-0097	83-0295				

SHIFTING CULTIVATION

83-0059

SHIPS

83-0113

SHRIMPS

81-0026 84-0215

SILVICULTURE

81-0135 81-0154 81-0182 82-0015 82-0069 82-0100 82-0121 82-0171

82-0173 82-0205 83-0141 83-0206 83-0277 83-0288 84-0045 84-0119

84-0273

SIMULATION

83-0134

SIZE OF ENTERPRISE

82-0148

SKILLED WORKERS

82-0243 83-0198

SKIN

81-0108

SLUMS

84-0014

SMALL ENTERPRISES

84-0328 84-0335 84-1048

SMALL TOWNS

83-0094

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

81-0055 81-0061 81-0118 82-0213 82-0221 83-0048 83-0284 83-1016

SNOW

83-1020

SOCIAL ASPECTS

83-0043 83-0163 83-0310

SOCIAL CHANGE

81-0038 81-0044 82-0049 82-0115 82-0125 82-0169 82-0211 83-0100

83-0337 84-0086 84-0176 84-0326

SOCIAL CLASSES

82-0238 83-0323 83-0337

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

82-0232

SOCIAL COSTS

84-0025

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

82-0131

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

81-0156 82-0051 83-0009 83-0253 83-1003 83-1005 84-0041

SOCIAL INDICATORS

84-0346

SOCIAL INEQUALITY

83-0001

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

84-0145

SOCIAL INFORMATION

82-0130

SOCIAL MOBILITY

81-0167 82-0166 84-0055

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

81-0037 81-0100 81-0125 81-0229 82-0066 82-0123 82-0131 82-0160

82-0177 82-0211 83-0070 83-0091 83-0184 83-0186 83-0191 83-0252

83-0338 84-0087 84-0246

SOCIAL PLANNING

83-0082 83-0083 84-0160

SOCIAL POLICY

81-0119

SOCIAL RESEARCH

81-0019 81-0031 81-0048 81-0071 81-0073 81-0077 81-0085 81-0110

81-0111 81-0112 81-0142 81-0194 81-0200 81-0237 82-0009 82-0112

82-0116 82-0118 82-0168 82-0229 82-0241 82-0244 82-1019 83-0050

SOCIAL RESEARCH <Cont'd>							
83-0088	83-0100	83-0145	83-0164	83-0245	83-0306	83-0344	83-0346
84-0007	84-0008	84-0067	84-0150	84-0168	84-0169	84-0184	84-0238
SOCIAL ROLE							
82-0049	82-0123	83-0043	83-0070	83-0092	83-0121	83-0185	84-0083
SOCIAL SERVICES							
81-0098	81-0239	81-1010	82-0018	83-0255	83-0318	84-0083	
SOCIAL STATUS							
83-0185							
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION							
84-0295							
SOCIAL STRUCTURE							
82-0050	82-0066	84-0055					
SOCIAL SURVEYS							
80-0165	84-0068	84-0116					
SOCIALIZATION							
83-0071	83-0172	84-0145					
SOCIOLOGY							
83-0207							
SOIL ANALYSIS							
83-0171	83-0206						
SOIL CHEMISTRY							
83-0171	84-1017						
SOIL CONSERVATION							
81-0141	83-0036	83-0235	84-0038				
SOIL EROSION							
83-0036	83-0059	83-0235	83-0295	83-1003			
SOIL FERTILITY							
81-0141	82-0012	83-0002	83-0014	83-0059	83-0171	83-0276	84-0088
84-1017							
SOIL IMPROVEMENT							
82-0120	83-0171	84-1020					
SOIL MANAGEMENT							
84-0038							
SOIL SURVEYS							
83-0024	83-0278	84-0038					
SOIL TYPES							
84-1040	84-1041						
SOLAR ENERGY							
83-0107	83-0212	83-0311					
SOLAR RADIATION							
84-0013							
SORGHUM							
81-0057	81-0090	81-0113	81-0126	81-0191	82-0011	82-0092	82-0094
82-0124	82-0230	83-0008	83-0182	84-0219	84-0312		
SOYBEANS							
80-0161	81-0064	82-0186	82-0188	83-0226	84-0137	84-1020	
SPACE SCIENCES							
82-0172							
SPATIAL ANALYSIS							
82-0166							
SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES							
83-0238	83-0241	83-0243	83-0299	83-0308	84-0036	84-0147	
SPECIFICATIONS							
82-0237							
SPINNING							
82-0003							
SQUATTERS							
82-0239	82-0245	84-0109	84-0131				
STABILIZATION							
83-0099	83-0127	83-0267	83-0271	83-1008	84-0300		
STANDARD OF LIVING							
84-0010	84-0062						

TEACHING METHODS	<Cont'd>							
83-0092	83-0229	83-1013	84-0165	84-0282				
TEACHING PRACTICE								
82-0067	83-1013							
TECHNICAL ASPECTS								
83-0200	84-0244	84-1026	84-1040	84-1041				
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE								
81-0124	82-0176	82-0229	84-0057	84-0073	84-0122			
TECHNICAL EDUCATION								
81-0053	82-0236	83-0067	83-0093	83-0198	83-0340	84-0239		
TECHNICAL INFORMATION								
82-0037	82-0220	83-0038	83-0063	83-0067	83-0316	84-0142	84-0147	
84-0262								
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS								
84-0222								
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE								
81-0047	81-0049	81-0051	81-0136	81-0137	81-0140	81-0185	81-0221	
82-0128	82-0182	82-0204	82-0224	83-0010	83-0068	83-0162	83-0178	
83-0197	83-0198	83-0237	83-0249	83-0310	84-0064	84-0101	84-0125	
84-0343	84-1048							
TECHNOLOGY								
82-0043	82-0212	83-0173	83-0189					
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER								
81-0124	81-0140	81-0234	82-0032	82-0157	82-0202	83-0017	83-0190	
83-0197	83-0253	84-0095	84-0142	84-1022	84-1048			
TELECOMMUNICATIONS								
82-0007	83-0166	83-0279						
TELEVISION								
81-0066	82-0125	82-0201	83-0173	83-0186	83-0333	83-0338	84-0058	
TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT								
83-0129	83-0135							
TENANT FARMERS								
84-0106								
TERMINOLOGY								
83-1031								
TESTING								
81-0023	82-0136	82-0195	82-0225	82-0226	82-0240	83-0317	84-0016	
84-0024	84-0048	84-0111	84-0258	84-0315	84-0321			
TESTS								
83-0317	84-0049							
TEXTILE INDUSTRY								
81-0206	81-0219	82-0003						
THAI								
83-0348								
THEATRE								
84-0176								
THERMAL POWER PLANTS								
83-0114								
THESAURUS								
81-0095	81-0214	82-0165	84-0073	84-0323	84-1009			
TIMBER								
82-0136	82-0195	83-0126	83-0275					
TIN								
84-0221								
TOMATOES								
82-0188								
TOURISM								
82-0051	82-0103							
TOXIC SUBSTANCES								
82-1022	83-1026							
TOXICITY								
82-0137	82-0155	84-0279	84-1050					
TRADE BARRIERS								
82-0052	84-1036							

TRADE DEVELOPMENT								
82-0052	82-0143	83-0113	84-1036					
TRADE LIBERALIZATION								
81-0012	81-0069							
TRADE POLICY								
81-0069	82-0143	83-0069						
TRADE PROMOTION								
81-0069								
TRADE RELATIONS								
82-0052								
TRADE UNIONS								
82-1010	83-0274							
TRADE VOLUME								
82-0143								
TRADITIONAL CULTURE								
81-0052	82-0066	82-0169	83-0068	84-0118	84-0326			
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE								
83-0214	84-0135	84-0278						
TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY								
83-0049	84-0208							
TRAINING								
81-0031	81-0181	82-0255	83-0073	83-0076	83-0164	83-0191	84-0052	
84-0063	84-0148	84-0180	84-0203	84-0230				
TRAINING ASSISTANCE								
81-0160	82-0161							
TRAINING COURSES								
81-1007	82-0037	82-0063	82-0218	82-0242	82-0244	83-0032	83-0055	
83-0080	83-0165	83-0314	83-0336	83-0347	83-0352	84-0012	84-0035	
84-0036	84-0037	84-0092	84-0103	84-0104	84-0126	84-0138	84-0163	
84-0171	84-1011							
TRAINING PROGRAMMES								
81-0045	81-0068	81-0168	82-0122	82-0126	82-0213	83-0016	83-0174	
83-0259	83-0311	83-0324	83-1021	84-0078	84-0184	84-0225	84-0239	
84-0243	84-0290	84-0301	84-0334	84-0341				
TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK								
83-0137	83-0340	83-1009	84-0307	84-1004				
TRANSPORT								
83-0225	84-1014							
TRANSPORT ECONOMICS								
82-1012								
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
82-1012								
TRANSPORT PLANNING								
82-1012	83-0023	83-0247	84-1014	84-1028				
TRANSPORT POLICY								
82-1012								
TREES								
81-0015	82-0015	82-0024	82-0033	82-0069	82-0100	82-0136	82-0171	
82-0173	82-0205	82-0210	82-0251	83-0036	83-0058	83-0059	83-0060	
83-0148	83-0206	83-0227	83-0234	83-0295	83-0300	84-0044	84-0088	
84-0133								
TRENDS								
84-0071								
TRIBE								
84-0227								
TROPICAL DISEASES								
82-0248	83-0147	83-0243	83-0325					
TROPICAL ZONE								
83-0015	83-0022	83-0119	83-0276					
TRYPANOSOMIASIS								
81-0014	82-1013							
TUBERCULOSIS								
81-0003	81-0145	83-0140	83-0149	84-0054				
TUNNELS								
84-1026								

TYPHOID								
84-0155								
UNEMPLOYMENT								
83-0010								
UNIVERSITIES								
81-0226	81-1017	82-0049	82-0070	82-1021	83-0057	84-0281	84-0337	
84-1010	84-1052							
UNIVERSITY DEGREES								
84-0051								
URBAN AREAS								
81-0228	82-0117	82-0233	83-0023	83-0028	83-0033	83-0054	83-0061	
83-0090	83-0257	83-0341	84-0010					
URBAN CONCENTRATION								
81-0228								
URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
81-0233	82-0242	83-0255	83-0347	84-0006	84-0009	84-0011	84-0071	
84-0109	84-1044							
URBAN ENVIRONMENT								
83-0053								
URBAN PLANNING								
80-0188	81-0161	81-0239	82-0166	83-0028	83-0053	83-0255		
URBAN RENEWAL								
80-0188	83-0053	83-0255	84-0014	84-0109				
URBAN SOCIOLOGY								
82-0036								
URBAN TRANSPORT								
82-0038	83-0023	83-0176	84-1028					
URBANISM								
81-0233	82-0025							
URBANIZATION								
81-0201	82-0114	82-0175	82-0211	82-0242	83-0027	83-0094	83-0176	
83-0183	83-0255	83-0347	83-1005	84-0005	84-0071	84-1005	84-1041	
UROGENITAL SYSTEM								
84-0052								
VACCINATION								
83-0196	84-0054							
VACCINES								
81-0023	82-0155	82-0225	82-0226	83-0087	83-0140	83-0213	84-0054	
84-0079								
VALUE SYSTEMS								
84-0145								
VASECTOMY								
82-0216								
VEGETABLE CROPS								
83-0014								
VEGETABLE OILS								
82-0096								
VEGETABLES								
82-0012	82-0045	82-0188	83-0011	83-0168	83-0225	83-0299	84-0342	
VENDORS								
82-0027	83-0056							
VENEREAL DISEASES								
81-0041	81-0074	81-0094	81-0106	81-0209	81-0212	81-0240	82-0035	
83-0146	84-0032	84-0154	84-0216					
VERNACULAR LANGUAGES								
84-0319								
VIRUSES								
82-0107	82-0198	83-0087	83-1025	83-1032	84-0033	84-0099		
VITAMIN DEFICIENCY								
84-0059	84-0226							
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION								
81-0035	84-0222							
VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS								
81-0035	84-0222							

VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
81-0035	82-0241	84-0198	84-0307					
VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS								
83-0091	84-0019							
WAGE POLICY								
82-0001								
WAGES								
83-0135								
WASTE DISPOSAL								
82-0072	82-0150	82-0160	82-1016	83-0156	83-1018	84-0185	84-0245	
WASTE MANAGEMENT								
81-0151								
WASTE RECYCLING								
83-1018								
WASTE TREATMENT								
83-0156	83-1018	84-0245						
WASTE UTILIZATION								
83-0114	84-1030	84-1032						
WASTE WATERS								
83-0031	83-0156	83-1018	84-0245					
WATER CONSERVATION								
82-0251								
WATER CONSUMPTION								
81-0103	83-0019							
WATER MANAGEMENT								
81-0141	83-0097	84-0255						
WATER POLLUTANTS								
81-1014	83-1027							
WATER POLLUTION								
83-0317	83-1027	84-0080	84-0185					
WATER QUALITY								
83-0007	83-0019	83-0026	83-0317	83-1027	84-0013	84-0080	84-0111	
84-0208								
WATER REQUIREMENTS								
82-0194								
WATER STORAGE								
84-0022								
WATER SUPPLY								
78-0083	81-0068	81-0100	81-0103	81-0181	82-0039	82-0054	82-0058	
83-0019	83-0072	83-0152	83-0250	83-0310	83-1020	84-0022	84-0067	
84-0274	84-0283	84-0322	84-0323	84-1056				
WATER TREATMENT								
81-0103	83-0007	83-0019	83-0031	84-0013	84-0208			
WATER UTILIZATION								
82-0150								
WEATHER FORECASTS								
84-1027								
WEAVING								
82-0003								
WEED CONTROL								
81-0113	82-0013	82-0094	82-0140	82-0187	83-0182			
WEIGHT								
84-0141								
WELDING								
83-1019	84-1039							
WELFARE								
83-0033								
WELLS								
83-0193								
WHEAT								
82-0059	83-0254	83-0320	84-0286					
WHOLESALE MARKETING								
82-0129								
WOMEN								
81-0125	81-0229	82-0048	82-0123	82-0211	82-0238	82-0255	83-0065	

WOMEN	<Cont'd>							
	83-0070	83-0121	83-0130	83-0185	83-0193	83-0246	84-0052	84-0083
	84-0116	84-0196	84-0264	84-0298				
WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS								
	83-0070							
WOMEN'S RIGHTS								
	83-0185							
WOOD CONSTRUCTION								
	83-0126							
WOOD PROCESSING								
	81-0182	83-0248						
WOOD PRODUCTION								
	81-0182	82-0063						
WOOD TECHNOLOGY								
	82-0136	82-0195						
WOOD WASTES								
	81-0199							
WORK PROGRAMME								
	84-0091							
WORKERS PARTICIPATION								
	84-0221							
WORKING CLASS								
	82-0259	84-0018						
WORKING CONDITIONS								
	81-0210	82-0027	82-0123	82-0138	82-0163	82-0221	83-0009	83-0065
	83-0136	83-0228	83-0303	83-0309	84-0177	84-0178		
WRITING								
	83-0032	83-0038	83-0293	83-0298	84-0077	84-0078	84-0102	84-0171
	84-0181	84-0191	84-0334					
WRITING AND EDITING								
	83-0336	84-1011						
YELLOW FEVER								
	82-0225							
YOUTH								
	81-0166	83-0333	84-0029					

List of Projects

78-0083 (IS)
POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITATION JOURNAL

IDRC's contribution will assist Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd. (ITPL) in establishing a new journal aimed at professional and technical staff engaged in water and sanitation programs in rural and urban fringe areas. Entitled Waterlines, it will concentrate on the appropriate technology of small-scale water and sanitation systems but will also cover health problems related to water, together with organizational, institutional, and financial aspects.

/PERIODICALS/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /SANITATION/
\$262146 42 months
-INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY PUBLICATIONS LTD. (ITPL), LONDON, GB

79-0086 (AFNS)
FISH GENETICS (THAILAND)

The inadequate supply of fish seed and juveniles continues to be one of the major constraints to the spread and development of aquaculture throughout Asia. Past research efforts have concentrated on increasing the availability of seed fish and of culturing, rearing and managing fish stocks; relatively little attention has been given to breeding and genetic selection to improve fish quality and to increase yields. The purpose of this project is to establish a fish genetics unit at the National Inland Fisheries Institute, in Thailand, in order to improve fish stocks for aquaculture and inland water stocking programs. Fish breeding and genetic selection experiments will be conducted, and a comparison of crossbreeds with parent stocks will be made in terms of survival, growth rate, fecundity and disease resistance.

/FISH BREEDING/ - /AQUACULTURE/
\$306000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, TH

80-0054 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRE - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

This proposal will assist the Dominican Republic in organizing its agricultural information network, in capturing and controlling its agricultural literature, and in participating more effectively in the regional and global agricultural information systems, AGRINTER and AGRIS. Specifically, the project will strengthen the national agricultural information network (REDIAGRO) by improving the coordination mechanisms; raise the level of expertise of local institutions; contribute to AGRINTER and AGRIS and develop output services; and provide training in agricultural documentation and technical assistance.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRIS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$68600 24 months
-SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA (SEA), SANTO DOMINGO, DO

80-0097 (AFNS)
MUSSEL CULTURE (SAINT CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS)

The government of Saint Christopher-Nevis wishes to relieve the reliance on sugar and on tourism as the main sources of employment. The diversification of fisheries activities offers an opportunity to stabilize the fishing endeavour and provide employment. Specifically, the development of sea-cultivation systems could help to provide food production and employment on a year-round basis. The objective of this project is to establish a pilot mariculture system for growing mussels in the protected bays of Saint Christopher-Nevis, and subsequently to introduce other culture systems for oysters, sea moss, conch or fish when simple methods have been established by neighbouring Caribbean countries. The project will determine basic life cycle patterns of Caribbean bivalves; demonstrate best cultivation systems; organize appropriate sanitary processing systems for local sales; and train local fishermen.

/SHELLFISH/ - /AQUACULTURE/
\$210200 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, BASSETERRE, KN

80-0161 (AFNS)
FOOD LEGUMES (IRRI/UPLB)

Crops, particularly legumes, which can be grown before or after a crop of rice in rainfed conditions are needed to provide a better diet and increase farm production. A breeding program aimed at developing mungbean, groundnut and soybean varieties suited to lowland rice paddies represents the thrust of this project. The project will collect and screen promising varieties of soybeans, groundnuts and mungbeans from international and national breeding programs and evaluate them for adaptability to lowland soil conditions in rice-based cropping systems; breed improved cultivars and evaluate the promising lines developed; provide the national program throughout Asia with the improved legume lines; and enable Asian farmers to complement their one crop of lowland rainfed rice with additional legume crops.

/LEGUMES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /SOYBEANS/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /RICE/ /MULTIPLE CROPPING/
\$550300 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), LOS BANOS, PH

80-0165 (SS)
TRACER STUDIES (TUNISIA)

Tracer studies are important because they help to uncover the many patterns of transition from school to higher studies and to work and they help educators plan more efficiently. The general objective of this project is to develop a methodology for and to examine the feasibility of implementing a tracer study of Tunisian secondary school students who were first contacted at school in 1969. The project will adapt accumulated data to Tunisian computer facilities; develop a conceptual framework and method adequate to analyze the patterns of movement from education and training to work; and present the instrumentation and methodology at an international seminar on Tracer Studies in Developing Countries.

/SECONDARY EDUCATION/ - /SOCIAL SURVEYS/ /LABOUR MARKET/
\$18000 6 months
-INSTITUT SUPERIEUR DE GESTION (ISG), LE BARDO, TN

80-0175 (IS)
SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE FOR EXTENSION MATERIALS
(SAFIS)

The development of fisheries plays an important role in improving food supply and in increasing the earnings of rural populations in the Southeast Asian region. One way to effect this development has been to strengthen extension services that can help the transfer of appropriate technologies. This project will enable the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), Bangkok, Thailand to set up an information clearinghouse for extension materials for small-scale fishery and fish farming operations in the Southeast Asian region. Project staff will collect, store, and disseminate fisheries extension literature, and in so doing, provide a current awareness service of regional fisheries extension literature.

/FISHERY RESEARCH/ - /EXTENSION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$210650 36 months
-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), BANGKOK, TH

80-0183 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY)

The Mukibat system of cassava production is based on the grafting of Manihot glazovii, a tree cassava, onto true cassava, Manihot esculenta. This technique has been adopted by large numbers of farmers in the eastern region of Java, Indonesia. This project will permit the Brawijaya University of Indonesia to undertake research to integrate the superior cassava resulting from the Mukibat grafting procedure into effective cropping systems. The project will improve the well-being of farmers growing root crops, particularly cassava, by increasing yields of cassava plus intercropping short duration crops; and develop a cropping systems research methodology which will strengthen the Brawijaya University research potential.

/CASSAVA/ - /INTERCROPPING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$310100 36 months
-BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY, MALANG, ID

80-0185 (AFNS)
FORESTRY COOPERATIVE RESEARCH (AFRICA) - PHASE II

The Forestry Cooperative Research Project in Africa was originally proposed to identify the most urgent needs in forest research in Africa and to study the means of bringing about closer cooperation among forestry staff of different countries facing similar problems. The first phase of this project made satisfactory progress in several forestry research projects supported by IDRC in Africa. African research workers are now requesting more technical inputs from IDRC staff in the form of advice and assistance. It is the intention of the second phase of this project to maintain the technical support initiated in the first phase, to ensure the effectiveness of the networks of forest research projects supported by IDRC in Africa, and to undertake cooperative activities of primary interest to several countries.

/FORESTRY RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$432000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), NAIROBI, KE

80-0188 (SS)

LOW-COST HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES (PHILIPPINES)

With large numbers of people moving in from the countryside, Metro Manila is experiencing a rapid growth in population and a shortage of adequate housing, services and jobs. There are three possible solutions to this problem: resettle the urban poor in newly developed housing sites; build new housing on the original sites; or upgrade the families' dwellings. This project will determine the extent to which the Zonal Improvement Program (ZIP) can alleviate the housing problem; make these programs more accessible to the lowest-income groups, and determine the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of various urban redevelopment programs.

/HOUSING/ - /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /URBAN PLANNING/ /URBAN RENEWAL/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/

\$200000 36 months

-NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA), QUEZON CITY, PH

80-0189 (AFNS)

BANANAS (PHILIPPINES)

Bananas are the most important fruit crop in the Philippines and over 90 percent of the crop is produced by small farmers, mainly for home consumption. The objectives of this project are to promote an increased production and utilization of the non-export banana varieties as a new source of economic livelihood for small growers and small- to medium-scale processors; develop and adapt technologies that will facilitate the dissemination and free exchange of banana germ plasm throughout the tropics; evaluate the field performance of promising banana cultivars under different growing conditions; and improve and develop cultural and management practices for commercially acceptable banana cultivars appropriate to small-scale producers.

/BANANAS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$352600 36 months

-PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH (PCARR), LOS BANOS, PH

80-0190 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL SERIALS DATA SYSTEM - SOUTHEAST ASIA (ISDS-SEA) - PHASE II

This project will continue to support the activities of the Regional Centre for South East Asia of the International Serials Data System (ISDS-SEA) based at the National Library of Thailand, Bangkok. The ISDS-SEA is a regional network for the identification and bibliographic control of serials produced in the Southeast Asian region. Phase II will continue to analyze and develop software programs and systems documentation that are compatible with that of the International Centre in Paris (ISDS-IC); continue collecting and registering regional data on serials; provide bibliographical training to National Centres; publish ISDS-SEA Bulletin and ISDS-SEA News; and develop and publish ISDS standards and tools.

/PERIODICALS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/

\$61700 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL SERIALS DATA SYSTEM (ISDS), BANGKOK, TH

80-0209 (AFNS)
BAMBOO/RATTAN (SRI LANKA)

Bamboo and rattan, the most important forest products after timber in Sri Lanka, have been used by villagers for centuries in the construction of dwellings and manufacture of handicrafts. However, the demand for bamboo and rattan products now exceeds the supply. This project will develop appropriate methods for propagating the most promising varieties of rattan and bamboo and establish small demonstration plantations in different parts of the country. Researchers will survey the distribution and availability of indigenous bamboo and rattan varieties; develop methods of mass propagation of local and exotic varieties through seed and vegetative material; and train local staff to undertake research on bamboo and rattan.

/bamboo/ /palms/ /afforestation/
\$85000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF LANDS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT, COLOMBO, LK

80-0210 (AFNS)
HOUSEHOLD GRAIN PROCESSING (INDIA) - PHASE II

With the introduction of high-yielding cereals (mainly rice and wheat) in South India, there has been a corresponding decline in the production of legumes and other crops which traditionally have been the major source of protein for farm families in Andhra Pradesh. The utilization of sorghum, millet and legumes is limited by inconvenient hand dehulling methods. Because of the lack of convenient, affordable and effective dehulling and milling methods, the availability of adequate infant foods is limited. In phase I of this project, researchers were concerned with determining the nutritive value of legumes, sorghum and millet processed by in-home methods. In phase II, researchers will determine the feasibility of using a roll-over dehuller as a part of the existing village milling systems in Andhra Pradesh, India, to dehull sorghum, millet and pigeon peas and other legumes for use in infant foods.

/grain processing/ /flour/
\$122300 36 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

80-0211 (AFNS)
DAIRY/BEEF FEEDING SYSTEMS (PANAMA) - PHASE II

At present, Panama imports more than 50 percent of the milk required to satisfy national consumption. Milk production is low due to ineffective pasture and inefficient management, and due to a lack of both forage conservation and nutrition supplementation schemes during the dry months. The general objective of this project is to increase dairy and beef production in Panama. In phase I, the Institute of Agricultural Research (IDIAP) developed improved feeding systems by incorporating appropriate legume species into native grasslands, by utilizing forage conservation techniques for feeding during the dry season, and by supplementing with the by-products available in the region. Phase II will evaluate and further refine the improved dairy/beef production systems designed in phase I.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /DAIRY PRODUCTS/ /BEEF/ /FEED/
\$433800 36 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION AGROPECUARIA DE PANAMA (IDIAP), SANTIAGO DE VERAGUAS, PA

81-0001 (AFNS)
CASSAVA (ZANZIBAR) - PHASE II

In Zanzibar, cassava is grown as a subsistence crop and occupies about one-third of a farm family's land holding. The first phase of this project achieved very promising results by introducing improved cassava varieties in Zanzibar from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, and by testing them in comparison with the low yielding local varieties. It is the purpose of the second phase of this project to continue to screen and select improved cassava varieties which are high yielding and palatable, and to distribute these to farmers. An effective cassava multiplication program will be established, and cultural practices for cassava will be developed in association with mixed crops such as maize, cowpeas and sweet potatoes.

/CASSAVA/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$160400 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ZANZIBAR, TZ

81-0002 (AFNS)
FOOD LEGUMES (IITA) - PHASE III

The importance of legumes in the diets of the Sahelian and other West African people has been emphasized many times. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) is conducting an off-station breeding program in Upper Volta directly linked with a national cowpea improvement program. The IITA activity serves to develop improved planting materials and agronomic systems. Phase III of this project will continue to develop high and stable yielding cowpea cultivars that are resistant to drought, heat, pests, and diseases and are acceptable to farmers and their families, and to develop appropriate packages of agronomic practices for single-cropped and multiple-cropped cowpeas in the Sudanian and Sahelian areas of Upper Volta and other semi-arid African countries.

/COWPEAS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT BREEDING/
\$449500 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG

81-0003 (HS)
TUBERCULOSIS (INDONESIA)

Tuberculosis is common in all developing countries and threatens the well-being of millions of people. Since developing countries do not have the necessary finances and facilities to carry out complex screening programs, they must focus their attention on the high-risk groups. Because loss of weight is one of the main symptoms of the disease, this project will investigate between the underweight condition and tuberculosis, with a view to developing a simple screening method to identify high-risk subjects.

/TUBERCULOSIS/ - /MALNUTRITION/
\$19660 12 months
-INDONESIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, JAKARTA, ID

81-0004 (SS)

REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES (BRAZIL)

Research on fertility and family planning has been of low priority in Brazil until recently, when the federal government accepted family planning as a basic human right. This project will expand knowledge on reproductive and contraceptive behaviour among low-income residents of a rapidly growing Brazilian metropolis. Specifically, it will examine differential levels of fertility, study the social and economic determinants of the fertility variations, and examine knowledge of, access to, and practice of family planning in those areas.

/fertility/ /family planning/ /low income/

\$66000 18 months

-CENTRO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO E PLANEJAMENTO REGIONAL (CEDEPLAR), MINAS GERAIS, BR

81-0005 (SS)

COLONIZATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESPONSE (BOLIVIA)

Efforts to relief population pressures in urban areas in Latin America are focused on regional development schemes. For this reason, research on the success or failure of colonization schemes is particularly important. This project will focus upon the various colonization efforts in a rapidly developing region of Bolivia, Chapare. The general objective of the project is to analyze how regional development, in the forms of economic expansion and colonization, has affected migration and family behaviour in Bolivia. Research will be undertaken to describe and compare colonization schemes in Chapare, and related migration patterns; to determine what links exist between migrants to this area and other regions; and to examine whether migration to colonization areas is basically a forced response to deteriorating rural circumstances, or whether, it represents a strategy of rural families for improving their economic conditions.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /LAND SETTLEMENT/ /INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/

\$66500 15 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA REALIDAD ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL (CERES), LA PAZ, BO

81-0006 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE II

Legumes are a very important supplementary source of protein in the predominantly cereal diets of most Africans. Phase I of this project introduced and tested a wide range of cowpeas under Sierra Leone conditions and conducted a widespread survey of legume production in Sierra Leone. Phase II will continue research on cowpeas and, in addition, include pigeon peas and Phaseolus beans in the trials. Specifically, the objectives of phase II are to select high- and stable-yielding, disease- and pest-resistant cowpea, bean and pigeon pea varieties that are adapted to the various ecological conditions in Sierra Leone; develop agronomic practices for growing cowpeas, beans, and pigeon peas under a wide range of conditions; and carry out cooking and acceptability trials.

/COWPEAS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/ /BEANS/ /PIGEON PEAS/

\$173000 36 months

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

81-0007 (SS)
CORRELATES OF MORTALITY (SIERRA LEONE)

Relatively little is known on the determinants of mortality, such as length of birth intervals, the quality of nutrition, and the prevalence of diseases, in African and other developing countries. This project is designed to explain the factors responsible for the current high levels of mortality in Sierra Leone, and to suggest policy measures aimed at reducing these levels. Researchers will identify the demographic, cultural, social, economic, and environmental determinants of mortality; and evaluate the population's perception of the availability and quality, and their use, of the health care facilities. The relationship between socioeconomic factors/health care facilities and mortality will be examined to determine the factors most strongly associated with mortality levels.

/MORTALITY/
\$105000 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

81-0008 (SS)
SMALL RURAL CENTRES (CHILE)

The present economic policy in Chile encourages large-scale, modern and mechanized farms, which appears to have made demand for labour more seasonal. Many of the seasonally-employed landless labourers reside in new communities that are called "aldeas", a Spanish term for villages of small rural centres. The objectives of this project are to identify and describe the small rural centres and measure their growth; describe the past and present demographic and economic behaviour of the population; and evaluate the needs, in terms of the provision of services of the population.

/RURAL COMMUNITIES/ - /SEASONAL WORKERS/
\$117000 21 months
-ACADEMIA DE HUMANISMO CRISTIANO, SANTIAGO, CL

81-0009 (AFNS)
AQUATIC WEEDS (THAILAND)

Thale Noi is a freshwater lagoon joined to the uppermost part of the northern portion of Lake Songkla in Thailand. The Thale Noi and the upper part of Lake Songkla contain large numbers of aquatic weeds which bloom all year round. The purpose of this project is to test the utilization of some of these aquatic plants as fish food. Specifically the project will make an ecological survey of Thale Noi to type the seasonal changes in the ecology of the fishes and aquatic plants; study the effect of various freshwater herbivorous fish on the aquatic ecosystem of Thale Noi; and test the feeding of aquatic weeds to herbivorous fish cultured in small enclosures in Thale Noi.

/AQUATIC PLANTS/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/
\$138700 36 months
-PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY, HAAD YAI, TH

81-0010 (SS)
THE CANADIAN CONNECTION (CANADA) - PHASE II

Young Third World educational researchers often fail to continue to do research on their return home from overseas training due to the lack of opportunity or reward for research. The purpose of this project is to provide one-year research awards for young scholars from francophone West Africa who have been trained at the University of Laval. The awards will facilitate the transition from research training to independent research work in national institutions. A complementary phase of the project will be the development of an organized program of working attachments for Third World researchers in educational research institutions in Canada.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/
\$100000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0011 (SS)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH - PHASE II

Over the First Phase of this project the Research Review and Advisory Group (RRAG) has sought to make Third World researchers and donor agencies more conscious of the kinds of research being carried out in developing countries, their possible implications for policy improvement, and their links with similar studies being conducted in the North. Phase II will enable the Review Group to develop new activities in the identification, analysis, and diffusion of findings and information relating to educational research interests in developing countries; and provide transitional core support to the Group as it explores ways to regionalize its activities in the developing world.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$190740 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0012 (SS)
EXCHANGE RATE POLICY AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT (URUGUAY)

This project will review the progress of the Uruguayan economy between the years 1970 and 1980 providing a detailed assessment of the impact of a range of exchange rate policies on various sectors of the economy. Specifically, researchers will examine the relationship between exchange rate policy and the generation of inflationary forces from foreign and domestic sources in the Uruguayan economy; examine the interaction of trade liberalization, monetary policy, and alternative exchange rate regimes in the small open economy; and estimate the potential effects of exchange rate changes on price expectations and their impact on actual inflation. Drawing upon this analysis, policy prescriptions for use in Uruguay and similar small open economies will be developed.

/EXCHANGE RATE/ - /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /TRADE LIBERALIZATION/
\$72700 18 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS (CINVE), MONTEVIDEO, UY

81-0013 (SS)

ECONOMIC POLICY TOWARD MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS (LATIN AMERICA)

A major feature of the international economy is the prominent role played by multinational corporations in international trade and the transfer of technology. In recent years the number of MNC's based in developing countries has increased. In response to this growth, developing countries have attempted to regulate the impact of MNC's on their national economies. This project will conduct a comprehensive economic analysis of national policies toward MNC's in Argentina, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru; and analyze the activities of multinational corporations in the financial sectors of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

/MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES/ - /ECONOMIC POLICY/

\$404410 24 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TRANSNACIONALES (CET), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0014 (HS)

CHAGAS' DISEASE (LATIN AMERICA)

Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis) is prevalent in many areas of Central and South America. The disease is diagnosed either by using direct methods which demonstrate the presence of the parasite in the blood, or by using serological tests which provide indirect evidence of the infection. There has been a great deal of interest in developing new techniques for the detection of parasitic diseases by indirect serological methods. The intention of this project is to develop a simple method for the early diagnosis of Chagas' disease that can be widely used in the field by primary health care personnel. Researchers will examine the role of a new ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) technique in the early diagnosis of Chagas' disease.

/TRYPANOSOMIASIS/ - /DIAGNOSIS/

\$113100 24 months

-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES DE CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD, ASUNCION, PY

-HOSPITAL DE NINOS "RICARDO GUTIERREZ", BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0015 (AFNS)

SILVIPASTURE (INDIA)

In India, the enormous demand for forage and domestic fuelwood is the major cause of land denudation and over-grazing, which is creating serious environmental problems. Planting trees to satisfy these basic needs of the rural poor and to improve the quality of the environment is essential. The objective of this project is to increase the overall forage and tree crop productivity of degraded grazing lands and wastelands in semi-arid pastoral areas by interplanting fast growing shrubs and trees with pasture legumes and grasses that have high potential for animal feed and firewood production. Specifically, the project will identify tree-grass-legume combinations; develop suitable foliage harvesting techniques; and evaluate the seasonal nutritive value of the most promising shrub and tree species.

/forage crops/ /trees/ /intercropping/ /pastures/ /grassland/

\$341900 48 months

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

81-0016 (AFNS)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE V

Phase V of this project will enable the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to continue to sponsor and channel resources in agroforestry research and promote the adaptation, among developing countries, of the useful knowledge and systems derived from such research.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$300000 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KE

81-0018 (SS)
RURAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT (NICARAGUA)

This project is an outgrowth of another IDRC-supported project which sought to examine the determinants of labour demand and supply in the agricultural sector of Nicaragua. There is a shortage of workers during peak harvest times in areas where coffee and cotton are grown and widespread unemployment at other times. During the season when demand for agricultural workers is low, the rural people turn to other types of employment. This project seeks to establish exactly what kind of non-agricultural employment is available and will survey commercial firms which offer employment, draw up a profile of the workers, and measure the level of productivity and the effect of the non-agricultural employment on rural development strategies.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /RURAL INDUSTRY/
\$152500 18 months
-INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS (INCAE), MANAGUA, NI

81-0019 (SS)
PSSC CONSORTIA PROGRAM (PHILIPPINES)

The Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) is a private non-profit association of eleven national professional social science organizations. Its objectives, to support social science research and publications, and to train social science researchers and teachers are achieved through a consortia of research centres spread out in provincial areas of the Philippines. This project aims to provide funding for local and regional collaborative research between centres within the PSSC and non-PSSC network; to enhance research expertise; and to disseminate research findings through reports and workshops.

/social research/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$138000 36 months
-PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (PSSC), MANILA, PH

81-0020 (IS)
FABA BEANS INFORMATION SERVICE (FABIS)

This project will assist the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) to commence the activities of a specialized information analysis centre on faba (broad) beans. Activities of the centre will be to collect documents on faba beans from worldwide sources; set up an appropriate document storage and retrieval system; issue special bibliographies; produce the current newsletter, FABIS; and provide question-and-answer service.

/FABA BEANS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$486150 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SY

81-0021 (IS)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM (CARIS) SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA) was created as the focal point of a regional network for exchanging agricultural information and to link the region with AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). This project will permit AIBA to act as the Southeast Asian focal point for FAO's Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS). CARIS is an international cooperative information network designed to provide developing countries with a mechanism for collecting, organizing and exchanging information on their respective agricultural research capacities and activities.

/INFORMATION NETWORK/ - /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
 \$132000 36 months
 -SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CENTRE FOR GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN
 AGRICULTURE (SEARCA), LAGUNA, PH

81-0022 (IS)

AGRIS EGYPT - PHASE II

The importance of the agricultural sector to the Egyptian economy is very basic. Income from this sector accounts for over 31 percent of the Gross National Product and farming is still the main occupation of the majority of the work force. Phase I of this project enabled Egypt to control better its national agricultural literature by inputting this literature into AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). Phase II will build on the experience gained in phase I and extend its activities in supplying Egyptian users with current agricultural information. Specifically it will enable the continued production of an Egyptian national agricultural bibliography from the AGRIS data base and continue to provide other agricultural information services.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
 \$159500 24 months
 -MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EG

81-0023 (HS)

Time-Temperature Indicators (Global) - Phase II

The biggest obstacle to successful immunization programs is keeping vaccines safe and effective through refrigeration from manufacture to use. Unfortunately, transportation problems, defective refrigeration and mishandling of vaccines are common in the field. Phase I of this project supported the development of a simple color-change indicator which warns the health worker that a vial of vaccine is no longer usable. Research focused on the evaluation of a time-temperature (t-t) colour indicator for measles vaccine. The purpose of phase II of this project is to enable the completion of the necessary steps to mass-produce the indicators, test them in field conditions in different cultural and climatic settings, and arrange for their introduction in large public immunization programs in developing countries.

/vaccines/ /testing/ /immunization/
 \$163100 12 months
 -Program for Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology
 (PIACT), Seattle, US
 -Institut Armand-Frappier. Centre de recherche en virologie,
 Laval-des-Rapides, Québec, CA

81-0024 (AFNS)
INLAND FISHERIES (MALAYSIA) - PHASE II

Malaysia's Sarawak Baram District has an important inland fisheries resource from numerous lakes and a vast system of rivers and streams. Development in this area is increasing and the effects of these developments on the existing fishery are the main areas of concern to the government. Phase I of this project obtained information on the extent of fish resource exploitation by the local people, the major species captured, their distribution, biology and sizes harvested. Research in phase II will concentrate specifically on what fish are being caught by the rural fishermen in order to detect changes in stocks and fishing effort to permit rational management of the fisheries. Researchers will develop a sampling frame for the whole Baram drainage basin together with a sampling schedule; and initiate a sampling program of fishermen's catches.

/INLAND FISHING/ /sample/ /FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /FISHERY CONSERVATION/
\$175000 36 months
-STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SARAWAK, MY

81-0025 (AFNS)
CEREALS (RWANDA) - PHASE II

Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. There is a great need to improve the yields of the main food crops and, where possible, to introduce new food crops. Phase II of this project will continue breeding activities and agronomic research begun in Phase I on sorghum, triticale, and sunflower, and will initiate research on maize and wheat. The objectives of phase II are to breed, select and test sorghum, maize, wheat, triticale and sunflower for high and stable yield, disease and pest resistance and wide adaptability, and to develop agronomic packages, with and without fertilizer, and to test these packages on a pilot scale on small farms.

/CEREALS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$290000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KIGALI, RW

81-0026 (AFNS)
MARICULTURE (PANAMA) - PHASE I

Polyculture of fin-fish in combination with shrimp has been successfully demonstrated in the Philippines. This project will help grow indigenous fishes in Panama together with shrimp. Specifically, the project will determine the most suitable techniques for culture of native species such as Mugil and Dormitator in brackish-water ponds; and identify the most efficient techniques for the combined culture of such species with shrimp already being reared in pond systems.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /SHRIMPS/
\$163200 36 months
-DIRECCION NACIONAL DE ACUICULTURA, SANTIAGO DE VERAGUAS, PA

81-0028 (AFNS)
ALLEY CROPPING (NIGERIA) - PHASE I

Alley cropping is an intercropping system involving selected species of shrubs or trees planted in rows in association with food crops (alleys). The general objective of this project is to determine the technical and economic feasibility and merits of alley cropping in Nigeria.

Specifically, the project will screen native browse species for use as a source of dry season fodder; evaluate the impact of alley cropping using leguminous trees on crop and pasture yields and soil fertility; compare the relative performance of *L. leucocephala* and *G. sepium* as sources of feed; and study the effect of different management systems on the leaf yield of *G. sepium*.

/INTERCROPPING/ - /FORAGE CROPS/ /LEGUMES/ /FODDER/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$188300 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

81-0029 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY USE IN ANDEAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (ECUADOR)

Peasant farming communities in Latin America are often regarded as marginal to agricultural modernization, as they are often culturally separate, poor and producing few tradeable goods, and living in ecologically harsh zones frequently remote from cities and government influence. This project examines a peasant community in Ecuador in order to explore how peasant farmers organize their work and use technology. Researchers will establish the productive capacity of the community; discuss the work of the peasant, his use of tools and his knowledge and attitudes to technology; describe the key technological constraints to community farming; and write a report describing the technological structure of the community.

/PEASANTS/ - /AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING/
\$70000 12 months
-CENTRO DE ARTE Y ACCION POPULAR (CAAP), QUITO, EC

81-0030 (SS)
CORRELATES OF CHILD MORTALITY AND MORTALITY-FERTILITY RELATIONSHIPS (EGYPT)

Over the past two decades, Egypt has been experiencing rapidly falling mortality rates, and less dramatic, but nonetheless significant declines in fertility levels. Very little is known about the correlates of child mortality, and even less about the relationship between mortality and fertility. This project proposes to conduct an analytical study of the correlates of mortality, and provide an assessment of the relationship between mortality and fertility. Specifically the project will describe child mortality differentials both over time and by geographic regions; identify the social, economic and public health correlates of child mortality; and suggest policy implications.

/MORTALITY/ - /CHILDREN/ /FERTILITY/
\$28000 12 months
-CAIRO UNIVERSITY, CAIRO, EG

81-0031 (SS)

RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCES: PLANNING AND RESEARCH (AFRICA)

Modernization of rural areas in developing countries has created a demand for people trained in rural social sciences. Although countries in sub-Saharan Africa have invested heavily in education and training, there remain serious shortages of skilled people and of facilities for training and research. This project will examine the capacity for training in the rural social sciences in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of factors affecting the supply and demand for various skills; existing facilities both in Africa and overseas; and, previous and prospective investment by African governments and donors in training facilities and programs. Priority areas for further investment in training in the rural social sciences will be identified.

/TRAINING/ - /social research/ /RURAL AREAS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$82000 8 months

-INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ISNAR), THE HAGUE, NL

81-0032 (SS)

CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT (THAILAND)

The question of what kinds of teaching methods and types of classroom environments have an impact on the achievement of students will be addressed in this project. Funds will be provided to the Department of Teacher Education in Thailand, to enable Thailand to participate in a systematic and representative way in an 18-nation study of classroom environment and teacher training. Researchers will determine, within each major area of Thailand, the relationships between aspects of teaching practice and classroom environment, and educational outcomes, such as student achievement and attitudes. Teacher education programmes will be designed to instruct teachers in improved teaching methods.

/TEACHING METHODS/ - /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/ /TEACHER TRAINING/ /STUDENT BEHAVIOUR/

\$59500 48 months

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, BANGKOK, TH

81-0033 (AFNS)

BEEKEEPING (MALAYSIA)

Modern beekeeping is an important industry in the developed countries. In the developing countries of the tropics its full potential is yet to be realized. Malaysia, with its abundant melliferous plants and indigenous honeybees has a promising future in this industry. This project will conduct research in bee botany, management and breeding in order to promote the beekeeping industry in Malaysia. Researchers will promote modern beekeeping methods of hiving bees in boxes with movable frames; provide a nucleus of research for supporting a healthy growth of the beekeeping industry; and provide an effective extension service to promote beekeeping as a subsistence industry to small holders who grow coconut palms and/or rubber trees.

/APICULTURE/ - /HONEY/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$189800 48 months

-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SELANGOR, MY

81-0034 (SS)

MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KENYA)

Remittances sent by migrants to their places of origin, and subsequent expenditure of these within the local economy are important consequences of migration. The general objective of this project is to ascertain the nature, level and use of urban to rural remittances in Kenya and to assess their impact on rural development. Information will be collected on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of migrants and their households of origin; the level and nature of the two-way flow of monetary and non-monetary remittances between areas of origin and destination; and the utilization of remittances. Policies will be formulated which could influence the level of remittances from migrants to their areas of origin, and which could channel a greater proportion of such remittances into economic development programs.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /MONETARY TRANSFERS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/

\$38700 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

81-0035 (SS)

EDUCATION TO WORK TRANSITION (ARGENTINA)

Within the established educational system, vocational and technical programs are poorly funded and have small enrollments. In contrast, the parallel educational system, that is, that network of institutions and centers offering organized education and training outside the regular schools and universities, has evidenced an unprecedented growth in the last decade in many developing countries. This project, by focusing on this parallel system, seeks to explore the transition between education and work among youths in Argentina. The project will present a detailed inventory of the institutions offering vocational and technical education in Buenos Aires; identify the linkages of these institutions to the labour market; and examine how the existence of the parallel education system affects youth's transition from school to training to work.

/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION/ - /VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS/ /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/
/OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY/

\$51500 12 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE ESTADO Y SOCIEDAD (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0036 (SS)

SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY (BOLIVIA)

It is widely agreed that cultural factors have an important influence upon fertility and mortality. In a relatively traditional country such as Bolivia, an understanding of cultural variables is crucial to the planning and implementation of development policies. This project has been proposed to study the complex interrelationships between demographic and cultural factors in Bolivia. The project will study the cultural norms and values existing within Bolivian families; determine fertility patterns of these families; investigate the interrelationships between fertility levels and cultural factors; study the levels of infant mortality in selected families; and investigate the interrelationships between infant mortality and cultural factors.

/FERTILITY/ - /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /INFANT MORTALITY/

\$55000 12 months

-MINISTERIO DE LA PLANIFICACION Y DE LA COORDINACION, LA PAZ, BO

81-0037 (SS)

PEASANT ORGANIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ECUADOR)

In the growth of peasant organizations is seen the recognition of the need to involve rural communities in the development process. Peasant organizations in Ecuador are varied, with some having evolved out of traditional communal organization while others have been created through government initiatives. The objectives of this project are to study and compare existing forms of peasant organization in Ecuador and to determine which forms seem most viable and most likely to participate successfully in future rural development programs. Specifically researchers will study the evolution of different forms of rural organization; compare the role of organized rural pressure groups; describe government activity in encouraging peasant participation; and identify the traditional social relationships governing community organization.

/PEASANTS/ - /ASSOCIATIONS/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/
/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/

\$57000 15 months

-CENTRO DE PLANIFICACION Y ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (CEPLAES), QUITO, EC

81-0038 (SS)

POPULAR EDUCATION (LATIN AMERICA)

"Popular Education" has been the term applied to much of the most innovative work in Latin America that has sought to involve the poorer sectors of society in their own education and development. The thrust of popular education has been to offer information plus change. The purpose of this project is to analyze the immense but scattered approaches to, and experiences in, the field of popular education in Latin America. Specifically the project will systematize and classify the experiences in popular education and in action research as they relate to education; identify the underlying theories of social change inherent in such participatory action; extract the pedagogical methods used in popular education; and review existing research evaluations of popular education.

/NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/

\$24000 6 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0039 (SS)

URBAN PRESCHOOL ENVIRONMENT STUDIES - PHASE II

Phase I of this project sought to discover the extent to which children from the poorer segments of urban Guatemalan society display cognitive deficits during the early years of primary schooling. Phase II will measure the cognitive development of, and assess the stability of these measurements in a sample of poor, urban preschool children in Guatemala City; compare the results of measurements with a sample of children from middle- and upper-income families; identify features of the child's environment that are related to their cognitive development and school performance; study the relationship between cognitive development and nutritional status; and analyze the extent to which the existing educational programs meet the needs of children of different environmental circumstances.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/

\$71200 12 months

-UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE DE GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA CITY, GT

81-0041 (HS)
CHANCROID (KENYA)

Sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) continue to spread unabated throughout the world. Chancroid, a major STD in many parts of Africa, is characterized by genital ulcers and abscesses in the groin and may lead to destructive lesions in both males and females. Whereas diagnostic tools have been developed for gonorrhea and syphilis, little has been done to simplify the diagnosis of chancroid. The objectives of this project are to define the clinical features of genital ulcer disease in patients who attend the special treatment clinic in Nairobi, Kenya; develop a culture medium for the diagnosis of chancroid; and find the most appropriate treatment for chancroid.

/venereal diseases/ /diagnosis/ /disease control/
\$37510 12 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

81-0042 (SS)
REGIONAL ENERGY SYSTEMS (ARGENTINA)

Argentina currently bases its energy policy on analyzes of its energy situation which are largely "global" in nature and which comprise very large aggregates within the national economy. These aggregate analyzes exclude the potential contribution of so-called "non-conventional" sources of energy. This project proposes to improve energy planning methodologies in Argentina by examining the structure and functioning of a specific regional energy system. Specifically the project will examine the overall energy system of Entre Rios Province; analyze the characteristics of energy supply and use; analyze the relationship between energy use and a number of major explanatory variables associated with population characteristics and economic activity; and determine the extent to which non-conventional sources of energy could contribute to the supply of energy to the region.

/ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ - /ENERGY ECONOMICS/ /POWER DEMAND/ /ENERGY SOURCES/
\$62000 12 months
-INSTITUTO DE ECONOMIA ENERGETICA, RIO NEGRO, AR

81-0043 (SS)
URBAN ENERGY SURVEY (FIJI)

Fiji, like many other small developing countries, depends almost totally (94 percent) on imported oil to satisfy its commercial energy requirements. The Government of Fiji recognizes the need to develop a cohesive national energy policy, especially in light of rising oil prices. However, there is a lack of information on which to base energy policy. Data is required on energy demand in Fiji and energy consumption. The objective of this project is to identify and quantify the pattern of energy supply and consumption in Suva, the capital city of Fiji, and to determine consumers' perceptions of their future energy requirements. A secondary objective is to contribute to the creation of local capability in energy policy research.

/ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ - /ENERGY SOURCES/ /POWER DEMAND/
\$73750 24 months
-MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SUVA, FJ

81-0044 (SS)
 AYMARAN RADIO PROGRAMS (BOLIVIA)

The Aymaras are one of the two principal ethnic groups in Bolivia. The radio stations that broadcast in Aymara have become a significant "alternative" communication source for these people. The objective of this project is to describe the characteristics of Aymaran radio programs and to assess their impact on rural communities. Researchers will describe the structure of broadcast production, centers of transmission, ownership, programming, style, content, and financial structure of the stations offering Aymaran radio programs and analyze the Aymaran radio programs in the social and cultural development process.

/RADIO/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/
 \$20100 6 months
 -UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA BOLIVIANA, LA PAZ, BO

81-0045 (HS)
 EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING (CHINA)

In September 1980 a delegation from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) visited the People's Republic of China and met with scientists in various research institutes. In discussions with Chinese scientists, the need for training of key personnel in their institutions was cited, especially in the field of epidemiology. Upon the delegation's return to Canada, meetings were held with different medical faculties in universities across the country to discuss the participation of Chinese scientists in their courses. The objective of this project is to identify appropriate scientists from the People's Republic of China who will undergo a training course in epidemiology in Canada and who, upon their return, will be able to form a research training capacity in their institutes.

/EPIDEMIOLOGY/ - /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/
 \$545335 30 months
 -INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0046 (SPA)
 THE FUTURES SECRETARIAT

The Futures Secretariat is a nonprofit organization created to increase the awareness of Canadians about international development. This project will help the Futures Secretariat become established and will assist in its initial operations. The Secretariat will carry out a broad range of activities, such as organizing events and services to involve individuals and groups in development issues; provide information and educational services to stimulate interest in North-South issues; encourage greater participation of the media in publicizing North-South issues; organize conferences and workshops; and maintain contact with government and non-governmental organizations engaged in development.

/NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS/ - /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/
 \$57710 12 months
 -THE FUTURES SECRETARIAT, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CA

81-0047 (SS)

EMPLOYMENT POLICY AND TECHNICAL CHANGE (COLOMBIA)

The government of Colombia has been committed to alleviating unemployment; and creating employment opportunities since 1969. The purpose of this project is to review and analyze the effects of government policy on employment in Colombia, with particular reference to the impact of technological change on employment patterns. Researchers will review the course of employment, by sector, between 1969-81; analyze the major government policies toward employment and technology; study the successes and failures of attempts to implement urban and rural employment creation schemes; identify industries in which the choice of technology has increased or diminished employment; analyze changes in employment, government policy and technology since 1974, in order to explain current unemployment; and recommend policy alternatives.

/EMPLOYMENT POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY/

\$43500 9 months

-OFICINA DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIO-ECONOMICAS Y LEGALES (OFISEL), BOGOTA, CO

81-0048 (SS)

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS (KENYA)

Social science research into education is limited in Kenya. Due to inadequate infrastructure and funding, Kenya's most talented scholars give little attention to long-term, rigorous work on interests of their own. This project will make available to individual researchers small research grants which will encourage both junior and senior scholars to engage in new kinds of research on themes of their own choosing. The primary objective of this project is to encourage the conduct of research that can contribute to an understanding of the interaction between education and social development in Kenya. Results of research undertaken during this project will add not only to the knowledge of educational issues in Kenya but also to the literature available in Kenya's teacher training colleges and university.

/GRANTS/ - /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ /social research/

\$97700 39 months

-KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NAIROBI, KE

81-0049 (SS)

AGRARIAN REFORM AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE (PERU)

In a previous IDRC-supported project research was undertaken by the Institute for Peruvian Studies, on Peru's agrarian reform (1968-79). Information was collected on changes in land tenure and an evaluation of the impact of government policies was presented. Researchers wish to re-examine the data collected in this project in order to evaluate the impact of the reform on peasant and small farmer technology. The project will examine how the agrarian reform altered the productive structure in rural areas; identify technological progress; examine changes in technology usage; and establish the conditions under which peasant communities have adapted technology to the new rural structure.

/AGRARIAN REFORMS/ - /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/

\$53000 12 months

-INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS (IEP), LIMA, PE

81-0050 (SS)
INTERNAL MIGRATIONS (HAITI)

Haiti is the poorest nation in the Americas and has recently experienced a great movement of people from rural areas to the capital city Port-au-Prince and even to other countries. This project will study the socioeconomic impact of internal migrations in Haiti. Interviews with migrants will be conducted in order to understand the causes and consequences of rapid migration towards the capital city and to improve the process of integration for the migrants. The project will also provide for the training of several Haitian social science researchers.

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /MIGRANTS/
\$34000 12 months
-CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES (CRESHS),
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HT

81-0051 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INDUSTRIES (INDIA)

Unlike many other developing countries of the region, India is not bereft of domestic energy resources; a major component of their problem is the technological one of adapting this supply to the pattern of domestic demand for energy. India is relatively well-endowed in coal and hydroelectricity and poorly endowed in gas and oil. The purpose of this project is to investigate the three energy industries - coal, oil and gas, and electricity - and to identify the major technological factors upon which their operation and expansion depend. The focus will not be on the details of technology as such but its relationship with the economics of the industries.

/ENERGY ECONOMICS/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /ENERGY SOURCES/ /PRODUCTION FACTORS/ /ENERGY POLICY/
\$74000 24 months
-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NCAER), NEW DELHI, IN

81-0052 (SS)
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FARM TECHNOLOGY (PERU)

Traditional knowledge provides hints to modern science about economic botany, animal husbandry, and potential improvements in farming methods. As oral knowledge, communal information about farming and vegetation is difficult to discover because it is rarely recorded. The objective of this project is to allow a Peruvian researcher to successfully complete his work on traditional knowledge in four Peruvian coastal communities. The researcher will record communal information about agricultural techniques, vegetation, ecology and irrigation; and describe traditional methods of agricultural food production, with a view to recording such farming information for possible later use.

/COOPERATIVE FARMING/ - /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$4800 3 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0053 (SS)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL WORK (ARGENTINA)

This project will explore major issues in the relationship between technical education and technical work in Argentina. Researchers expect to contribute to an increasingly important debate about priorities in technical and vocational preparation of young people. Specifically, the project will address the following interrelated issues: the role of formal secondary technical education in occupational mobility, particularly in small- and medium-scale industries; the extent to which such formal education can be replaced by nonformal education or on-the-job training; and the balance between cognitive and noncognitive content in the training cycle and in the characterization of tasks in small- and medium-sized firms.

/TECHNICAL EDUCATION/ - /CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY/ /IN-PLANT TRAINING/
/PROMOTION/

\$54000 12 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES EDUCATIVAS (CIE), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0054 (SS)

EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION (TANZANIA)

The decentralization of planning and decision-making and the universalization of primary schooling are two of the most important educational trends in the developing world. Tanzania is an interesting example of the interaction of universal primary education with a strong national ideology based on self-reliance. This project will examine the present conditions of primary education in Tanzania, reviewing previous research on factors affecting primary school education; and investigate how the universalization of primary schooling has affected national ideology, regional decision-making, and community involvement in schools.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /EVALUATION/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/

\$56000 16 months

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

81-0055 (SS)

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (PAKISTAN)

Improvements in agricultural technology in Pakistan in the 1960's led to increased demand for agricultural machinery in the 1970's. This demand for agricultural machinery has been met by the unplanned growth of small-scale industries. This project will compare the economic performance of small-scale and large-scale industries in the agricultural machinery sector, their linkages with the rest of the economy, and role in the economic development of Pakistan. The project will describe the growth of the small-scale enterprises in the farm machinery sector; analyze choice of technology, production technique and efficiency of small-scale and large-scale enterprises; describe the workings of the labour market, and the emergence of growth centres for small-scale industries.

/SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ - /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY/

\$72700 24 months

-QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD, PK

81-0056 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Since 1975, AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) has been assisting countries to organize and share current agricultural information, particularly in identifying, selecting and indexing their own literature. Many countries participating in AGRIS would like to get agricultural information back to national users in a form which is useful locally, but a lack of facilities inhibits them. This project would enable up to 18 countries participating in AGRIS but lacking facilities to produce their own national inventory of agricultural literature, to obtain assistance through FAO to publish such information in the form of national agricultural bibliographies. This project will increase awareness of national agricultural literature; generate greater participation in AGRIS; promote the exchange of agricultural information locally; and provide better services to users in each country.

/AGRIS/ - /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$24000 24 months
-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO), ROME, IT

81-0057 (AFNS)
MILLET AND SORGHUM (ZIMBABWE)

Agricultural research in Zimbabwe has been almost entirely directed to the problems of the large scale commercial farmers. The new government of Zimbabwe would like to improve farming productivity in the small holding areas by establishing a breeding program to produce improved varieties of pearl millet and sorghum, subsistence crops for small farmers. It is therefore the general objective of this project to develop and provide to small holders improved varieties of pearl millet and sorghum. Researchers will develop varieties capable of giving stable yields under conditions of variable rainfall and low soil fertility; and will select varieties for high yield, rapid maturity, drought resistance, grain quality and acceptability, disease and pest resistance, and resistance to bird damage.

/MILLET/ - /SORGHUM/ /PLANT BREEDING/
\$337700 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HARARE, ZW

81-0058 (AFNS)
FOOD PROCESSING CENTRES (THAILAND) - PHASE II

The purpose of this project is to determine the feasibility of processing and marketing nutritionally adequate infant food from a community or village food processing centre (FPC), such as the one already established at Nong-Hai, Thailand. Phase I developed an acceptable formula for infant food using a mechanical processing system and ingredients produced in the Northeast area. In this proposed second phase of the research, further studies on the production, marketing, distribution and source of supplies for the Nong-Hai facility will be done. Specifically, phase II will determine the economic feasibility of marketing infant food produced at the Nong-Hai facility; and determine the impact on the nutritional status of infants.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /INFANTS/ /NUTRITION/ /MARKETING/
\$120000 30 months
-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0059 (AFNS)
CROP DRYING (GUATEMALA) - PHASE II

The principal cash crop in the highlands of Guatemala is coffee, much of it grown by small farmers. The overall objective of phase I of this project was to develop and test an economical crop-drying technology for the small- and medium-sized "beneficios" in the highlands. Researchers developed and tested the two-tonne capacity static bed dryer. The general objective of phase II is to establish the operational and economic feasibility of this dryer, utilizing coffee pulp as a fuel source. Researchers will test and modify the dryer to utilize coffee pulp (wet or pressed) as fuel sources; evaluate handling and storage, and drying of this pulp to fit with availability of labour, space, storage and drying needs; and disseminate research results through workshops and promotional material.

/DRYING/ - /COFFEE/ /BY-PRODUCTS/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$92700 21 months
-INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA INDUSTRIAL (ICAITI), GUATEMALA CITY, GT

81-0060 (AFNS)
PASSIVE COOLING (THAILAND)

The Northern Triangle of Thailand is an area where large numbers of poppies are grown for opium. Besides being illegal, opium production has resulted in extensive deforestation which threatens food production. There is a need to develop alternative production systems acceptable to the opium producers. However, before the wider establishment of crops to replace opium there is a need for on-site cool storage facilities to store produce so that it can be marketed advantageously. It is the intention of this project to develop a passive-cooled storage system for the storage of fruits and vegetables grown in the highlands of Northern Thailand. Specifically, the project will test and evaluate thermal performance of the storage system; test and evaluate the performance of the storage system on fruit and vegetable quality; and determine the socioeconomic feasibility of the storage system.

/STORAGE/ - /COOLING/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /ENERGY/
\$151900 42 months
-CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, TH

81-0061 (AFNS)
PROCESS IMPROVEMENT (THAILAND)

Food processing is one of the most important industrial sectors in Thailand due to the large number of small-scale factories scattered throughout the country typically employing fewer than 50 workers. The existence of these small businesses is being increasingly threatened by the reliance of retailers and customers on the more secure supplies of processed foods from larger, more highly mechanized, food companies. Small factories need to improve the technical and economic efficiency of their operations. This project aims to develop methodologies for improving the operational management, processing and control procedures used in small factories, principally those producing traditional dried noodles. Studies will be undertaken to increase productivity, profitability, product quality and working efficiency.

/FOOD PROCESSING/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/
\$107500 36 months
-THAILAND INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (TISTR), BANGKOK, TH

81-0062 (AFNS)
VILLAGE POST-HARVEST CENTRES (MAURITANIA)

In Mauritania, rice is quickly becoming the main crop and preferred food. The Government of Mauritania has put a priority on the production of high-yielding rice varieties within the Senegal River Basin, and is developing "perimetres" or village units of varying sizes to act as postharvest centres. In this project, two threshers, a solar dryer, a dehuller, and several alternative storage systems will be studied in different combinations to identify a post-production system for perimetres of approximately 80 hectares in size each within the River Basin. Researchers will determine the most suitable postharvest system for use in a typical perimetre; establish a rice postharvest centre at Diowol; and verify the introduced system's economic, social and technical acceptability.

/post-harvest systems/ - /RICE/ /HARVESTING/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /STORAGE/
\$151100 36 months
-SOCIETE NATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (SONADER), NOUAKCHOTT, MR

81-0063 (AFNS)
LEGUME UTILIZATION (PHILIPPINES)

Within the national food patterns of the Philippines, legumes are an under-utilized source of nutrients that complement the nutritive value of widely used staples such as rice. It has been demonstrated that homemakers can prepare a number of highly acceptable legume products at home for routine consumption. However, little use has been made of these recipes because most homemakers are not aware of them. The overall objective of this project is to increase the utilization and consumption of legumes through the promotion of various recipes in three barrios in Batangas province. Researchers will assess the acceptability of recipes using undehulled legumes in three provinces; determine the effect of three methods of promoting legume recipes; and examine the feasibility of producing legume products in a home-based cottage industry.

/LEGUMES/ - /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
\$74900 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PH

81-0064 (AFNS)
SOYBEAN SEEDER (THAILAND) - PHASE I

The total acreage planted with soybeans in Thailand has increased sevenfold over the last twenty years, this however, has not been matched by a corresponding increase in total soybean production. Much of this can be attributed to the use of broadcast seeding as opposed to hand seeding, which has been necessitated by labour shortages. Soybeans are planted immediately following the rice harvest, thus the small farmer has to complete rice threshing, and plant the soybeans at the same time. In the traditional hand-seeding method soybean seeds are sown close to the rice stubble and at a plant density of approximately 200,000 hills (seed holes) per hectare. Researchers at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) developed a mechanical soybean seeder which demonstrated a saving of 20 percent in time. The objective of this project is to improve the manual mechanical soybean seeder and evaluate its performance and farmer acceptance at various locations in Thailand.

/SOYBEANS/ - /PLANTING/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$32900 12 months
-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, TH

81-0065 (HS)
ENTERIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES (MEXICO)

Intestinal infections and diarrheal diseases are among the major causes of morbidity and mortality in children of 0-5 years of age. The pattern of transmission of enteric infections among or between household members continues to be poorly understood and requires study. The objectives of this project are to determine the causes of acute, noncomplicated diarrhea in children under 2 years of age in a low socioeconomic urban area in Mexico City; determine the importance of household members as well as domestic animals in the transmission of enteric infections; and identify epidemiological factors and determine their relationship to the acquisition of diarrheal disease.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/
\$104870 16 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA NUTRICION (INN), MEXICO, MX

81-0066 (SS)
TV PARTICIPATION AND DEVELOPMENT (FEPEC/CEDEN) (COLOMBIA)

Television is believed to be a prime means of implementing a strategy for development. However it is important to ensure that marginal groups are involved in the design and production of television programs in order to ensure that programs are suitable to their needs and reflect their cultural characteristics. The ability of different sectors of society to participate effectively is dependent to a large degree on the way the media are structured legally and in practice. The main purpose of this project is to examine legislation regulating television in Colombia, and to formulate policy recommendations concerning its further development. Researchers will analyze current legislation and its application and interpretation; operational structures; programming content; and mechanisms of access and participation.

/TELEVISION/ - /REGULATIONS/ /LEGISLATION/
\$17500 8 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION PERMANENTE EN COLOMBIA / CENTRO PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION NO FORMAL (FEPEC-CEDEN), BOGOTA, CO

81-0067 (SS)
CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT (NIGERIA)

The question of what kinds of teaching methods and types of classroom environments have an impact on the achievement of students will be addressed in this project. Funds will be provided to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, to enable Nigeria to participate in a systematic and representative way in an 18-nation study of classroom environment and teacher training. Researchers will determine within one representative Nigerian state, the relationships between aspects of teaching practice and classroom environment, and educational outcomes, such as student achievement and attitudes. Teacher education programs will be designed to instruct teachers in improved teaching methods.

/TEACHING METHODS/ - /CLASSES/ /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/ /TEACHER TRAINING/
/STUDENT BEHAVIOUR/
\$62000 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NG

81-0068 (HS)
TRAINING EVALUATION (GUATEMALA)

Gravity-fed water systems have been introduced in the highland communities of Guatemala by a nongovernment organization, the Agua del Pueblo. In order to maintain rural water supply programs sponsored by government as well as private organizations, Agua del Pueblo has established a training program for intermediate-level rural water technicians (Tecnico en Acueductos Rurales / TAR). The overall objectives of this project are to evaluate the training, performance and utilization of the TARs, prepare a field manual and further develop the research and evaluation skills of the Agua del Pueblo staff.

/TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /EVALUATION/
\$67440 22 months
-AGUA DEL PUEBLO, ANTIGUA, GT

81-0069 (SS)
TRADE EXPANSION AND MONETARY COOPERATION (SOUTH ASIA)

Enhanced intra-regional trade is recognized to be an important way of promoting economic development in South Asia. It is the intention of this project to examine the prospects for expanding trade among six countries in South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, through the joint removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and through greater financial and commercial cooperation. Specifically the project will identify and evaluate the effects of tariff and non-tariff barriers on intra-regional trade; formulate a set of policy prescriptions for each country; and study the system of finance and transactions for international trade in each country and evaluate the effects of possible modifications.

/TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ - /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /TRADE PROMOTION/ /TRADE POLICY/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/ /INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS/
\$152600 18 months
-MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, LK

81-0070 (SS)
INTERNATIONAL CARGO TRANSPORT (SOUTHERN ASIA)

Economic development of the nations in South and Southeast Asia has been accompanied by a rapid expansion in air and seaborne trade. This project will review and analyze the structure, conduct and performance of national flag carrier shipping and air cargo operations in India, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Researchers will assess the gains or losses resulting from increased cooperation and coordination among national flag carriers in the 1980's; and examine the progress made by countries in adopting the UNCTAD Code of Conduct on Liner Conferences and the Convention on Inter-Modal Transportation.

/SEA TRANSPORT/ - /AIR TRANSPORT/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/ /FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/
\$69000 15 months
-MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, LK

81-0071 (SS)
SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE II

Over the past 15 years, intensive efforts have been made by domestic and international agencies to develop research capacity in the social sciences in East and Southern Africa. But the region continues to suffer from a lack of qualified, experienced social scientists. In phase I of this project IDRC offered awards to young scholars to supplement the ongoing Social Sciences Research Competition conducted by the Ford Foundation. The objective of phase II is to provide administrative and financial support for the 1981/82 round of the East African Social Sciences Research Competition, in order to further develop social science research capacity in the region.

/GRANTS/ - /social research/
\$128300 15 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0072 (HS)
ENDEMIC GOITRE/CRETINISM (GLOBAL)

Endemic goitre continues to be one of the most important public health problems in the world, especially in populations of developing countries. The gravity of endemic goitre stems from the accompanying developmental abnormalities, particularly endemic cretinism. The overall objective of this project is to detect developmental abnormalities associated with endemic goitre and make recommendations for their prevention. Specifically the project will establish in Algeria and Ecuador an epidemiological profile of endemic goitre and cretinism and other developmental abnormalities; screen and follow up high-risk newborns; study the relationship between maternal thyroid function and cretinism; and determine the role of thyroid hormones in maternal milk in the causation of congenital hypothyroidism.

/ENDEMIC DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$485410 36 months
-ORGANISME NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (ONRS), ALGER, DZ
-FUNDACION CIENCIA PARA EL ESTUDIO DEL HOMBRE Y LA NATURALEZA, QUITO, EC
-UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, BRUSSELS, BE

81-0073 (SS)
CODESRIA: SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORKS IN AFRICA - PHASE III

The Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is an organization of African research institutions designed to stimulate new research and to improve quality via enhanced cooperation and collaboration among its members. Phase I of this project enabled CODESRIA to establish a permanent Secretariat and carry its operations for the period 1976-78. Phase II provided a further grant to support CODESRIA activities through the triennium 1979-81. The objective of both of these grants was to assist CODESRIA in the identification and promotion of collaborative social science research in Africa through seminars, publications, and training and research programmes. This proposed grant will core-support CODESRIA over a further three-year period, 1982-84.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /social research/
\$223000 36 months
-CONSEIL POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RECHERCHE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE EN AFRIQUE (CODESRIA), DAKAR, SN

81-0074 (HS)
SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (CHILE)

One of the most common and most important of the sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) is gonorrhea. The disease is present worldwide, and is an increasing problem in South America. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the effectiveness of procaine penicillin and tetracycline in the therapy of acute, uncomplicated gonorrhea in Chile; study the incidence of adverse reactions; and determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations of the strains isolated to various antibiotics and to correlate the results with the efficacy of the treatment. This project is part of a network of projects supported in Argentina, Brazil and Jamaica.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ANTIBIOTICS/
\$57200 12 months
-INSTITUTO DE SALUD PUBLICA, SANTIAGO, CL

81-0075 (SS)
ETHNICITY AND ADULT EDUCATION (LATIN AMERICA)

The educational attainment of Indians is very low and the educational services provided to them are poor. Among older Indian groups, educational opportunities are especially limited. The purpose of this project is to conduct a study on the conditions of educational services and opportunities rendered to Latin American native populations. The project will focus on literacy programs for adult Indians. Researchers will report on the problems of adult education, particularly literacy programs, among indigenous populations; analyze ethnic discrimination as it relates to adult Indian education; and propose recommendations capable of reorienting national educational policies toward the preservation of the cultural personality of native groups.

/ADULT EDUCATION/ - /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /DISCRIMINATION/ /LITERACY/
\$15000 6 months
-ARTES Y CIENCIAS, BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0076 (SS)
STATUS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS (EGYPT)

The Arab Republic of Egypt wishes to achieve universal primary education by the year 1990. The primary school teacher is the decisive factor in achieving the individual and national goals of universal education. Equating level of training with competence, the Ministry of Education in Egypt has increased the certification necessary to become a primary-school teacher. In order to upgrade practicing teachers, the Ministry is launching a massive 10-year upgrading and certification program. The purpose of this project is to carry out the research needed to complete the first stage of this program; that is, to evaluate the present status of primary teachers already at work in Egypt. Researchers will gather baseline data on the qualifications, skills, attitudes, opinions, and perceived needs of Egypt's primary school teachers.

/TEACHERS/ - /QUALIFICATIONS/ /PRIMARY EDUCATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/
\$73200 12 months
-AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY, CAIRO, EG

81-0077 (SS)
FLACSO TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT GRANT (CHILE)

FLACSO (Latin American Faculties of Social Sciences) is a regional organization with centres in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico, which conducts research and training in the social sciences. With the withdrawal of Chilean government funds from the Santiago office of FLACSO, IDRC provided an institutional grant for one year to meet its operating and institutional costs and to maintain its independent and respected tradition of social science research in Chile. This project represents a transitional grant for FLACSO which is needed to complete its period of consolidation. It is felt that this grant is warranted as FLACSO continues to make a valuable contribution to independent social science research and discussion in Chile.

/social research/
\$60000 12 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0079 (AFNS)
SWEET POTATOES (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

The sweet potato plant is well adapted to conditions in the Philippines, and provides calories and several essential nutrients to the Filipino diet. The objective of this project is to support a sweet potato breeding program in the Philippines that aims to produce and release sweet potato varieties that possess the characteristics desired by the Filipino sweet potato farmers and consumers. Specifically, researchers will acquire, document and maintain a sweet potato germ plasm collection; increase sweet potato genetic variability; screen sweet potato genotypes grown from seed particularly for yield; identify varieties resistant to insects and diseases; and identify varieties acceptable to consumers and of good storage stability.

/SWEET POTATOES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$76200 24 months
-VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE (VISCA), PASAY CITY, PH

81-0080 (IS)
THAI NATIONAL AGRIS CENTRE - PHASE I

This project will enable Thailand to improve and consolidate its agricultural information system within the regional International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) network, particularly through better coordination among Thai institutions. The project will permit Kasetsart University, recently selected as the new Thai national AGRIS centre, to build up the national network of agricultural libraries; familiarize agricultural librarians and documentalists with the products of AGRIS; and provide better access to agricultural literature.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$37400 24 months
-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0081 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (BANGLADESH) - PHASE III

Bangladesh is one of the poorest and most densely populated nations in the world. With virtually all arable land under cultivation, Bangladesh is concentrating on increasing land use intensity. The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) was established to accelerate rice research with the goal of increasing rice production. BRRI's Cropping Systems Program has been one of the most successful in Asia. However, the main benefit of this program has accrued to farmers living close to the cropping systems research sites. The purpose of phase III of this project is to identify extension and institutional intervention methods that effectively introduce the systems and the technologies over a much wider area, and to bring into the process a greater number of Bangladesh agricultural agencies.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/
\$253100 36 months
-BANGLADESH RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (BRRI), DACCA, BD

81-0082 (AFNS)
MILK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (GUYANA)

Due to the high cost of importing food requirements for the people of the Caribbean, there is a pressing need to improve livestock production. Present livestock production utilizes low producing, low quality pastures and less than adequate stock and pasture management. The general objective of this project is to increase the output of livestock products by the development of livestock production systems based primarily on forages and local by-products suitable for the Intermediate Savannah of Guyana. Researchers will develop appropriate techniques for pasture establishment and production of selected forage legumes and grasses; devise satisfactory management systems of grazing and stocking; and refine forage conservation practices.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /GRAZING/ /DAIRY PRODUCTS/
\$397700 36 months
-CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CARDI), ST. AUGUSTINE, TT

81-0083 (SS)
COMPREHENSIVE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (TURKEY)

Public pre-school education is not available to the majority of children in Turkey, especially so for disadvantaged children. The government's current objective is to expand pre-school programs and to create suitable teaching materials for this level of education. The project here would study the difference in development of children who are exposed to pre-school programs compared with those who are kept at home or put in day care. The study would also incorporate a retrospective look at a group of adolescents who had a pre-school education a decade ago.

/PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ - /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/
\$127000 48 months
-BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TR

81-0084 (AFNS)
AFFORESTATION (BOLIVIA) - PHASE II

The development of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the Altiplano region of Bolivia is a priority of the Government of Bolivia. More than half of the population of Bolivia live on the Altiplano and the demand for fuelwood is high because freezing temperatures may occur on 200 days per year. The first phase of this project revealed the technical difficulties for successful tree planting in the rigorous climatic conditions of the Altiplano. While the results were negative in the central and southern regions of the Altiplano, the project demonstrated that successful artificial plantations were possible in the northern region, in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca. Phase II will concentrate activities in the northern Altiplano. The objectives of phase II are to continue the evaluation and selection of tree species suitable to the conditions of the region; and to initiate an extension program among the local rural communities to promote interest in small scale afforestation works.

/AFFORESTATION/
\$247700 36 months
-MINISTRY OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE, LA PAZ, BO

81-0085 (SS)
A/D/C REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (ASIA) 1982

The Regional Research and Training Program (Asia) of the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) provides for fellowships and grants, publications, and workshops to strengthen professional capacity in Asia to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in the region. A/D/C's Regional Research and training Program (RRTP) has been in operation for over nine years. This project will continue IDRC's support of RRTP activities in 1982.

/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ - /social research/ /GRANTS/
\$380500 12 months
-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), BANGKOK, TH

81-0086 (IS)
SUDAN AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE SERVICE (SUDALS)

Sudan is participating in AGRIS, the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology. This project will enable the Sudanese Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) to control its own agricultural literature and to provide bibliographic services to the country, and increase national capacity to participate in AGRIS. Specifically, the project will improve capture of national agricultural literature; strengthen the library of ARC; improve cooperation between the ARC and other libraries throughout the country; provide a current contents service; and publish an annual national agricultural bibliography.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /AGRIS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$115500 24 months
-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION, WAD MEDANI, SD

81-0087 (IS)

LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATION DOCUMENTATION (CIDE) - PHASE II

The function of the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) is to collect documents of educational research and to see that the results of that research are made available for national educational planning. Phase I of this project enabled the establishment of a Latin American Educational Documentation System (REDUC), to improve the flow of educational information among Latin American countries and between Latin America and the rest of the world. Phase II will allow CIDE to strengthen the general Coordinating Centre of REDUC to handle the increased load which will be placed on it by the establishment of more education documentation centres within REDUC.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/
\$314810 24 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0089 (AFNS)

PEAS AND MAIZE IMPROVEMENT (BURUNDI) - PHASE II

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in Africa, whose population relies heavily upon maize and legumes for its sustenance. Phase I of this project supported research which sought to improve the yield of beans and maize, especially varieties grown at higher altitudes, as much of Burundi is at a high altitude. The government of Burundi has requested support for a second phase of the project in order to continue the work on maize but with a second concentration on peas instead of beans. Researchers will continue and extend the selection and breeding program for both maize and peas, and carry out agronomic experiments to determine the optimum packages of practices for growing these crops.

/MAIZE/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$350640 24 months

-MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DE L'ELEVAGE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL,
BUJUMBRA, BI

81-0090 (IS)

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE II

The Sorghum and Millets Information Centre (SMIC) at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is responsible for collecting information on sorghum and millets. The first phase of this project covered the establishment of the information centre, the collection of literature, the training of staff and the commencement of services. Phase II will continue to support the activities of SMIC particularly by introducing better document delivery techniques and preparing the way for mechanization.

/SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DATA PROCESSING/
\$328130 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT), ANDHRA PRADESH, IN

81-0092 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRIS CENTRE (SRI LANKA)

Sri Lanka responded to FAO's invitation to participate in the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) but has never been able to fulfill its commitment for lack of resources. This project would assist Sri Lanka to put its national AGRIS centre into operation, while strengthening its main agricultural library and establishing a national agricultural information network to capture its national literature and to disseminate information. The Central Library of the Department of Agriculture housed at the Central Agricultural Research Institute (the CARI Library) will function both as a national resource and referral centre and as the Sri Lankan National AGRIS Centre. Funds will be provided for the recruitment and stationing of an expatriate advisor.

/AGRIS/
\$175600 30 months
-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, LK

81-0093 (SS)
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (EASTERN CARIBBEAN)

Migration has always been a part of the Caribbean experience. Since the 1950's, the pattern of Caribbean migration has shifted from an intra-regional movement to international flows. Caribbean policymakers and planners have begun to express concern regarding the possible negative economic consequences of this shift in migration. This project will examine the economic and social impact of emigration to Canada on the sending societies of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada. Specifically, the project will describe the characteristics of migrants and their motivations and perceptions; provide information on the magnitude and utilization of remittances at the household level; and explore the interrelations among these variables.

/EMIGRATION/ - /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /ATTITUDES/
\$165501 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), BRIDGETOWN, BB

81-0094 (HS)
SYPHILIS (ZAMBIA) - PHASE I

Syphilis is not the commonest of the sexually-transmitted diseases (STD), but it remains the most important member of this group of infections. The most dreaded complication of syphilis is congenital syphilis which may occur when a pregnant woman with syphilis goes untreated and the disease spreads to the fetus. This may be associated with fetal abnormalities, stillbirths and neonatal deaths. The objectives of this project are to determine the prevalence of syphilis in pregnant women in selected areas of Zambia; and assess the prevalence of congenital syphilis.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DIAGNOSIS/ /PREGNANCY/
\$125500 24 months
-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LUSAKA, ZM

81-0095 (IS)
AGRICULTURAL THESAURI

IDRC has been particularly effective in helping the institutions of the developing countries to adopt compatible thesauri for indexing purposes. In the agricultural field, IDRC supported the development of a controlled vocabulary for agriculture (AGROVOC), and prepared more specific thesauri for particular crops and particular information analysis centres. This project will provide for the continuation on Information Sciences agricultural thesaurus work, particularly in connection with the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) and specialized information analysis centres. Specific objectives of the project are to compile microthesauri; assist in the training of users of agricultural thesauri and in thesaurus compilation; to advise on the maintenance of AGROVOC and on the development of printed indexes based upon AGROVOC; and arrange for translations of agricultural thesauri into other languages.

/THESAURUS/ - /AGRIS/
\$349000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0096 (AFNS)
QUINOA PRODUCTION (ECUADOR) - PHASE I

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd), a food grain of the goose-foot family, forms an important part of the diet of the rural communities of the High Andes in South America. In nutritional composition quinoa is demonstrably superior to all known cereal grains. This project will provide support to the Ecuadorian National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP) in its attempt to improve the technology of quinoa production in Ecuador. The project will identify constraints to and potential demand for new production technologies and institutional services; acquire a complete collection of quinoa germ plasm material and establish a quinoa genetic improvement program in INIAP; adapt research results to farmers' fields; and provide training for agricultural technicians.

/food crops/ /cultivation practices/
\$273900 36 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROPECUARIAS (INIAP), QUITO, EC

81-0097 (SS)
URBAN FOOD MARKETS (MEXICO)

With over 15 million inhabitants, Mexico City is the largest urban agglomeration in the developing world. The supply and distribution of food presents a wide range of problems in terms of access, regularity, adequacy and safety of food supplies, particularly for the urban poor. The objective of this project is to conduct a socioeconomic study of the portion of Mexico City's food system that links consumers to wholesalers, with a special emphasis on the urban poor. Emphasis will be placed on the study of food distribution channels, including Mexico's largest produce market, prepared meal outlets, and government outlets; consumer characteristics and behaviour, including food supply strategies; and government food programs.

/FOOD SUPPLY/ - /DISTRIBUTION/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /MARKETING/ /SUBSIDIES/
\$157000 18 months
-EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO, MEXICO, MX

81-0098 (SS)

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF BASIC SERVICES PROGRAM (PAKISTAN)

In countries such as Pakistan, concerted efforts are being made to increase standards of living and quality of life for those living in the crowded confines of squatter and slum areas. In 1971 the government of Pakistan undertook a program of basic needs which aimed at the identification and provision of minimum standards of facilities and services, including health and family planning, education, housing and basic urban services. This project will initiate a comparative study of the social and demographic impact of this Basic Needs Program in the city of Lahore's squatter settlements. The project will identify policies and programs directed towards the needs of poor urban families; describe the social and cultural conditions of these families; identify the basic needs of these families; and examine community participation.

/SOCIAL SERVICES/ - /BASIC NEEDS/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/

\$80000 18 months

-EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, HONOLULU, US

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE, PK

81-0099 (IS)

LANDSAT PHOTOMAPPING (EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA)

Applied research and thematic cartography using Landsat (satellite) imagery offers advantages in natural resource studies, especially in the developing countries. The goal of this project is to support local research and application work as may be required for the proper production and publication of thematic maps based essentially on remote sensing imagery. Specifically the project will initiate a Landsat photomapping project at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping (RCSSM) in Kenya for the benefit of participating countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project will provide RCSSM with required resources; support RCSSM in the necessary research and development work and in the drafting of guidelines for photomap production; and ensure the production by RCSSM of a target number of 24 photomaps.

/MAPPING/ - /REMOTE SENSING/

\$325000 30 months

-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR SERVICES IN SURVEYING AND MAPPING (RCSSM), NAIROBI, KE

81-0100 (HS)

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (GAMBIA)

Adequate and safe drinking water supplies and appropriate sanitation facilities play important roles in the health of a community. An important component of modern water supply and sanitation research programs is the acceptance and cooperation of the local community. This project aims to demonstrate that a program of community participation supported by a health education component will promote the understanding, motivation and cooperation necessary for the successful implementation of improved water supply and sanitation facilities in a Gambian village. The project will also provide training opportunities and act as a model for the development of similar projects in other villages.

/SANITATION/ - /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION / /WATER SUPPLY/

\$54850 24 months

-GAMBIA COLLEGE, BANJUL, GM

81-0101 (AFNS)
GRAIN LEGUMES (ICARDA) - PHASE III

ICARDA has developed a highly successful food legume improvement program that has been particularly effective in helping to build strong national legume research programs in a number of countries in the Middle Eastern Region. The ICARDA program concentrates on three main legume crops: lentils, faba beans, and chickpeas. The main objectives of Phase III of this project are to continue to develop improved cultivars and to develop appropriate agronomic practices for existing and improved cultivars. The emphasis in Phase III will be upon more widespread demonstration and adaptation of the many valuable results among the farming community of the region that stretches from Bangladesh and Pakistan in the East to Morocco in the West; from Turkey in the North to Ethiopia and Sudan in the South.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /FABA BEANS/ /LENTILS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$950000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA),
ALEPPO, SY

81-0102 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRE (COSTA RICA)

Costa Rica is participating in AGRINTER, the Latin American and Caribbean regional agriculture information network, and the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS), the global network. This project will assist Costa Rica in organizing its agricultural information network, so that it can capture and bibliographically control its agricultural literature better and can participate more effectively in regional and global agricultural information networks. It will strengthen the technical capacity of the national coordinating centre CENIA (National Centre for Information on Agriculture and Cattle); establish an effective network of agricultural libraries and documentation centres; strengthen the human resources in these libraries and information centres; and make information more accessible to research workers, planners, and the agricultural community.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$68622 24 months
-MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA, SAN JOSE, CR

81-0103 (HS)
WATER SUPPLY SURVEY (THAILAND)

Small water treatment plants designed to serve populations ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 have been constructed in Thailand to provide an adequate supply of clean water to rural populations. This project will focus on determining the various problems and constraints related to the operation, maintenance and efficiency of these treatment facilities. Background data concerning existing treatment plants will be collected and the technical efficiency of these plants will be studied. Management practices, operational costs, operational capacity and distribution systems will be studied and recommendations for improving and expanding such systems will be made. A simple instruction manual on the operation, control and maintenance of these treatment plants will be provided for use by the Provincial Water Works Authority.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER
CONSUMPTION/
\$42850 12 months
-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0104 (SS)
THE ROLE OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY (PERU)

The majority of developing country governments have supported technology in contrast to science because they believe that it has a direct relevance to solving development problems. However, some developing country governments, such as Peru, are realizing the need to develop technological and scientific skills jointly. The Peruvian government has recently announced that it wishes to support science and help build a scientific infrastructure in the country. This project represents an initial exploration of scientific behaviour in four disciplines within the Peruvian scientific community. The project will describe the growth of mathematics, seismology, biology, and economics; and undertake a survey of scientists in these disciplines to build a profile of scientific behaviour.

/SCIENTISTS/ - /SCIENCE POLICY/
\$85100 18 months
-GRUPO DE ANALISIS PARA EL DESARROLLO (GRADE), LIMA, PE

81-0105 (HS)
HYGIENIC HABITS/FOOD PREPARATION (CHILE)

Peri-urban slum areas are noted for substandard housing, inadequate levels of environmental sanitation and poor socioeconomic conditions which promote and maintain a high incidence of diarrheal disease. The Government of Chile is presently conducting a program to relocate groups of families living in extreme poverty to housing comparable to that of middle-class families. This project will identify specific health and hygienic practices of the population before and after relocation and correlate the results with origin of habits, educational level and occupational history.

/HYGIENE/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
\$8660 19 months
-INSTITUTO DE NUTRICION Y TECNOLOGIA DE LOS ALIMENTOS (INTA), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0106 (HS)
SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (ARGENTINA)

Sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) continue to spread unabated throughout the world. Most developing countries do not possess any basic clinical and laboratory data on STD, and in the planning of control programs, this information is essential. This project will monitor penicillin-resistant gonorrhea in two Argentinian hospitals. Specifically, this project will evaluate the effectiveness of three antibiotics: procaine penicillin, sodium penicillin and doxycycline; study the incidence of adverse reactions; and determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of the strains isolated to various antibiotics and to correlate the results with the efficacy of the treatment. This project is part of a network of projects supported in Brazil, Chile and Jamaica.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ANTIBIOTICS/
\$49460 12 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DERMATOLOGIA SANITARIA, BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0107 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRE (CHILE)

Chile is participating in AGRINTER, the Latin American and Caribbean regional agriculture information network, and the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS), the global network. This project will improve the collection and bibliographic control of Chilean agricultural literature and, through mechanization, make it and the world's agricultural literature more readily available to Chilean users. It will strengthen the operational capacity of the national coordinating centre Biblioteca Central; improve the mechanisms for cooperation with other libraries and information centres in the agricultural sector; promote the adoption of AGRIS/AGRINTER methodology; develop mechanized output services; and provide training in data base management and provision of services.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRIS/ /LIBRARY AUTOMATION/

\$68600 24 months

-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROPECUARIAS (INIA), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0108 (HS)
SKIN DISEASES (THAILAND)

Skin diseases, such as filariasis, yaws, leprosy, scabies and other parasitic infections, are very common in developing countries and usually go unrecognized and untreated due to the lack of trained health professionals and appropriate treatment facilities. This project will support the Institute of Dermatology in Bangkok, Thailand to carry out a national baseline survey to determine the extent of skin diseases in Thailand and formulate an effective control program. Specifically, the project will determine the distribution pattern of skin diseases in Bangkok and selected regions in Thailand; upgrade the diagnostic and treatment skills of health professionals and the existing health record for skin diseases; and improve the referral system between the Institute of Dermatology and the regional hospitals.

/infectious diseases/ /skin/ /disease control/

\$52700 18 months

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BANGKOK, TH

81-0109 (HS)
SUBDERMAL IMPLANTS (COLOMBIA)

The subdermal implant containing the steroid levonorgestrel (Norplant), developed and tested by members of the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR), has shown great potential as a method to be used in national family planning programs. This project will introduce and evaluate Norplant in two outpatient clinics in Colombia which offer family planning services. Specifically the project will determine the rates of acceptability, failure and side effects of Norplant; train health personnel in the use of the method; and spread knowledge of the implant to health personnel outside the study area.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$96950 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

-CORPORACION CENTRO REGIONAL DE POBLACION (CCRP), BOGOTA, CO

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

81-0110 (SS)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - AHC (CHILE) - PHASE I

The Christian Humanity Academy (AHC) of Santiago, Chile, was established in 1975 in response to the crisis facing researchers, university staff, and students in the social sciences and humanities resulting from the military coup of September 1, 1973. The Academia has proved to be indispensable for the continuation of thought about and research on social issues in Chile. The objective of this project is to provide institutional support in order to strengthen the financial and administrative stability of the Academia and thus improve the effectiveness of the legal and administrative support it offers. Funds will be used to establish a research fund which will permit the Academia to undertake special studies, and will permit acquisition and development of research and teaching materials, including improved library facilities.

/social research/

\$150000 36 months

-ACADEMIA DE HUMANISMO CRISTIANO (AHC), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0111 (SS)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - PIIE (CHILE)

The objectives of the Interdisciplinary Program for Research in Education (PIIE) are to study the relationships between education and the distribution of social opportunities in Latin America, to examine the major effects of this relationship on individuals and groups, and to suggest solutions to the problem of unequal distribution of opportunities. The objective of this project is to support the research program of PIIE by providing an institutional support grant. Funds provided through this project will provide salary support for staff, and permit the dissemination of research results and the improvement of library services.

/social research/ - /EDUCATION/

\$100000 36 months

-PROGRAMA INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE INVESTIGACION EN EDUCACION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0112 (SS)

INDIVIDUAL ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CLACSO) - PHASE II

The Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO) promotes the development of the social sciences in various ways; through seminars, research grants, information exchanges, meetings, etc. Phase II of this project will aid CLACSO in developing and funding a program of individual academic assistance. Specifically, it will provide funds for scholars who are considered to be in difficult circumstances; junior researchers, to enable them to undertake a short research project in association with a more senior colleague; and a small publications program to disseminate the results of research undertaken by this program.

/social research/ - /SCHOLARSHIPS/

\$192000 24 months

-CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0113 (AFNS)
STRIGA (UPPER VOLTA) - PHASE II

Striga is a pernicious weed that attacks sorghum and millet seriously, reducing yields in several regions of Africa. The general objective of this project is to develop methods to limit the degradation of sorghum and millet by Striga in West Africa. The emphasis in Phase I was on the identification of sorghum or millet cultivars resistant or tolerant to Striga attack. In Phase II there will be a continuation of efforts to identify resistant cultivars as well as initiate a concentrated breeding program to incorporate genetic resistance to Striga in high-yielding sorghum and millet cultivars. The project will study Striga behaviour in relation to climatic factors and host cultivars, and develop agronomic management practices for Striga control.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$500000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT), ANDHRA PRADESH, IN

81-0114 (AFNS)
FOOD LEGUMES (UPPER VOLTA) - PHASE III

Food legumes, particularly cowpeas and bambarra groundnuts are of major importance for the rural communities of Sahelian countries. Phases I and II of this project have made excellent progress in increasing the productivity of the cowpea crop in Upper Volta. The objectives of phase III are to continue developing high and stable yielding cultivars and management practices for cowpeas and bambarra groundnuts acceptable to farm families. This phase of the project will emphasize the testing of the most promising improved varieties in monocropping and relay cropping patterns on farms, in close cooperation with the farmers themselves. In addition, screening and testing of local and introduced germplasm of bambarra groundnuts will be conducted.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /COWPEAS/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION
SYSTEMS/
\$182700 24 months
-BURKINA FASO. MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL, OUAGADOUGOU, BF

81-0115 (AFNS)
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT (CHILE) - PHASE II

Milk and meat production in Chile is insufficient to meet demands because of an inadequate feed supply and the underfeeding of livestock. Phase I undertook research to improve forage-based feeding systems that would increase the availability and reduce the production costs of meat and milk. Work has concentrated on germplasm evaluation to select high yielding grasses and legumes to supply feedstuffs in a more uniform way throughout the year. Phase II of this project will continue to test new forage germplasm, and likewise their incorporation into crop rotations. Other activities in Phase II will be the examination of agronomic characteristics of newly selected forage species; the determination of the nutritive value of selected species and their suitability to silage making; and the designing of a simple production model that integrates the animal and forage subsystems.

/FEED/ /forage crops/ /FEED PRODUCTION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /STORAGE/
\$325000 24 months
-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, CL

81-0116 (AFNS)
GROUNDNUTS (MALAWI) - PHASE I

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has the world responsibility for groundnut improvement and has developed an excellent groundnut breeding program in India. This project will support a regional ICRISAT groundnut breeding program for Eastern and Southern Africa. Specifically, the project will introduce groundnut germ plasm from ICRISAT; test and select groundnut material adapted to the different agro-ecological conditions of Eastern and Southern Africa; strengthen the national groundnut research and development programs in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and other participating countries to enable these countries to carry out breeding and agronomic research and testing to increase groundnut production; and train scientists from the Eastern and Southern Africa region.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$590000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT), HYDERABAD, IN

81-0117 (AFNS)
OILSEEDS (EGYPT) - PHASE II

In Egypt, oilseed crops such as sesame, groundnuts, sunflower, and rapeseed have great potential to bolster the waning food oil industry. Phase I of this project initiated an extensive research program aimed at improving these oilseed crops. Researchers made impressive progress in the area of breeding for better varieties and several lines were identified and developed that proved superior to the existing ones. Phase II represents IDRC's continued support of the research program and will permit researchers to continue the breeding and adaptation work, to expand the economic evaluation of production technology, and to demonstrate profitability to farmers. Researchers will initiate a multiple cropping research study to increase cropping intensity, total crop yield and net cash return per unit area.

/OILSEEDS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION
SYSTEMS/
\$279500 36 months
-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE, CAIRO, EG

81-0118 (AFNS)
PROCESS IMPROVEMENT BAKERIES (CHILE) - PHASE I

The bread industry in Chile is experiencing a period of change as it copes with the situation of free market, freedom of import barriers and lack of credit controls that exist in Chile. The small traditional family bakery business is becoming increasingly vulnerable to competition from newly established small bakeries and larger more mechanized bakery factories. The overall objective of this project is to improve operations in small-scale neighbourhood bakeries in Chile, and to increase productivity, profitability and product quality in these plants. The project intends to determine the nature and degree of variability in the raw materials, flour and yeast; in the dough mixing, dividing and moulding machines; in oven fuel consumption; and in labour demand, among bakeries, among shifts and seasons within bakeries.

/BAKERY PRODUCTS/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES/
\$68700 15 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES TECNOLOGICAS (INTEC), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0119 (SS)
POVERTY-REDRESSAL PROGRAMS (MANILA)

Many developing countries have adopted programs to combat worsening problems of income distribution and persistent poverty. The Philippine government has adopted a range of policy instruments, for example, progressive taxation, minimum wage and price controls, in an attempt to redress poverty. The objective of this project is to evaluate poverty-redressal programs in the Philippines aimed at improving the welfare of the urban poor. Specifically researchers will describe and analyze the range of programs/assistance/services that are available in the study areas in Metro Manila; assess the effectiveness of these programs in meeting their stated objectives; and study the priorities and expectations of the poor, and their awareness of and participation in the various programs designed for their benefit.

/POVERTY/ - /SOCIAL POLICY/
\$46000 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PH

81-0120 (AFNS)
DRY ZONE AFFORESTATION (ZIMBABWE)

Wood is the prime and preferred source of energy for domestic cooking and heating in the rural areas of Zimbabwe. The demand for fuelwood has led to serious degradation of the indigenous forest species, especially in the poorest areas of the country in the dry zones. It is the intention of this project to establish tree plantations in the arid and semi-arid zones of Zimbabwe and to integrate such plantations with local pastoral and agricultural activities. Researchers will select suitable tree species for fuelwood production and introduction into tree/pasture/food crop systems; identify suitable tree/pasture/food crop systems for the semi-arid zones; and develop plantation management techniques for maximum production of eucalypt plantations and woodlots in the semi-arid zone.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /AGROFORESTRY/ /FUELWOOD/
\$297200 36 months
-ZIMBABWE FORESTRY COMMISSION, HARARE, ZW

81-0121 (SS)
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS (PHILIPPINES)

The design of education for rural development lies at the crux of many development programs in the Third World. This project will examine an innovative program which combines education with rural development, the People's School Approach (PSA) of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction in the Philippines. PSA is characterized by three strategies or components: leadership development, technology transfer (through training), and the development of people's organizations. This project will result in a description of the PSA as a general pattern of development and of the various adaptations of its strategies and operational processes. It will also assess the impact of the approach on the peasants at which it is directed.

/EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ - /ADULT EDUCATION/
\$150000 30 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR), MANILA, PH

81-0122 (SS)
INFANT MORTALITY (NIGERIA)

The government of Nigeria has a keen interest in lowering the high infant death rates prevailing in the country. With this aim, the government has financed in recent years many maternity centres and hospitals where antenatal care and delivery services are offered. The objective of this project is to assess the impact of antenatal care and maternity centres in reducing levels of infant mortality and to identify socioeconomic correlates of infant mortality in the Ile-Ife area of Nigeria.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /HEALTH SERVICES/
\$60000 12 months
-UNIVERSITY OF IFE, ILE-IFE, NG

81-0123 (SS)
PUBLIC ACTION AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CENTRAL AMERICA)

The Central American countries are characterized by an imbalanced spatial distribution of the population, with some regions being very densely populated while others are virtually uninhabited. The spatial distribution of population can be seen as the historical result of a series of locational decisions made by both the public and private sectors. The objective of this project is to achieve a greater understanding of the relationships between public action and population distribution in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua over the period 1945-1980, with particular emphasis on the last decade. Researchers will examine government policies and programs with respect to population distribution, and the mechanisms for implementing those policies and programs.

/POPULATION DISTRIBUTION/ - /GOVERNMENT POLICY/
\$24000 13 months
-CONSEJO SUPERIOR UNIVERSITARIO CENTROAMERICANO (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, CR

81-0124 (SS)
BARGAINING FOR TECHNOLOGY (TANZANIA)

Developing countries are at a disadvantage when bargaining for technology as they are inadequately equipped to make a judicious selection of technology and are unable to take advantage of the competition among suppliers for the wide range of available technologies. The objective of this project is to analyze the bargaining policies and position of Tanzanian public enterprises involved in negotiations to acquire technologies. Researchers will examine the record of several Tanzanian public enterprises in past negotiations for foreign technology in order to indicate how their future negotiating position can be improved.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ /TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/
/SCIENCE POLICY/
\$26500 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

81-0125 (SS)

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (PERU)

The majority of studies conducted about women in developing countries have centered on middle-class women, because access to poor and destitute women is usually difficult to gain. Information is needed on the experience of low-income women in community organizations. This project will analyze various factors that affect the ability of women to understand their social environment, participate in community life, and improve their living conditions. Researchers will examine the relationship between levels of education and the occupational experiences of low-income women; identify the cultural, social, and economic constraints that preclude women from greater participation in community and labor organizations; and describe experiences in popular participation and collective solutions to family and community problems of low-income women.

/WOMEN/ - /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /EDUCATION OF WOMEN/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/
\$34600 12 months

-EQUIPO DE ASESORAMIENTO A ACTIVIDADES PRODUCTIVAS EN SECTORES POPULARES (EDAPROSP), LIMA, PE

81-0126 (AFNS)

GRAIN STORAGE (TANZANIA)

Improvements in grain storage systems are urgently needed throughout East and Southern Africa. The losses that occur during storage of cereals due to insects, rodents and fungi are significant. This project will increase the quantity of maize and sorghum available to the Tanzanian farmer through the introduction of improved storage structures. The project will analyze the advantages and disadvantages of traditional storage methods and their potential improvement; undertake a grain storage loss assessment for maize and sorghum; and determine the most important storage pests and fungal species.

/STORAGE/ - /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/
\$174300 36 months

-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TZ

81-0127 (AFNS)

ALTERNATE FOODS (PHILIPPINES)

The present and potential values of alternate foods in the world food supply have been recognized for some time. Recently, nutritionists in the Philippines have been attempting to identify available and underutilized tropical foods. In the Philippines, various wild and semi-cultivated tropical plants, insects, molluscs, fowl, game and fish are frequently consumed by rural households. A survey of alternate foods in the Philippines begun in 1978 has since lapsed due to inadequate funding. This project will complete the identification, collation and analysis of the data gathered in a 1978-80 survey; survey the use of alternate foods in at least 19 provinces of the Mindanao region; and present the results at a workshop for the identification of further research priorities on specific alternate foods.

/FOOD CONSUMPTION/ - /RURAL AREAS/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /PLANTS/ /NUTRITIVE VALUE/
\$43280 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY, PH

81-0128 (AFNS)
SOLAR CROP DRYERS (BANGLADESH)

In a hot humid country such as Bangladesh the need for drying facilities at the site of production is essential if post-production losses are to be kept to a minimum. This project will study two dryer prototypes: the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) solar dryer and the Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research solar dryer called the MCC dryer. Researchers will investigate the suitability of the AIT dryer for drying of paddy during the rainy season and for drying of fruits and vegetables during the off-season, and the suitability of the MCC dryer for small-scale drying of paddy. The two systems will be field tested in order to develop efficient village level food drying techniques that are economically attractive and culturally acceptable to the farmers of Bangladesh.

/DRYING/ - /post-harvest systems/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$53100 24 months
-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, MYMENSINGH, BD

81-0129 (AFNS)
GROUNDNUT DRYERS (THAILAND)

Delayed or inadequate drying of harvested groundnuts presents a serious health hazard through mycotoxin contamination, in addition to impaired quality and economic value. Little attention has been given to postproduction technologies for the small-scale groundnut groves in developing countries. This project will introduce improved drying techniques for groundnuts in Thailand in an attempt to reduce postharvest losses in quality and quantity, and enhance the economic feasibility of groundnut production by the Thai farmer. Researchers will develop small-scale groundnut dryers for use by farmers and farmer cooperatives; field-test and optimize dryer prototypes; and train extension workers and farmers in the construction and operation of these dryers.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /DRYING/
\$118400 30 months
-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, TH

81-0130 (AFNS)
BAMBOO (CHINA)

Bamboos occur in all continents except Europe. The utility of bamboos is so great that more than a thousand practical uses have been identified in countries like Japan and China. The long-term objective of this project is to increase the production of bamboo in China by more intensive cultivation of natural bamboo stands and by selecting high-yielding native bamboo species of good quality for various end-uses. The short-term objectives of the project are to establish living collections of the most promising high-yielding native bamboos and to test cold-resistant species; to investigate the effects of fertilization on the productivity of existing stands of *Phyllostachys pubescens*; and to determine the physical, mechanical and chemical properties of the main native bamboo species and the nutritive value of edible bamboo shoots.

/BAMBOO/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$265500 36 months
-CHINESE ACADEMY OF FORESTRY, BEIJING, CN

81-0131 (AFNS)
ROOT CROP STORAGE (PHILIPPINES)

There is an increasing demand for root crops in lowland areas of the Philippines as a supplement to rice, but, due largely to storage problems, root crop production has remained at a subsistence level and is usually consumed near the production area. The purpose of this project is to develop storage technologies that will reduce post-production losses of cassava and sweet potato at farm and village level in the Philippines. Researchers will conduct a survey in a major root crop-producing area; evaluate and develop improved methods for farm and village level storage of cassava and sweet potato; field test the more promising storage methods; and train farmers and extension workers in the construction and use of the accepted storage methods.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /STORAGE/ /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/
\$162100 36 months
-VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE (VISCA), PASAY CITY, PH

81-0132 (AFNS)
PASTURE LEGUMES (BELIZE) - PHASE III

Phases I and II of this project identified grasses and native forage legumes with potential in the region and developed pasture management techniques in order to increase beef and dairy production in Belize and in the Caribbean generally. The objectives of phase III are to continue with the identification of forage legumes and grasses adaptable to the black soils of Belize and to continue to assess the productivity of promising forage species under grazing on the Pine Ridge soils. Researchers will develop an efficient seed production capability at the Central Farm in Belize in support of the pasture research program.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /LEGUMINOSAE/ /LAND USE/ /GRASSES/
\$270700 36 months
-MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, BELMOPAN, BZ

81-0133 (AFNS)
TROPICAL PASTURES NETWORK (COLOMBIA) - PHASE I

Research to improve animal production in Latin America is hampered by a lack of knowledge of available pasture species and their performance in different environments. This project is the first in a series in which the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and IDRC will collaborate to improve livestock production in Latin America by increasing the availability of germ plasm to national research programs for the development of improved species in grazed pastures. The project will strengthen the capacity of the national research programs to conduct grazing trials and increase their participation in the setting of research priorities and the development of methodologies for pasture evaluation.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /GRASSES/ /LAND USE/ /GRAZING/
\$354400 24 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL (CIAT), CALI, CO

81-0134 (AFNS)
SUMMER FORAGE (EGYPT) - PHASE II

The virtual absence of green fodder leads to a severe shortfall in summer feed supplies for farm animals in the Near East. Phase I of this project established the importance of summer forages for animal production in Egypt. Research efforts in phase I concentrated on obtaining information about the agronomic and animal nutritional performance of Elephant grass. Researchers made excellent progress in establishing the value of Elephant grass as a summer forage crop. The second phase of this project will compare the agronomic and economic performance of Elephant grass with other forage crops. Specifically, researchers will compare the recommended Elephant grass and forage sorghum varieties with the existing forage, maize.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FEED/
\$287700 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EG

81-0135 (AFNS)
RATTAN (THAILAND)

Rattans are economically important as the source of cane for furniture manufacturing and for a vast range of local uses. The rapid rate of depletion of known useful rattan species poses a serious threat to the employment and income of many Asians. The purpose of this project is to increase the production and the utilization of rattan by establishing artificial plantations of the most valuable species that have good economic potential. Researchers will complete the survey and collection of the most useful rattan species of Thailand; determine the functional properties of presently unused species that have good commercial potential; and investigate the silvicultural requirements of the most promising species by which to establish plantations.

/PALMS/ - /SILVICULTURE/
\$134200 36 months
-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0136 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY AND EMPLOYMENT (CHILE)

This project will analyze a growing problem for developing countries, the impact of technology on employment. Specifically the project will examine the impact of technology on the manufacturing and service sector of the Chilean economy and the consequences for employment, training, and education of its work force. Researchers will analyze the composition of the labour force by education, skill level and employment; examine the role of technology in setting skill levels and how the educational system and training institutions can best respond to rapid employment shifts in the manufacturing and service sectors; and assess the social costs and advantages of technical change in these sectors.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION/
\$71200 12 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (CES), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0137 (SS)
TECHNICAL CHANGE IN THE DAIRY SECTOR (URUGUAY)

In Uruguay, there has been a slow shift from older to newer techniques in the dairy sector. The adoption of new techniques has accounted for the rapid growth in milk production and the development of a dairy products industry in specific locations. The objective of this project is to review the influence of technical change on the dairy industry, in the zone of Montevideo, with special reference to the small farmer. Specifically, the study will describe and analyze the structure of the dairy sector, and the techniques currently applied to dairy herds; and explore the diffusion and adoption of new techniques and their impact on the small farmer.

/DAIRY INDUSTRY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
\$48000 10 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS (CINVE), MONTEVIDEO, UY

81-0139 (SS)
URBAN FOOD MARKETS (BANGKOK)

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is one of the fastest growing cities in Asia. Greater Bangkok is served by 218 retail food markets, 203 of which are managed by private owners; another 15 are run by the Bangkok municipal government. The general objective of this project is to gain a deeper understanding of the practical operation of the system of food markets in Greater Bangkok, with particular reference to the extent the poor are being served and the ways in which the system can be improved for better service. Researchers will provide an historical overview; describe the economics of food markets; analyze the range of government controls; study the location of food markets; and formulate policy recommendations.

/MARKETING/ - /FOOD SUPPLY/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /DISTRIBUTION/
\$63700 18 months
-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, TH

81-0140 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH: ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE (LATIN AMERICA)

An important development goal for most countries is to improve agricultural productivity. The ability of the national agricultural research systems to deliver new technologies at the farm level is a critical element in efforts to increase agricultural output. The objective of this project is to describe and analyze the performance of national agricultural research systems in Argentina and Brazil, in order to identify their contribution to the generation and diffusion of agricultural technology, particularly cereals. The project will also examine the influence of international research institutions and the growth in the private ownership of agricultural technologies on the national research systems.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ /SEEDS/
\$200000 18 months
-INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ISNAR), THE HAGUE, NL

81-0141 (AFNS)
FARMING SYSTEMS (MALI) - PHASE II

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. Farming systems research has played an important role in improving basic agricultural productivity in the country. Phase I of this project was mainly concerned with collecting baseline data from several communities, training staff in farming systems research methodology, and in establishing specific experiments. The objectives of Phase II are to design and conduct research to increase food production in the villages of Southern Mali; to increase cotton, groundnut, and maize production through improved cultural techniques; to improve the management of animal herds; and to develop and test improved water management, soil conservation and soil fertility technologies.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /WATER
MANAGEMENT/ /SOIL CONSERVATION/ /SOIL FERTILITY/
\$369300 24 months
-MALI. MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES ET DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE,
BAMAKO, ML

81-0142 (SS)
EDUCATION AND SOCIETY RESEARCH PROGRAM (ARGENTINA)

Argentina has suffered a decline in its capacity to conduct social science research particularly, in the field of education. Accordingly the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), a leading Latin American institution, has concluded that there is a need to develop a research and training program to examine more critically the relationship between education and society. This project will permit FLACSO to create such a program. Specifically this project will conduct state-of-the-art reviews on the education-society relationship; and implement a specific training program within the Master's Program in Social Sciences offered by FLACSO.

/social research/ - /EDUCATION/
\$96200 12 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0143 (HS)
CONTRACEPTIVE DEVELOPMENT (GLOBAL)

This project will enable the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) to continue activities in contraceptive development. Specifically, the ICCR will continue research on implants, contraceptive rings, barrier methods, luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) analogs, and steroid-releasing and copper IUDs in order to develop acceptable, safe, and effective methods of contraception. ICCR will undertake probing studies to identify potential new leads and once these are identified, undertake necessary investigations.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT/
\$1815000 36 months
-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

81-0145 (HS)
TUBERCULOSIS (INDIA)

Tuberculosis continues to be a major public health problem in developing countries. Two percent of India's total population of 650 million suffers from this disease. The overall objective of this project is to evaluate short-term intermittent chemotherapy in the management of pulmonary tuberculosis in India. Specifically the objectives are to test the efficacy of various short-term, intermittent drug regimens; assess patient acceptability and compliance for the various regimens in urban and rural populations; and study the possibility of eliminating streptomycin from these regimens.

/TUBERCULOSIS/ - /DRUGS/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$200000 48 months

-T.B. DEMONSTRATION TRAINING CENTRE AND CHEST INSTITUTE, UTTAR PRADESH, IN

81-0146 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY (INDONESIA)

Indonesia's agricultural sector is an important source of production, employment, and livelihood for rural people, and for the generation of foreign exchange. Accordingly, agricultural development policy is a critical component of national development planning. In Indonesia planning and plan implementation proceed within a framework of Five Year Development Plans. Economic growth has been the overriding objective and policy issue for the current planning period. The objective of this project is to develop a set of strategies for formulation of future agricultural development policies and to improve public sector research on agricultural development planning.

/AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/ - /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/
\$177000 30 months

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, JAKARTA, ID

81-0148 (SS)
RURAL RADIO PROGRAMS (PERU)

In Peru, radio communications are very important for the isolated rural villages and individuals. However, radio stations tend to be the monopoly of private firms dominated by the profit motive and with limited concern for the maintenance of the native culture. The usefulness of radio programs for rural populations is therefore limited. An alternative radio program provided by the Peruvian Centre for Social Studies (CEPES) is designed with the participation of peasant and community groups in order to address issues and problems facing rural areas. This project will describe the range of radio programing aimed at rural populations in Peru and evaluate the impact of this programing. Researchers will evaluate the experience of alternative radio programs produced by CEPES.

/RADIO/ - /RURAL POPULATION/
\$28500 7 months

-CENTRO PERUANO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (CEPES), LIMA, PE

81-0149 (IS)

INTERNATIONAL DIARRHOEAL DISEASE INFORMATION SERVICE AND DOCUMENTATION
CENTRE (DISC)

Diarrhoeal diseases continue to be a major cause of death in infancy in developing countries. This project will bridge the information gap that exists in the field of diarrhoeal diseases, by enabling the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) to establish an International Diarrhoeal Disease Information Service and Documentation Centre (DISC). DISC will collect, organize and disseminate information on diarrhoeal diseases, concentrating its efforts within Asia. Some specific objectives of the project are to: manage a question-and-answer service; initiate an expanded newsletter and publication of the Journal of Diarrhoeal Disease Research; produce bibliographies and a "Who's Who" of Asian scientists in diarrhoeal disease; and develop a subject heading list.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/

\$462480 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASES RESEARCH (ICDDR,B), DACCA, BD

81-0150 (HS)

IMPLANTS (INDIA)

The development of new or improved contraceptive methods and delivery systems is a continuing priority for family planning programs in developing countries. The International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) has completed clinical assessment of the hormonal silastic implant (Norplant), which is ready for introduction into family planning programs. The objective of this project is to evaluate Norplant in India with regard to acceptability of the delivery system; effectiveness against pregnancy; side effects, especially related to menstrual patterns; and possible problems arising from removal of the implants.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$8250 12 months

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

81-0151 (SS)

URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT (KOREA)

The rapidly industrializing country of Korea, which has over the last two decades witnessed remarkable progress in economic growth and urban development, is beginning to face the problem of urban waste management. The present system of urban waste management is highly inefficient, for example, 70 to 80 percent of the whole city budget in Seoul was spent on waste collection and disposal in the period 1978-79. This project will review and analyze the urban waste management system in the five largest cities in Korea (Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwanju and Taijeon). Researchers will identify and analyze the extent of, and reasons for, the inefficiency in current urban waste management; and develop policy options designed to minimize or eliminate the sources of this inefficiency.

/WASTE MANAGEMENT/ - /policy making/

\$73500 12 months

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KR

81-0153 (SS)

SOCIAL AWARENESS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA) - PHASE I

The Atlantic Coast provinces of Colombia have a strong cultural tradition and represent an important food producing region for the Colombian economy. In recent years the San Jorge river basin of Colombia's Atlantic coast has seen an unprecedented process of land occupation by peasants, often resulting in conflict between small-holders and the capital-intensive producers of the area. Efforts are being made to ensure that peasants receive an equitable share of the growing wealth of the area. It is the intention of this project to write and/or revise local histories in the hope of hastening rural development and change by revealing the true history of peasant communities. Researchers will analyze the history of land-use and resource exploitation; analyze the relations between large landowners and peasants; and describe the development of peasant organizations.

/PEASANTS/ - /LAND USE/ /HISTORY/ /PEASANT MOVEMENTS/

\$32000 18 months

-FUNDACION PUNTA DE LANZA, BOGOTA, CO

81-0154 (AFNS)

BAMBOO (THAILAND)

Bamboo is an important natural resource of Thailand. Rural people make extensive use of bamboo culms for building materials and for the manufacture of farm implements and household utensils; and bamboo shoots are an important daily food for Thai people. The long-term objective of this project is to increase the overall production of bamboo in Thailand by introducing new species and by improving silvicultural management methods for natural bamboo stands and man-made plantations. Specifically, the project will establish living collections of all native bamboo species; develop appropriate techniques for the collection, processing and storage of bamboo seeds; develop effective silvicultural methods for natural bamboo stands and bamboo plantations; and intensify the use of local species for the production of edible shoots on private farms.

/BAMBOO/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$192300 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), SINGAPORE, SG

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, TH

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0155 (SS)

RICE ECONOMY (ZAIRE)

Zaire produces sufficient maize, cassava, and plantain for national consumption but is not able to produce enough rice. A marketing network does exist and there is a strong potential for increased rice production and distribution. This project consists of a cost route survey of local rice farmers in order to obtain more information about rice cultivation in Zaire and to draw up a more adequate agricultural policy. This type of survey involves weekly interviews with farmers during the growing season to determine their resource utilization, means of production, costs and prices.

/RICE/ - /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/

\$46400 24 months

-INSTITUT FACULTAIRE DES SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES, YANGAMBI, ZR

81-0156 (SS)
RAILWAY IMPACT (MOROCCO)

The Ounein region of Morocco is situated in the Upper Atlas Mountains south of Marrakech. It is an isolated region cut off from the rest of the country for five months of the year when the roads are impassable. The government is building a major railroad, which will pass through these mountains and should be completed by 1988. The impact of this new line of communication and transportation will be felt at all levels in this area. IDRC will support a project that will begin a long series of investigations into the effect of the railroad on the socioeconomic conditions and on the ecology of the Ounein.

/RAILWAYS/ - /ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/
\$46000 36 months
-INSTITUT AGRONOMIQUE ET VETERINAIRE HASSAN II, RABAT, MA

81-0157 (IS)
DOCPAL PARTICIPATING CENTRE (BRAZIL)

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL), operated by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Santiago, Chile, collects population literature from or about Latin America. The file of citations and abstracts is compiled on a large computer using the Integrated Set of Information Systems (ISIS) bibliographic software. The objective of this project is to enable the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, to obtain the DOCPAL methodology and the Integrated Set of Information Systems (ISIS) software in order to develop its population documentation system and to be a model for other information activities in the field of social and economic development. In-service training will be provided on DOCPAL procedures and methodology at CELADE, and technical assistance will be obtained from DOCPAL in adapting its methods to Brazilian conditions and in developing special Integrated Set of Information Systems (ISIS) applications.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POPULATION/ /ISIS/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$53030 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), BOGOTA, CO

81-0158 (SS)
PERINATAL AND MATERNAL MORTALITY (ZAIRE)

Maternal and child mortality is still widespread in Zaire, but demographic statistics on mortality are incomplete. This study will examine the effect of socioeconomic conditions on the outcome of pregnancy. Data will be collected on congenital deformities and will correlate socioeconomic status with the birthweight, size and survival of the newborn. The survey of 5,000 cases will take place at four maternity hospitals in Kinshasa and it is estimated that of those, 1,000 babies will not survive. The results of the survey may serve as a guide to health workers in determining which families are high-risk, and hopefully will encourage the collection of more accurate vital statistics.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /MORTALITY/
\$23500 36 months
-CENTRE D'ETUDES POUR L'ACTION SOCIALE (CEPAS), KINSHASA, ZR

81-0160 (FAD)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA/INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (1982)

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) is a nongovernmental organization that distributes research grants to young scientists from developing countries. The objective of this project is to contribute to the IFS grant fund to assist young Third World scientists to engage in scientific research of high quality relevant to their countries. A small grant to the Royal Society of Canada will enable the society to continue participating actively in, and to have an influence on, the activities of the IFS.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/

\$250000 12 months

-ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

81-0161 (SS)

URBAN LAND AND HOUSING (ECUADOR)

In Quito, Ecuador, the cost of land has increased dramatically in the last two decades as a result of rapid urbanization, rising standards of living, and the limited supply of land due to topographical conditions. Consequently, the provision of land and housing for the urban poor has been very deficient. This project will analyze the ways in which the urban land market has influenced the location and provision of housing for low-income sectors of the Quito population, and formulate policy recommendations aimed at improving the provision of land for the urban poor. Researchers will identify and describe the role of both state and private agents participating in the purchase and sale of urban land to the urban poor.

/HOUSING/ - /LOW INCOME/ /HOUSING NEEDS/ /URBAN PLANNING/

\$37000 10 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES CIUDAD, QUITO, EC

81-0162 (AFNS)

FARMING SYSTEMS AND PHOSPHATE ROCK (IFDC/CIAT) - PHASE I

The beneficial effects of local phosphate rock on crops grown on phosphorus deficient soils in Latin America have been demonstrated. Phosphate rocks can be sold to farmers at relatively economical prices, compared with the generally imported commercial super phosphates. This project will concentrate on determining the agronomic and socioeconomic consequences of introducing low cost phosphate rock products of local origin into small farm agricultural systems. Specifically, the project will determine the relative agronomic efficiency of alternative phosphorus sources and evaluate related economic advantages; and conduct a macroeconomic study of the phosphate fertilizer industry in Colombia.

/FERTILIZERS/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FARM SIZE/ /FERTILIZER INDUSTRY/

\$394200 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER (IFDC), ALABAMA, US

81-0163 (SS)
FERTILITY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE (BANGLADESH)

Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world in spite of continued efforts to reduce fertility. A central problem seems to be the lack of information concerning motivation for fertility planning and contraceptive use among Bangladesh families. This project will explore one of the dimensions that bears upon this motivation, namely family structure and roles of family members in influencing the decision-making of young couples. Researchers will examine the demographic characteristics of the family; study the norms governing the formation, development and underlying structure of the family; and study the influence of family obligations on the reproductive decisions of individual couples.

/FERTILITY/ - /FAMILY/ /FAMILY PLANNING/
\$36500 18 months
-RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY, RAJSHAHI, BD

81-0164 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION (ECUADOR)

Agricultural colonization in South American countries bordering the Amazon basin is increasingly viewed as an important strategy for population redistribution, for relieving both areas of high population pressure and inequities in land ownership, and for increasing agricultural production. The objective of this project is to analyze colonization policies and programs in relation to demographic and socioeconomic development in Ecuador. Researchers will evaluate the mechanisms for implementing colonization policies; assess the effect of both spontaneous and government-sponsored colonization on population redistribution; and identify the demographic, economic, social and cultural impacts of colonization in selected areas.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/
\$88000 18 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTUDIOS SOCIO-ECONOMICOS (CIESE), QUITO, EC

81-0165 (SS)
LOW-COST HOUSING (IVORY COAST)

The population of Abidjan, Ivory Coast, has gone from 400,000 in 1968 to over 1,500,000 in 1981. This tremendous influx of people from the countryside has created an acute housing problem, which the government has attempted to solve by constructing low-cost housing. This project will survey the current housing situation in Abidjan, and will pay particular attention to the type of construction, building costs, socioeconomic characteristics and tenant satisfaction.

/HOUSING/ - /LOW INCOME/ /HOUSING POLICY/
\$17500 18 months
-CENTRE DE RECHERCHES ARCHITECTURALES ET URBAINES (CRAU), ABIDJAN, CI

81-0166 (SS)

SCHOOLING AND THE FORMATION OF ADOLESCENT VALUES (MOROCCO)

Schools perform as diffused and yet strong agents of socialization. In addition to the transmission of cognitive skills, schools convey to students an indeterminate number of attitudes and values. This project will examine the types of values transmitted by schooling in Morocco and the extent to which these are conducive to the emergence of an egalitarian and modern society. Researchers will elaborate a profile of values and attitudes held by Moroccan adolescents toward key political, sociocultural, and economic aspects of society; examine the role that school experience and the curriculum content play in the development of values; describe the occupational preferences manifested by youths; and examine the relationship between value patterns and occupational preferences.

/YOUTH/ - /ATTITUDES/ /SCHOOLING/

\$34000 36 months

-ECOLE NORMALE SUPERIEURE, RABAT, MA

81-0167 (SS)

EDUCATION AND WORK IN URBAN AREAS (PERU)

Governments have been aiming for equal educational opportunities in the belief that education leads to jobs, and that there is a strong association between level of education and income. This project will examine the transition between education and work for the young labour force in Peru, considering not only economic but also social effects associated with education, such as migration, occupational mobility, and social mobility. The importance of social factors upon the individual's educational history and attainment will be assessed, and likewise the importance of social and educational factors on the individual's occupational history and current occupation will be analyzed.

/OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY/ - /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/ /INCOME/ /SOCIAL MOBILITY/ /LEVELS OF EDUCATION/

\$75000 21 months

-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION (INIDE), LIMA, PE

81-0168 (SS)

CHILD-TO-CHILD TRAINING PROGRAM (COLOMBIA)

Researchers are concerning themselves with the role of older siblings in caring for younger siblings, as mothers are often obliged to work laboriously in domestic tasks or outside the home, thereby leaving the care of young children to the older siblings. This project will study the impact of training older siblings in the care of the younger child. Researchers will design and evaluate an intervention program in Colombia focused on the role of older siblings as agents in the physical and cognitive development of their younger brothers and sisters.

/CHILD REARING/ - /CHILD CARE/ /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /FAMILY/ /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/

\$96000 24 months

-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION PERMANENTE EN COLOMBIA/CENTRO PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION NO FORMAL (FEPEC/CEDEN), BOGOTA, CO

81-0169 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (THAILAND) - PHASE III

Thailand has a population of 47 million: 30 million of these people are in families engaged in growing rice. This group of families has one of the lowest per capita incomes in Thailand. The long term objective of this project has been to increase the poorer rice farmers' well-being through increasing crop production. As a result of this project, farmers are starting to plant two crops per year rather than the traditional single rice crop, and the technology generated by the project is being extended to other programs such as those supported by the World Bank, USAID and UNDP-FAO. Phase III of this project is the transition from an outside funded project to a major research component in the Thai Government's agricultural research program. Phase III will insure that the ongoing field research program continues and the current staff remain in the field until the newly organized Farming Systems Research Institute can assume responsibility.

/RICE/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /FARM SIZE/
\$168400 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, TH

81-0170 (AFNS)
CAGECULTURE (SRI LANKA) - PHASE II

Fisheries is of considerable importance in Sri Lanka, where a predominant source of animal protein is fish. Cage culture (breeding fish in large underwater cages as opposed to breeding them in ponds) could increase fish production in Sri Lanka. The overall objective of this project is to increase the production of inland fish in Sri Lanka. Specifically the project will develop a suitable cage system; determine the economic feasibility of selected cage systems and constraints to their adoption; provide training; conduct preliminary surveys on productivity of lagoons and inland tanks and test the feasibility of pen culture in selected areas; and develop a system of extension of the suggested technology for rural farmers and fishermen.

/INLAND FISHING/ - /AQUACULTURE/
\$238300 36 months
-MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, COLOMBO, LK

81-0171 (AFNS)
MILKFISH (SEAFDEC) - PHASE III

Milkfish cultivation offers a great potential as a food fish for the millions of people facing animal protein shortages. In the Philippines, milkfish dominates the aquaculture industry of the country. This project began with the purpose of inducing milkfish to spawn and breed in captivity. Phase I concentrated on all factors concerned with breeding milkfish and the objectives of phase II were to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of milkfish fry and to develop economical and nutritious feeds. In phase III, research will be conducted in the following areas: milkfish fry production; nutrition and feed requirements; milkfish fisheries and ecology; milkfish pond culture and management; milkfish pathology; and milkfish aquaculture economics. Training and extension activities will also take place in phase III.

/FISH BREEDING/ - /FISH CULTURE/ /FEED/
\$458600 36 months
-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), BANGKOK, TH

81-0172 (SS)
SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX (SWAZILAND)

The Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is one of the more useful tools of economic research. The matrix can be used for policy analysis and economic planning, and offers an efficient means of summarizing complex economic relationships and identifying gaps in statistical information. This project supports the construction of a SAM for Swaziland. Researchers will exploit material used in the construction of the matrix and the matrix itself for teaching purposes; and apply the SAM to the analysis of policy choices, particularly those relating to the attainment of a higher employment rate, a more equitable distribution of income, and greater national self-reliance.

/NATIONAL ACCOUNTING/ - /NATIONAL PLANNING/
\$47000 24 months
-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND, LUYENGO, SZ

81-0173 (SS)
STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) - PHASE I

One of the most important factors that hampers development in Third World countries is the lack of scientific knowledge and technological information suited to their own realities. One of the main reasons for the limited number of individuals interested and competent in science and technology lies in the poor teaching of mathematics. This project will assess the teaching and learning of mathematics at the high school level in the Dominican Republic. Researchers will analyze curriculum content; describe the type of instruction given; measure student achievement in mathematics and student attitudes toward courses and careers related to mathematics; and determine the relationship between student achievement and attitudes in mathematics, and social, economic, and pedagogical factors.

/MATHEMATICS/ - /CURRICULUM/ /SECONDARY EDUCATION/ /TEACHING METHODS/
\$67000 12 months
-UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA MADRE Y MAESTRA, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, DO

81-0174 (AFNS)
PLANTAIN CROPPING SYSTEMS (CATIE - CENTRAL AMERICA) - PHASE I

Root crops and plantains are the major food sources in the lowland humid tropics of Central America, but from a research and extension standpoint, they have been traditionally neglected. This project is the first comprehensive attempt to study and improve cropping systems based in roots and plantains in Central America. Researchers will describe the cropping systems used at present for the production of yam, taro, cocoyam, plantain, and sweet potato; design, test and develop systems of production; evaluate the agronomic potential of yam and cocoyam entries in the collection of the CATIE Genetic Resources Unit and of sweet potatoes in the collection at the University of Costa Rica; and evaluate and expand the present small collection of plantains at CATIE.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$197000 36 months
-CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSEÑANZA (CATIE),
TURRIALBA, CR

81-0175 (AFNS)
ROOT CROPS (LIBERIA)

In the past, virtually no attention was given to research on the improvement of non-rice crops in Liberia. However, with the difficult economics of producing and importing rice, root and tuber crops will increase in value. The main objective of this project is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of root and tuber crops in Liberia. Specifically the project will identify and utilize principal sources of disease and pest resistance of cassava, sweet potato, cocoyam and yam, and incorporate these resistances into cultivars with high yield potential; develop and produce varieties of these crops that are adaptable to a wide range of environmental conditions; test improved varieties for acceptability both agronomically and in local root crop dishes; and provide training.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$192200 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MONROVIA, LR

81-0176 (HS)
RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN CHILDREN (INDIA)

Acute respiratory infections are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children in India. Overcrowding and poor sanitation are often major contributing factors in the spread of such diseases. The objectives of this project are to provide a detailed clinical description of acute respiratory infections in young children, with an examination of the cause and outcome of the illness in relation to personal, social and environmental risk factors; determine the relative frequency of different microorganisms in relation to specific clinical respiratory syndromes; and develop and maintain a programme for monitoring pathogenic microorganisms and their antibiotic sensitivities.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /RESPIRATORY SYSTEM/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /CHILDREN/
\$175700 36 months
-KING GEORGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, IN

81-0177 (AFNS)
AFRICANIZED BEES (COLOMBIA)

The arrival in Latin America of bees from Africa is a well publicized fact. The spread of africanized bees in Brazil led 80 percent of unskilled beekeepers and 20 percent of professional beekeepers to abandon their trade. Honey production declined because of excessive swarming of bees and competition between managed and feral colonies. The aggressive foraging and nest defence behaviour of the africanized bee still needs to be harnessed. A better understanding of the factors influencing defence behaviour can lead to management practices and hive designs that will exploit the more aggressive harvesting habit of the africanized bee for increased honey production. Such management techniques have been successfully developed in Africa and they can provide a point of departure for Colombian researchers. This project will identify beekeeping techniques suitable for the management of africanized bees on small farms in Colombia.

/APICULTURE/ - /HONEY/
\$225000 36 months
-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA, MEDELLIN, CO

81-0178 (IS)
DEVSIS (GUINEA) - INITIAL PHASE

The area of documentation in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea has been neglected: there is a lack of managers and no means of collecting and disseminating national information. The goal of this project is to help improve documentary infrastructures in Guinea through training and the establishment of a national documentation and information system. The specific objectives of the project are to train upper and middle level staff in information sciences; set up the national coordination centre as a national affiliate of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System; and publish two experimental issues of Devindex Guinée.

/DEVSIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$246000 24 months
-INSTITUT CENTRAL DE COORDINATION DE LA RECHERCHE ET DE LA DOCUMENTATION
DE GUINEE, CONAKRY, GN

81-0180 (HS)
ORAL REHYDRATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA) - PHASE II

Dehydration and electrolyte imbalance are the main contributing factors to the high mortality rates in young children and infants suffering from infectious diarrhea. The early and adequate administration of oral rehydration has proven effective in preventing and treating dehydration. The overall objectives of this project are to promote the safe and effective use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) through the development of educational support materials; and test a modified oral rehydration mixture. Specifically in Phase II the project will evaluate the informational and instructional pamphlets and packages developed in Phase I following their wide-scale introduction in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand; and develop instructional and informational materials for physicians and paramedical personnel.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /TEACHING AIDS/ /PACKAGING/
\$260300 15 months
-PROGRAM FOR THE INTRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY
(PIACT), SEATTLE, US

81-0181 (HS)
WATER PROJECT TRAINING (INDONESIA)

In Indonesia the number of trained government personnel available for handling rural water supply problems is grossly inadequate; and many of the community and nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) which work effectively at the grassroots level do not have the expertise to solve this problem. The overall objective of this project is to develop an appropriate syllabus, curriculum and training manual designed to aid NGO's in solving local water problems and train personnel in the handling of various water supply technologies applicable to rural communities in Indonesia.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /TRAINING/ /CURRICULUM/
\$128000 18 months
-YAYASAN DIAN-DESA, YOGYAKARTA, ID

81-0182 (AFNS)
RATTAN (PHILIPPINES)

Rattan is a very important non-timber resource in the Philippines. It provides the raw material for an important industry and trade, which produces most of the country's furniture for local use in addition to a significant export. Current demands for Philippine-made rattan products both in the local and foreign markets exceed the available supply. The long term objective of this project is to increase the supply of rattan by establishing plantations of the most valuable known species and by finding uses for presently unexploited species. The project will develop survey methods to be used in the formulation of an inventory of rattan species in the natural forests; establish a living collection of all Philippine rattan species; develop vegetative propagation methods for commercial rattan species; determine the properties and end-uses of unexploited species; and improve the grading standards and design of processing equipment.

/PALMS/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /WOOD PRODUCTION/ /WOOD PROCESSING/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$158190 36 months
-PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH (PCARR), LOS BANOS, PH

81-0183 (AFNS)
RICE RESEARCH (WARDA) - PHASE III

The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) was created to assist in making West Africa self-sufficient in rice production. Phases I and II of this project aimed at increasing rice production in the Senegal River region and similar agroclimatic regions. Phase III will continue and reinforce research activities undertaken in Phases I and II, and specifically: select and test rice varieties for high yield, resistance to disease, pests, tolerance of hot and cold temperatures, strong winds and salinity; determine the optimum management systems for the various soil types and farming systems; evaluate economic and agronomic practices; encourage the diffusion of improved rice varieties; and complete the training of rice scientists to staff this project fully in the future.

/RICE/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
\$372300 24 months
-ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RIZICULTURE EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST (ADRAO), MONROVIA, LR

81-0184 (SS)
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN SECONDARY EDUCATION (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE I

A frequent criticism of much educational research is that it is divorced from the everyday reality of the classroom and the school. An alternative style of educational research is a collaborative one - where the researcher and the subjects of the research (teachers, pupils, administrators) share equally in the research effort. The objectives of this project reflect the research goals of the Centre for Research into the Education of Secondary Teachers (CREST): to increase the educational research capacity in Sierra Leone; to develop a more participatory research approach; and to bridge the gap between educational research and practice. These goals will be achieved through the implementation of twelve constituent research projects, each dealing with different aspects of educational efficiency, effectiveness, and relevance; and each focused within a small sample of secondary schools.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /SECONDARY EDUCATION/ /TEACHER TRAINING/
\$150000 24 months
-MILTON MARGAI TEACHERS COLLEGE, FREETOWN, SL

81-0185 (SS)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (GLOBAL) - PHASE II

Although the relationship between investment and capital accumulation has been frequently studied in developing countries, there has been little research on the impact of financial institutions, particularly development banks, on the acquisition of technology. The objective of this project is to explore the relationship between investment and technology by examining the behaviour of national development banks. The specific objectives of this phase of the project are to study the role of financial institutions in the process of technological development in Brazil, Ivory Coast, India and S. Korea; evaluate the influence of development banks on the development of local technological capabilities, and the implications for science and technology policies; and suggest policy measures to improve the effectiveness of financial institutions as promoters of local technological development.

/DEVELOPMENT BANKS/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$379600 24 months 24

- CISEA, Buenos Aires, AR
- Fundacao Instituto de Pesquisas Economicas (FIPE), Sao Paulo, BR
- COLCIENCIAS, Bogota, CO
- Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras, IN
- Kookmin University, Seoul, KR

81-0186 (SS)

SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF INFANT MORTALITY IN ROSARIO (ARGENTINA)

In spite of Argentina's relatively advanced level of development infant death rates remain surprisingly high. The general objective of this project is to provide information on levels of mortality and morbidity in the city of Rosario and the socioeconomic determinants of these levels. Specifically, researchers will identify mortality and morbidity (illness) rates of infants born to a cohort of Rosario women; determine variations in socioeconomic characteristics of the infants' families; assess variations in mortality and morbidity by socioeconomic characteristics; examine the type of care given by mothers to their infants and the influence of this care upon the survival and well-being of the infants; and test a methodology for follow-up of mothers and infants and to assess its validity and utility for wider application.

/INFANT MORTALITY/

\$66000 24 months

- CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SANITARIOS Y SOCIALES (CESS), ROSARIO, AR

81-0187 (SS SPA)

ENERGY RESEARCH GROUP (GLOBAL)

No comprehensive information or analysis exists that provides an overview of energy research funding, either by the donor agencies or by developing countries. The lack of knowledge on research activity in the energy sector is a pressing problem. The objective of this project is to establish an independent Energy Research Group whose functions will be to review and evaluate selected areas of energy-related research relevant to the situation of developing countries; indicate priority areas for further research; consider existing capacities, both national and international to finance, undertake, diffuse, and use energy-related research results; consider the means by which improved choices can be made in the allocation of resources available to energy research; and report their findings nationally and internationally through a variety of reports and symposia.

/ENERGY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$1190700 36 months

- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0188 (SS)
MACROECONOMIC RESEARCH (KENYA)

The Kenyan government has embarked on an economic program of structural readjustment in the forthcoming Development Plan covering the period 1984 to 1988. Macroeconomic research is needed to help formulate Kenya's longer term economic strategies and to establish the economic framework for the next Development Plan. The objectives of this project are to study the structural readjustment of the Kenyan economy and to estimate the economic parameters of the 1984 to 1988 Development Plan; and to develop Kenyan research capacity in the field of macroeconomics.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /ECONOMIC MODELS/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$167200 24 months

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING, NAIROBI, KE

81-0189 (SS)
THE COST OF CHILDREN (THAILAND)

Important inroads have been made in increasing understanding of the economic, social and psychological value of children, and the relationship between the value of children and fertility behaviour. This project will add to this growing literature by examining hypotheses on the economic costs of children in Northeast Thailand. Research will be divided into urban and rural households which will permit an analysis of the relationship between socioeconomic variables and the cost of children. Information will be gathered on the monetary investments made in children; the time input of mothers; and the extent to which child rearing activities interfere with their labour force employment.

/CHILDREN/ - /COSTS/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$69000 18 months

-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

81-0190 (SS)
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH FOR PLANNING (COLOMBIA)

There is a growing demand in Colombia for assessments of the implications of current population trends for sectoral and regional planning. However, the data sources and methodologies for undertaking such detailed assessments are either weakly developed or not available in a form suitable for use by planners. This project will support studies which are oriented to a single general objective, that of improving methodologies for incorporating demographic considerations in national, regional and municipal social and economic planning in Colombia. The project will update and improve estimates of levels and trends in fertility, mortality, internal migration and international migration; analyze the interrelationships between demographic and social-economic change; and analyze the impact of demographic trends on the emerging demand for social services, employment opportunity, housing, etc.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /PLANNING/

\$210000 20 months

-CENTRO REGIONAL DE POBLACION (CCRP), BOGOTA, CO

81-0191 (AFNS)
SORGHUM MILLING (ETHIOPIA)

Injera, a leavened, round flat bread, is the undisputed national bread of Ethiopians. Nearly all the sorghum produced in Ethiopia is used for human consumption and of this 80 percent is processed into flour for injera making. It is known that if the grain is first dehulled, a better quality injera results. The general objective of this project is to place a mechanical milling system for sorghum with a selected Peasant Association in Ethiopia, operate the mill under local management for one year, and study the impact of the mill on the surrounding rural area. Specifically the project will optimize the technical performance of a dehuller and grinder; define and optimize the mill's management; and conduct studies on sorghum production and marketing, financial profitability of the mill, and rural consumer's acceptance of and demand for mechanically dehulled sorghum.

/SORGHUM/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/
\$163700 24 months
-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ET

81-0193 (SS)
RURAL ENERGY SURVEY METHODOLOGICAL REVIEW (INDIA)

The last ten years have seen a considerable growth in the number of surveys of energy conversion and use by rural people in developing countries. The need to improve the research methods used in rural energy surveys is widely recognized; however, there is no authoritative review of the existing literature which focuses on the methodological aspects of rural energy surveys. The objective of this project is to fill this gap in relation to the English language literature. Specifically, the project will produce a monograph which contains an annotated bibliography of surveys of systems of energy conversion and use in rural areas of developing countries, descriptions and critical evaluations of the research methods used, and suggestions regarding methodological improvements in future rural energy surveys.

/ENERGY/ - /SURVEYS/ /RESEARCH METHODS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$32500 10 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0194 (SS)
FISHERIES ECONOMICS RESEARCH PROGRAMME (MALAYSIA)

Small-scale fisheries provide an important component of the economies of Southeast Asian countries. A major problem for the formulation of small-scale fisheries development policies has been the limited social science research on fisheries. The objective of this project is to develop an institutional capacity to conduct a sustained program of social science research on small-scale fisheries that assists government policymakers and planners in Malaysia. Specifically, the project will develop, organize, and administer a research program in fisheries economics at Universiti Pertanian, Malaysia (UPM); and support curricula development for a fisheries economic specialization in the M.Sc. (resource economics) degree of the University.

/FISHERY ECONOMICS/ - /social research/ /CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/
\$90000 15 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), BANGKOK, TH
-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SERDANG, MY

81-0195 (IS)
PADIS-DEVSIS - PHASE II

In phase I of this project, the first important steps were taken towards the realization of a Pan-African Development Information System (PADIS), which will improve the capabilities of African countries to handle information on socioeconomic development. The creation of a Central Coordinating Office, the development of an African socioeconomic development information data base, and the publication of the Devindex-Africa bibliography are the objectives realized in phase I. The primary objective of phase II is to provide assistance to member states (particularly in the area of training), who wish to participate in the PADIS network by contributing their own national information to the regional system. Phase II activities will consist of the development of an intensive training program; the printing of Devindex-Africa; and the holding of training courses and workshops.

/DEVSIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$468410 24 months
-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UN-ECA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

81-0196 (SS)
INFANT MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY (BANGLADESH)

One of the most pressing demographic problems in developing countries is the high level of infant and child mortality. Many Third World countries lack reliable data for measuring mortality, especially of infants, and for linking mortality levels to other determining or explanatory variables. It is the intention of this project to apply and evaluate a simple methodology for measuring social and economic conditions and health related practices which affect diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality in a rural area of Bangladesh. Researchers will analyze the data collected in this rural area to better understand correlates and determinants of diarrhoeal related morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ /SANITATION/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/
\$54000 20 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASES RESEARCH (ICDDR), DACCA, BD

81-0197 (HS)
INFECTION/MALNUTRITION IN WEANLINGS (PERU)

Diarrheal diseases continue to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality among children in developing nations. The introduction of weaning foods for infants 3 to 6 months of age under poor hygienic conditions is likely to result in diarrhea. The objectives of this project are to study the epidemiology of diarrhea in children in Peru from birth to 12 months of age; determine the quantity and nutritional value of the breast milk and supplementary foods consumed by the infant; establish the growth patterns and nutritional status of the infants; and assess the quantitative effects of diarrheal disease and nutrient consumption on infant growth rates and nutritional status.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /INFANTS/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /FEEDING/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/
\$243000 36 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION NUTRICIONAL, LIMA, PE

81-0198 (HS)
EFFICACY OF VACCINATION (COLOMBIA)

It has been found in a study involving Colombian children that mild malnutrition results in diminished immune responses to diphtheria, tetanus and BCG. This project seeks to further study the immune response of these same Colombian children over time and to determine whether, according to their nutritional status, they actually benefitted from the protection conferred by the vaccines. Specifically the objectives of the project are to measure the incidence of poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and BCG in previously-immunized children, according to their nutritional status; and estimate the severity of the clinical symptoms when the diseases do occur.

/IMMUNIZATION/ - /MALNUTRITION/
\$230500 36 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR (FES), CALI, CO

81-0199 (AFNS)
WOOD ADHESIVES (CHINA)

The manufacture of particle board in China has been emphasized because of the wide range of raw materials that can be used with relatively simple technology. However, the volume of production has not increased as fast as expected, mainly because of the increasing shortage and high cost of the petrochemical-based synthetic resins that have been used as binder for the manufacture of panels. The general objective of this project is to develop a wood adhesive binder from spent sulfite liquor for the manufacture of particle board. Specifically, the project will evaluate the suitability of spent sulfite liquors from nine pulp mills for the preparation of thermosetting adhesives; develop an adequate binder system for the manufacture of particle board; and test the developed process in a particle board plant and evaluate the binding and strength properties of the manufactured products.

/ADHESIVES/ - /WOOD WASTES/ /PARTICLE BOARDS/
\$220000 36 months
-CHINESE ACADEMY OF FORESTRY, BEIJING, CN

81-0200 (SS)
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AWARDS - MEAWARDS (MIDDLE EAST) - PHASE II

The principal function of the Middle East Population and Development Awards (MEAWards) Program is to initiate, develop, fund and monitor research projects undertaken by scholars who are resident in the Middle East and North Africa. Continued IDRC funding will assist MEAWards in increasing knowledge and research capacity on population and development issues in Arab countries of the Middle East and North Africa and in Turkey through a series of small research awards and associated technical support.

/research fellowships/ /social research/ /population/
\$155000 24 months
-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

81-0201 (SS)
MIGRATION AND HOUSING IN MEDIUM CITIES (NIGERIA)

Nigeria over the past few decades has witnessed remarkably rapid urbanization. The recent creation of state capitals has directly led to a set of problems emanating from continual in-migration and the absence of corresponding increase in urban services. The objective of this project is to examine and evaluate the housing situation in three medium-sized towns in Nigeria. The project will involve a critical review of the response of both the public and private sectors to the demand for additional housing, and an analysis of the adaptive mechanism of migrants to a housing situation of scarce supply.

/URBANIZATION/ - /HOUSING NEEDS/ /INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/
\$71500 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF IFE, ILE-IFE, NG

81-0202 (IS)
BANANAS AND PLANTAINS INFORMATION CENTRE (BAPIC)

In addition to being grown for export, bananas and plantains are important as a staple food for large segments of the population in many developing countries. The goal of this project is to enable the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) to extend and expand its Banana and Plantain Information Service for member countries and the rest of the world. The project will extend and increase services already begun and develop them to service a world clientele, by providing such outputs as a quarterly abstract bulletin, a directory of research workers, literature reviews and special bibliographies supported by a photocopy service.

/BANANAS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /FRUITS/
\$161306 24 months
-UNION DE PAISES EXPORTADORES DE BANANO (UPEB), PANAMA CITY, PA

81-0203 (IS)
AGRINTER OUTPUT SERVICES

AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) collects and redisseminates bibliographic references from national participating centres, which may act through regional centres. In Latin America, the Interamerican Centre for Agricultural Documentation and Information (CIDIA), with the aid of IDRC, established the AGRINTER network, in which bibliographic records are received from national participants and processed on CIDIA's computer into two files, one sent to AGRIS, the other used for a regional bibliography with Spanish indexing. The purpose of this project is to enable CIDIA to establish mechanized output services from the AGRIS/AGRINTER data bases in five selected Latin American countries, and in so doing, increase the exploitation of these data bases by using local computers.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/
\$492696 37 months
-INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA), SAN JOSE, CR

81-0204 (HS)
ADVANCED INTRAUTERINE DEVICES (GLOBAL)

The Copper-T 380A and Ag devices (TCu 380A and TCu 380Ag) are the final product of 15 years of research and development. This project will promote the availability and introduction of the TCu 380A and TCu 380Ag into public and private sector family planning programs around the world. The project will support an informational, educational and distribution effort focusing on key target groups: policymakers, program managers, scientists, clinical practitioners and users. Specifically, the project will negotiate licencing agreements with several manufacturers; assist in obtaining regulatory-agency approval; arrange for initial supplies of the devices; prepare informational materials; obtain the participation of international donors; and inform and involve influential scientists.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/
\$317000 18 months
-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

81-0205 (SS)
OILSEED PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (TANZANIA)

Oilseed production in Tanzania is a source of food within the subsistence sector and a source of foreign exchange earnings. There have been declines in marketed product and exports. The objective of this project is to identify and investigate those factors that affect oilseed production and marketing in Tanzania in order to recommend ways of increasing marketed output and export earnings. Specifically, the project will study the current oilseed production system of the Morogoro region; evaluate the competitive position of oilseeds in the region; and examine oilseed marketing arrangements.

/OILSEEDS/ - /MARKETING/
\$16900 30 months
-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TZ

81-0206 (HS)
BYSSINOSIS (HONG KONG)

Many industrial environments are conducive to lung disorders. With increasing industrialization in many developing countries, the exposure of workers to inhaled toxic materials represents a major health problem. Byssinosis is a disease associated with the cotton textile industry, resulting from prolonged exposure to the cotton dust. The main objective of this project is to estimate the extent of the problem of byssinosis in selected cotton textile workers in Hong Kong.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /TEXTILE INDUSTRY/
\$102600 20 months
-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HK

81-0207 (SS)
FISHERIES POLICY (COSTA RICA)

In Costa Rica, efforts have been underway to diversify the predominantly agricultural economy. The government believes that the country's 1,200 kilometres of coast provide a good opportunity to expand and develop both artisanal and commercial fisheries. The objective of this project is to describe and analyze the impact of government policies on the development of Costa Rican fisheries between 1970 and 1981. The project will provide needed information on the impact of government fisheries policy on both small- and large-scale operations and the corresponding effects of such policies on transportation, marketing, retail sales, and exports.

/FISHERY POLICY/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/
\$76700 21 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE, CR

81-0208 (HS)
ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE (MALAYSIA)

High rates of perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality continue to be a major problem in most developing countries. A crucial factor of good obstetrics is the provision of adequate care during the antenatal period. The objective of this project is to examine the records of obstetric patients at the University Hospital in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in order to determine whether three antenatal visits, ideally spaced at initial, near 33-34 weeks' and at 38 weeks' gestation, can adequately provide the health needs of low-risk obstetric cases.

/PREGNANCY/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/
\$37300 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

81-0209 (HS)
SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (BRAZIL)

Sexually-transmitted diseases continue to spread unabated throughout the world. This project will focus on the study of gonorrhea, one of the most common of the sexually-transmitted diseases. The project will study the effectiveness of different drug regimes used to treat gonorrhea at the Center for Public Health Dermatology of the State Secretariat of Health and the Environment in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Specifically, the project will study the efficacy of two antibiotics, ampicillin and procaine penicillin, and the incidence of adverse effects; and determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations of the strains isolated to various antibiotics so as to verify the existence or absence of resistance to these antibiotics. This project is part of a network of projects supported in Argentina, Chile and Jamaica.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /DRUGS/
\$105800 12 months
-SECRETARIA DA SAUDE E DO MEIO AMBIANTE, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BR

81-0210 (HS)
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES (KOREA)

As a result of the rapid industrialization that has taken place in some developing countries, there is a growing concern about the health and safety of workers. In South Korea, a high rate of work-related injuries has been reported with respect to five major manufacturing processes. Researchers in this project will carry out a survey of causative factors of occupational injuries and make recommendations for implementing preventive measures. Specifically, the project will identify from injury reports the nature of the injury and the type of accident; visit factories to investigate hazardous conditions, the agent responsible for the accident and violation of safety procedures; and determine relationships between factors associated with injury and cause of the accident.

/OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS/ - /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/
\$56400 18 months
-CATHOLIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, SEOUL, KR

81-0211 (HS)
HEALTH/BANANA WORKERS (HONDURAS)

Banana cultivation is one of the oldest industries in Honduras and at present is controlled mostly by large foreign-owned companies. In order to increase production, these companies have introduced new agricultural technologies, mechanization and the use of insecticides and pesticides. Information on the health effects of these innovations is insufficient. The general objective of this project is to carry out a retrospective study of the health records of the workers in the banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in Honduras. Specifically the project will determine the morbidity and mortality due to work accidents and diseases in workers; and establish the frequency, type and severity of work-related accidents and illnesses with respect to specific variables.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS/ /BANANAS/ /RURAL WORKERS/

\$84380 19 months

-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE HONDURAS, TEGUCIGALPA, HN

81-0212 (HS)
SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (NIGERIA)

At present very little information is available on the incidence and prevalence of sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) in developing countries. This project will focus on gonorrhea, one of the most common of all the communicable diseases. Specifically the project will deal with infection in women attending the University of Nigeria, treat all patients with gonorrhea and evaluate the effects of treatment. In addition, the project will involve the monitoring of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea in the population studied.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ANTIBIOTICS/

\$54300 15 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA TEACHING HOSPITAL, ENUGU, NG

81-0213 (SS)
REFUGEE EDUCATION (THAILAND)

The education of refugees in Southeast Asia has been one of the most intractable problems facing governments and relief agencies. The government of Thailand has agreed to allow primary education for ethnic Lao and hill-tribe Hmong refugees to be delivered in their own languages; however, there are no appropriate textbooks or teacher primers in the Lao or Hmong languages. The goals of this project are to encourage refugees to take greater responsibility for the development of educational materials for their communities; to train them in this process; and to produce materials for use both in formal and non-formal educational programs, both in refugee camps and in other concentrations of Laotians and Hmong elsewhere in the world.

/REFUGEES/ - /EDUCATION/ /TEACHING AIDS/ /TEACHER TRAINING/

\$50000 10 months

-CHAO SURIN ASSOCIATION, BANGKOK, TH

81-0214 (IS)
MACROTHESAURUS MANAGEMENT (ISU)

The Macrothesaurus is a basic list of terms for the indexing of information related to social and economic development. The Macrothesaurus was originally developed in 1973 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) with IDRC support and was updated in 1978 with further IDRC assistance. The purpose of this project is to enable the Information Systems Unit (ISU) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) of the United Nations to establish, in cooperation with the Regional Economic Commissions, a program for the ongoing management and maintenance of the Macrothesaurus. An update of the second edition will be undertaken, and a draft of a third edition will be prepared. A meeting will be convened of technical experts from the Regional Economic Commissions with a view to coordinating the management and maintenance of the Macrothesaurus.

/THESAURUS/
\$115000 24 months
-DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DIESA), NEW YORK, US

81-0215 (HS)
PERINATAL HEALTH (BRAZIL)

Perinatal mortality takes into account the factors and circumstances which are associated with the death of a child during the last stages of pregnancy and the period immediately following birth. Data reflecting perinatal mortality is extremely important to the development of effective maternal and child health services. This project proposes to develop a data base to measure perinatal morbidity (illness) and mortality in hospital-born babies in Pelotas, Brazil; and to explore possible relationships with specific maternal variables.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/
\$51800 15 months
-UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DE PELOTAS, PELOTAS, BR

81-0218 (AFNS)
CAGECULTURE (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) - PHASE II

Cageculture involves the breeding of fish in large underwater cages in lakes and other inland waters. Inland fish is the cheapest source of animal protein in the Dominican Republic. Phase I of this project was intended to demonstrate the practical opportunities for low-cost fish culture in cages. Three types of intensive fish culture systems were investigated with emphasis on floating cages. Optimum stocking densities of Tilapia sp. and the design of an economical and durable cage were other research activities of Phase I. The objectives of Phase II are to increase the production of low-cost fish protein; to further develop cageculture fish production and management techniques; to promote aquaculture throughout the country; and to investigate the use of agricultural by-products as a supplemental feed for fish.

/inland fishing/ /fish culture/ /fish production/ /feed/ /agricultural wastes/ /agricultural extension/
\$272300 36 months
-ASSOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO INC., SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, DO

81-0219 (HS)
BYSSINOSIS (INDONESIA)

The role of environmental factors in the etiology of many lung diseases has long been recognized. Many chemicals and compounds have been specifically linked to pulmonary diseases in humans, particularly those working in high-risk settings. Byssinosis is recognized as a disease which is associated with the textile industry, particularly where cotton, flax or hemp dust abound. The objective of this project is to study the incidence and severity of byssinosis and chronic obstructive airway disease in selected cotton workers in the textile industry in Jakarta, Indonesia.

/occupational diseases/ /textile industry/ /epidemiology/
\$94200 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, ID

81-0221 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN LEATHER GOODS SECTOR (URUGUAY)

The 1976 census of Uruguay documents the growing participation of women in the labour force and the economy. The objective of this project is to explore the technological implications for the Uruguayan leather products industry of the growth of domestic female labour. Specifically, the project will analyze the role of women in the industrial labour market; describe the work of domestic labourers in the leather goods sector, with reference to their recruitment, technical skills and contractual relations; and review the implications of the 'putting out' system for the long term participation of women in the labour market and its effect on technical change in the sector.

/FEMALE MANPOWER/ - /LEATHER INDUSTRY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
\$21700 10 months
-CENTRO DE INFORMACIONES Y ESTUDIOS DEL URUGUAY (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, UY

81-0222 (IS)
MICROCOMPUTER-BASED PACKAGE FOR INFORMATION NETWORKS

The need for local computing facilities is great in developing countries. Researchers at smaller centres wishing to contribute documents to national, regional, or global data bases, must do so manually using worksheets. Local documentation centres can neither afford nor justify the acquisition of a large main frame computer or perhaps even a minicomputer to run information management systems such as ISIS or MINISIS. It is therefore the objective of this project to develop a generalized package of software to run on a variety of small microcomputers to allow small documentation centres to make contributions to DEVSIS and AGRIS networks in machine-readable form. It is also the intention of this project to enhance the microcomputer and information management expertise in two developing country institutions.

/COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/ - /MICROPROCESSORS/
\$53900 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-0224 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH (SRI LANKA)

Sri Lanka's economy is primarily agricultural, but the country's supply of labour trained in agricultural economics and rural development is low and the amount of money available for research in these fields negligible. The objective of this project is to provide funds for fieldwork to be undertaken by the Agricultural Economics Research Unit within the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Peradeniya. Specifically, the project will support the direct costs of field research on key policy issues of agricultural development; develop the research skills of staff and students; and facilitate the development of teaching materials.

/AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/
/FIELD RESEARCH/ /INSTITUTION BUILDING/
\$95400 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA, PERADENIYA, LK

81-0225 (SS)
NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS (NICARAGUA) - PHASE I

Nicaragua is one of a number of developing countries which has seen its demand for foreign exchange grow substantially since the 1979 OPEC price increase. Traditionally Nicaragua has relied on the export of coffee, meat and cotton to meet its foreign exchange requirements. It is now agreed that the development of non-traditional exports is a key area for future economic development. This project will be devoted to data collection, classification of non-traditional exports and the identification of the most promising non-traditional products for export development.

/EXPORTS/ - /EXPORT EARNINGS/
\$16000 6 months
-INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS (INCAE), MANAGUA, NI

81-0226 (SS)
STRATUM TWO ECONOMICS RESEARCH (INDONESIA)

There is a serious shortage of trained economists in Indonesia. This project will help upgrade the skills of economics teachers in Indonesia. Specifically, the project will assist Gadjah Mada University to continue its two-year M.A. program in economics, primarily for young faculty members teaching at provincial universities.

/ECONOMIC RESEARCH/ - /UNIVERSITIES/
\$30700 6 months
-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, ID

81-0227 (SS)
KAFUE FISHERIES (ZAMBIA)

Zambia faces major problems in food production, as part of a wider economic crisis in the country. One sector that has been successful in expanding food supply has been the Lake Kafue Fisheries. The objectives of this project are to understand the economics of the Lake Kafue Fisheries; to record and improve the fishing technologies being used; to analyze the political constraints faced by fishermen and traders; to contribute to communication between fishermen and the government; and to expand Zambian research capacities and knowledge in rural development through the use of audiovisual techniques.

/FISHERY INDUSTRY/ - /FISH PRODUCTION/ /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /MARKETING/
/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/
\$92000 24 months
-INSTITUTE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES (INSAS) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, ZM

81-0228 (SS)
URBAN SERVICES AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (KOREA)

Since 1962 the Republic of Korea has been experiencing exceptionally rapid urbanization. The rapid growth of cities in Korea has not been matched by corresponding provision of urban services, particularly in medium and small cities. The objective of this project is to analyze and compare the types, amount and trends of urban services in medium and small cities in Korea. The project will assess the implicit and explicit urban development policies in national development plans and probe possible new directions for development policies intended to reduce urban poverty and enhance regional equality. Specifically the project will examine the relationship between city size and levels of urban services, and the roles of medium and small cities as regards the rural population.

/PUBLIC SERVICES/ - /URBAN AREAS/ /URBAN CONCENTRATION/ /DEVELOPMENT
POLICY/
\$57100 18 months
-INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH OF SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KR

81-0229 (SS)
ORGANIZATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF LOW-INCOME WOMEN (ECUADOR)

Women in low-income neighborhoods can become useful resources for improving conditions in their environments. The overall objective of this project is to conduct research, training, and organizing activities among women in low-income communities in Ecuador, in order that they may help members of these communities improve their living conditions through self-help approaches and greater political awareness. Specifically the project will investigate the socio-economic conditions of women in low-income communities; provide leadership training and promote the creation of self-reliant organizations; train women in income-generating skills; provide an evaluation of this multi-activity project; and develop a methodology for action research.

/WOMEN/ - /LOW INCOME/ /EDUCATION OF WOMEN/ /SELF-HELP/ /SOCIAL
PARTICIPATION/
\$31000 18 months
-CENTRO DE PLANIFICACION Y ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (CEPLAES), QUITO, EC

81-0230 (SS)
SCHOOL FAILURE IN CHILE

It is a simple fact that many children of poor families in the developing world do not finish primary school. The general objective of this project is to study the learning environment of selected Chilean primary schools in order to discover what factors within the school system contribute to the success or failure of pupils as assessed by the formal requirements of the educational bureaucracy. Specifically the project will explore the meaning given to educational success and failure; and describe interaction processes between teachers and pupils, the behaviours of children who are considered to be "failures", and the relationship between administrators and teachers. The analyses will be carried out comparatively across both public and tuition-free private schools.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/
\$38850 12 months
-PROGRAMA INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE INVESTIGACION EN EDUCACION (PIIE),
SANTIAGO, CL

81-0231 (SS)
AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND INFLATION (PERU)

Peru now ranks among the Latin American countries most affected by inflation. The general objective of this project is to study the relationships between agriculture, food, and inflation in Peru. Specifically, the project will collect and analyze information and statistics on inflation in Peru; analyze the relationships among overall inflation, food inflation, food pricing policies, and household food purchases; evaluate the impact of inflation on the peasant economy; and formulate policy recommendations for policymakers.

/INFLATION/ - /FOOD/ /PRICING/ /FOOD POLICY/ /PEASANTS/ /INCOME
DISTRIBUTION/
\$54500 12 months
-INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS (IEP), LIMA, PE

81-0232 (HS)
MOBILE NURSING CLINIC (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE I

The provision of health services to isolated populations in remote areas of developing countries continues to pose a problem for local health authorities. In a province of the Philippines, an attempt has been made to deal with this through the use of a mobile nursing clinic (MNC). This project will evaluate existing and improved MNC services and help to determine the feasibility of implementing this approach in other parts of the country. Specifically, the project will assess attitudes and observe reactions of the communities towards the MNC; determine the health status and needs of the communities; organize and provide curative and preventive health care services; and study the attitudes and reactions of members of the communities to the new approaches to delivering health services.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /HEALTH FACILITIES/ /NURSES/
\$53300 18 months
-SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY, LUZON, PH

81-0233 (SS)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (COLOMBIA)

Colombia is noted for its rapid rate and distinctive pattern of urbanization. Most urban research in Colombia has centred on the four largest cities, as a result, much less is known about intermediate urban centres. The objective of this project is to analyze urban development policies and the pattern of urbanization in Colombia over the past three decades, with particular emphasis on intermediate centres. Specifically the project will analyze economic and demographic characteristics and growth trends in the 30 largest urban centres and contrast the four largest centres with the intermediate centres; provide a detailed analysis of selected intermediate centres, with a view to evaluating their potential for further growth; and evaluate the effect of government policies and programs on urban growth.

/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ - /URBANISM/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /GROWTH POLES/
\$20000 12 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA, MEDELLIN, CO

81-0234 (SS)

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (MEXICO)

The growing consensus among international economists and officials that developing countries should encourage export oriented policies in order to promote economic growth takes little account of either existing industrial structures or technology costs. This project will attempt to look at the costs and benefits of imported and domestic technology in the government of Mexico's manufacturing sector. The research will describe and analyze the relationship between the transfer of technology, the balance of payments and the manufacturing growth and investment; collect information on firm specific exports and relate this evidence to firm behaviour; and analyze the relationship between the technological capacity of firms and their foreign trade performance.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /BALANCE OF PAYMENTS/ /SCIENCE POLICY/
/MANUFACTURING/

\$65000 18 months

-EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO, MEXICO, MX

81-0235 (SS)

DETERMINANTS OF INFANT MORTALITY DECLINE (CHILE)

It is generally acknowledged that infant mortality is one of the most reliable indices of the level of socioeconomic development, health and well-being of a society. In the case of Chile the applicability of this norm has been questioned. During the last ten years (1970-1980) the infant mortality rate has declined dramatically yet indicators of living standards imply a deterioration in socioeconomic conditions. This project seeks to examine the question of why infant mortality rates lowered so significantly over the last decade. It will relate infant mortality to demographic, health and socioeconomic indicators in order to determine which seemed to have played the dominant part in reducing infant deaths. Research will concentrate on three urban areas of Santiago.

/INFANT MORTALITY/

\$35300 12 months

-ACADEMIA DE HUMANISMO CRISTIANO (AHC), SANTIAGO, CL

81-0236 (SS)

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOME (TOGO)

The vast majority of rural migrants who seek work in Lomé, the capital city of Togo, find jobs in what is called the informal employment sector. These workers are artisans or small street merchants and are not qualified for better jobs nor are they eligible for social benefits. The Ministry of Planning needs to know how many people are working in the informal sector and what is the exact nature of their activities in order to formulate employment programs and to expand public services. The project will fund a social survey of 1,500 people who work in Lomé, the informal sector in Lomé, and will be carried out by researchers at the Ecole Supérieure des Techniques Economiques et de Gestion at the University of Bénin.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /INFORMAL SECTOR/ /EMPLOYMENT POLICY/

\$24200 10 months

-UNIVERSITE DU BENIN, LOME, TG

81-0237 (SS)
CEDES-INSTITUTIONAL GRANT 1982 (ARGENTINA)

The Centre for Studies on State and Society (CEDES) is one of the leading social science research institutions in Argentina. The activities carried out by CEDES are many and varied, but are tied together by a common thread: the search for a better understanding of today's relationships between the state and civil society in Argentina and their effects on the poorer social groups. The objective of this project is to provide an institutional support grant for a one-year period to strengthen the administrative and financial stability of CEDES. The grant will facilitate the process of definition, planning and organization of the future program of work of CEDES.

/social research/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/
\$34000 12 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE ESTADO Y SOCIEDAD (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, AR

81-0238 (SS)
SMALL FARM ECONOMICS (URUGUAY)

In many countries a trend toward concentration in land ownership and the progressive disappearance of the small farm have been observed in recent decades. In Uruguay the small farm continues to exist and the proportion of population in rural areas tends to remain stable. From technology and economics perspectives the small farm in Uruguay should be disappearing. This project will address this apparent contradiction by analyzing a number of aspects of small farm economics in Uruguay. Specifically, the project will examine the relationship between labour and productivity, and production structure and employment; analyze the income structure; study the impact of technological changes on the economics of small farms; and explore the importance of political stability in the rural areas as a factor in small farm economics.

/FARM SIZE/ - /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /FARMS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/PRODUCTION FACTORS/
\$53200 18 months
-CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE ECONOMIA HUMANA (CLAEH), MONTEVIDEO, UY

81-0239 (SS)
URBAN SERVICES AND URBAN PLANNING (SUDAN)

In many developing countries ineffective urban planning has resulted in inadequate or non-existent urban services. The Sudan's Triple Capital, Khartoum, South Khartoum and Omdurman, is one such metropolitan area which has been beset with the problem of poor basic services in many outlying and low-income urban areas. It is the purpose of this project to examine the conceptual and administrative defects of the existing urban policy in the Sudan's Triple Capital with a view to devising new measures of delivering basic services to the urban poor. Specifically the project will analyze the existing legislation on planning; highlight the neglected role of urban planning as an effective tool for social justice; analyze unsuccessful government social programs; and suggest changes in the philosophy of and approach to urban planning and management.

/URBAN PLANNING/ - /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /LEGISLATION/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/
\$10800 15 months
-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SD

81-0240 (HS)
SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (JAMAICA)

Sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) continue to spread unabated throughout the world. This project will focus on gonorrhea, one of the most important of the STD infections. The objectives of the project are to compare the efficacy of two antibiotics, procaine penicillin G. and ampicillin, both given with probenidicid in the treatment of acute noncomplicated gonorrhoeae; determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations of the strains isolated to various antibiotics and correlate the results with the efficacy of treatment; and study the incidence of adverse reactions. This project is part of a network of projects supported in Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ANTIBIOTICS/
\$65000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), KINGSTON, JM
-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, KINGSTON, JM

81-0241 (SS)
PROVINCIAL EDUCATION PLANNING (THAILAND)

A study conducted by Thailand's National Education Commission (NEC) revealed several problems associated with primary school administration, which were related to the inability of Thailand's highly centralized educational system to react to local conditions and needs. It was recommended that the government move toward greater decentralization, both in administration and in decision-making. This project will enable NEC and the National Primary Education Commission (NPC) of Thailand to develop, implement, and evaluate experimental mechanisms for decentralized planning and management at the provincial level. Specifically, the project will analyze the present planning and management systems for education; and develop a data base and a data-gathering system required for the strengthening of provincial administrative, planning, and decision-making functions.

/EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ - /EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/
\$53200 24 months
-NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION (NEC), BANGKOK, TH

81-1001 (AFNS CP)
Microbial Protein (Guelph)

Human and animal nutrition in developing countries is severely constrained by a lack of protein. Research workers have proposed projects to produce microbial protein from carbohydrate and other fermentable material that appear as by-products or surplus to human need in developing countries. The University of Guelph has made systematic progress in the identification of biologically efficient and safe means of producing high quality protein from cassava and inorganic nitrogen phosphorus. The objective of this project is to develop an economically viable, practical process for the conversion of cassava starch and inorganic nitrogen into microbial protein suitable for animal feed. Researchers will evaluate the economic feasibility of the existing liquid fermentation process and possible modifications such as the solid state fermentation technique.

/proteins/ /cassava/ /microbiology/ /feed/
\$133850 24 months
-University of Guelph. Department of Microbiology, Guelph, Ontario, CA

81-1002 (HS)

Bio-control of Mosquitos (South Pacific) - Phase I

Mosquitoes carry a wide range of diseases, including malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever and filariasis. An increasing concern for the environment and the ever-present threat of mosquito resistance to synthetic insecticides have stimulated interest in alternative methods of control. This proposal will study the role of two biological agents used in conjunction with a chemical method for the control of mosquitoes in a Pacific environment. Specifically, the researchers will study the use of sanitation measures, biological agents and a pesticide in an integrated mosquito-control program; establish baseline levels of mosquito populations and breeding habits; distribute the control agents in mosquito-breeding areas; and monitor the effects of control measures on the density of mosquito vectors.

/pest control/ /sanitation/ /biochemistry/ /pesticides/

\$33500 12 months

-Memorial University of Newfoundland. Research Unit on Vector Pathology, St. John's, CA

81-1003 (CP)

Regional Cooperation Research Program

The Regional and Inter-regional Cooperation Program to be coordinated by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is a significant response to developing country aspirations. This project will enable Carleton University to contribute to the Program in cooperation with other participating research institutions. Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) of Carleton University will assess the responses of the North in general and Canada in particular, to NIEO (new international economic order) proposals; examine a range of regional strategies for Third World development, with emphasis on the role of the North in South-South cooperative arrangements, and recommend the most appropriate of these to the Program Secretariat at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); and offer graduate students from developing countries direct research participation.

/New International Economic Order/ /economic cooperation/

\$82000 24 months

-Carleton University. Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario, CA

81-1004 (AFNS CP)

Fish Deboner (Halifax)

Throughout the world there is considerable potential for increasing food supplies from fish. By-catch of shrimp trawling, and other under-utilized species could be utilized for human food. However, the labour and time required to handle this new raw material make it unattractive. There is need for simple low-cost processing equipment. The objective of this project is to develop a small-scale machine for mechanically deboning fish from small and under-utilized species, suitable for application under developing country conditions. Researchers will examine design principles; develop and test a prototype of the most suitable design; and evaluate the prototype and modify where appropriate, in fish meat and lukchin factories in Bangkok, Thailand.

/fishery product processing/ /engineering design/

\$137800 24 months

-Technical University of Nova Scotia. Fisheries Research and Technology Laboratory, Halifax, CA

-Atlantic Bridge Company Ltd., Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, CA

81-1005 (AFNS CP)

Yellow dwarf virus (Laval) - Phase I

The barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) is now considered by pathologists to be the number one enemy of grains in the world. It strikes grain fields in developed and developing countries alike. This project will support the genetic study of resistance to BYDV in wheat and triticale.

/plant diseases/ /genetic improvement/ /cereals/ /plant breeding/

\$162007 36 months

-Université Laval. Département de Phytologie, Québec, Qué., CA

81-1007 (FAD CP)

Bivalve Training Project (Dalhousie) - Phase I

The key to successful bivalve culture developments is knowledgeable field supervision by a technician trained in the principles and practices of bivalve culture. IDRC has provided training for personnel associated with IDRC bivalve culture projects by sending technical advisors to the countries in which the projects were located. It is the intention of this project to provide formal instruction for field supervisors at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Canada. The project will provide formal short-course instruction, practical field experience and on-the-job training for foreman supervisors from LDCs in the farming of oysters and other bivalves by various systems of culture; and provide essential technical instruction on all bivalves that are farmed as a background for cultivation practices.

/oyster culture/ /molluscs/ /training courses/ /aquaculture/

\$87500 12 months

-Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

81-1008 (IS CP)

Lentil News and Information Service (LENS)

Lentils are one of the most widespread and adaptable plants of the dry areas, and, therefore, are one of the mandated crops in the research programs of the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). The University of Saskatchewan has been engaged in research on dry-area crops, and has been providing a rudimentary information service on lentils. This project will enable the University of Saskatchewan and ICARDA to cooperatively collect information on lentils and disseminate it to international users. Through this project the newsletter LENS will be published regularly, and a document storage and retrieval system will be established, as well as a question-and-answer service and a photocopy service. Special bibliographies will be issued and a directory of research workers and research institutions will be published.

/lentils/ /information services/ /directory/

\$97000 36 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

-University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, CA

-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, SY

81-1009 (CP)
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE (EGYPT)

Egypt has recently introduced measures to deregulate the economy with the assumption that Egyptian firms will respond to increased autonomy in an economically efficient manner. Deregulation of the economy has focused attention on the need to raise efficiency through improvements in managerial training and in managerial and organizational practices. However, investments in training and changes in managerial techniques have had only limited success in raising efficiency. This project will identify managerial and organizational factors influencing firm effectiveness and performance; and collect systematically data on firm effectiveness and on managerial and organizational factors which will form the basis for further research.

/ENTERPRISES/ - /EVALUATION/ /MANAGERS/ /MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/
\$238200 24 months
-ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY, ALEXANDRIA, EG

81-1010 (SS)
LABOUR AND FORESTRY POLICY (CHILE)

Forestry represents one of the most dynamic sectors of the Chilean economy. However, relatively little is known of the dynamics of growth of the forestry sector and the effects on the growth of small rural centres in and around the major areas of forestry production. The purpose of this project is to analyze the effect of various social and economic policies on labour markets, migration and rural community services in the Chilean forestry sector. Researchers will determine the volume and characteristics of migration to and from the forestry regions; describe the structure and degree of organization of peasant villages in the region and the access to services such as housing, education and health; determine changes in the peasants' incomes; and determine changes in peasant family structure and related characteristics.

/FORESTRY INDUSTRY/ - /LABOUR MARKET/ /LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/
\$24500 12 months
-CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (CERLAC),
DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO, CA

81-1012 (CP)
Cyprus Crustal Study - Phase I

Cyprus is underlain by an uplifted segment of ocean crust. Such segments commonly occur in collision zones between crustal plates: Cyprus lies in the collision zone between African and Eurasian crustal plates. The overall objective of this project is to carry out scientific investigations regarding the nature of and processes associated with ocean crust formation, and combine this scientific investigation with training and resource development program which will involve Canada, the host country, Cyprus, and a number of developing countries. The research program is designed to yield information on the formation of copper-bearing ores, on the incidence of sources geothermal energy, and on the potential scope of groundwater resources in certain classes of crystalline rock.

/geological surveys/ /natural resources/ /hydrogeology/ /drilling/
\$305800 24 months
-Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

81-1014 (CP)

Aquatic Pollution in the Caroni River (Trinidad) - Phase I

Increasing industrial development in Trinidad and Tobago during the last decade has had a significant impact on the environment. The direct discharge of effluents from various industries into the waterways poses a distinct hazard as these waters are used by the local population for domestic and recreational purposes. The Caroni River in Trinidad is one of the most heavily polluted by industry. The overall objective of this project is to develop an analytical methodology for the identification and quantification of the trace organic pollutants in the Caroni River and to apply such methodology to a survey of the important organic pollutants present in the river. Specifically, the project will establish the distribution of the pollutants; and determine the sources of the pollutants, and their fate.

/water pollutants/ /river pollution/ /sample/

\$78760 24 months

-University of Waterloo. Guelph-Waterloo Centre for Graduate Work in Chemistry, Waterloo, Ont., CA

-Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI), Port of Spain, TT

81-1015 (SS CP)

Economic strategy (Tunisia) - Phase I

Tunisia experienced rapid economic growth during the 70's, mainly as a result of growth in earnings from petroleum exports. Therefore, government revenues were highly buoyant during that time. However, during the coming decade, Tunisia will be forced to make significant changes in economic policy if the country is to continue to enjoy a rapid rate of economic growth. Oil resources are being depleted rapidly; there is a need for new sources of foreign exchange. The decline in petroleum exports will reduce the rate of growth in government earning. Tunisia's labour force will continue to expand rapidly during the coming decade; there is a pressing need for employment creation. The aim of this project is to help Tunisia develop an economic strategy by analyzing the impact of changes in policies on prices, productivity and incomes.

/economic policy/ /price policy/ /productivity policy/ /incomes policy/
/policy making/

\$284890 24 months

-Université de Montréal. Centre de recherche et développement économique, Montréal, Québec, CA

-Institut d'Economie Quantitative, Tunis, TN

81-1016 (AFNS CP)

CASAFA SECRETARIAT I

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) created an International Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture (CASAFA), in early 1979. CASAFA promotes cooperation between scientists in developed and developing countries in order to ensure the application of basic scientific research to solving agricultural problems and to increasing food production. This project will finance a small scientific secretariat for CASAFA.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURE/
\$38000 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

81-1017 (CP)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (1982-83)

The Secretariat for International Development is composed of representatives from IDRC, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). It was created to foster cooperation among Canadian universities in the field of international development and to maintain links with universities in the Third World. The present project is a renewal of IDRC's financial support of the Secretariat's projects, including the publication of information about the Secretariat and a directory of Canadian universities which deal with development, the coordination of student exchanges, and the preparation of workshops and seminars.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /UNIVERSITIES/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$46400 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

81-1018 (AFNS)
Domestication of Aquaculture Stocks (Dalhousie) - Phase I

The use of hatchery-produced fish "seed" is increasing rapidly in developing countries as natural stocks become inadequate. Procedures have been developed for the controlled spawning of fish, and these procedures can be coupled with genetic stock improvement. The overall objective of this project is to improve aquaculture stocks by undertaking research on methodologies for broodstock selection and control of inbreeding. Specifically this project-definition phase will identify the animals and styles of aquaculture that are most amenable to genetic control; devise workable scientific procedures for use in future research activities; and collaborate with colleagues in developing countries in arranging for the second phase of the project, which consists of a 3-year cooperative research project involving Dalhousie University, IDRC, and institutions in developing countries.

/aquaculture/ /fish breeding/
\$30550 6 months
-Dalhousie University. Department of Biology, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

82-0001 (SS)
MACROECONOMICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS RESEARCH (CHILE) - PHASE II

In recent years, the world economy has been characterized by severe recession and rapid inflation. The Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) has undertaken an analysis of Chile's macroeconomic stabilization policies. In Phase I of this project, CIEPLAN conducted studies on indexation, national accounts statistics, changes in income distribution, and external trade statistics. In Phase II, CIEPLAN will conduct research on the process of price formation and the relationship between wage policy and employment in the Chilean economy; and on the optimal degree of openness of the Chilean economy, with special reference to the roles of private external capital flows and of the government's exchange rate policy. Efforts will be made to disseminate research findings, and the project will provide training to young professional economists.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /BALANCE OF PAYMENTS/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /PRICES/ /WAGE POLICY/ /EMPLOYMENT/
\$595000 27 months
-CORPORACION DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS PARA AMERICA LATINA (CIEPLAN), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0002 (AFNS)
FISH PROCESSING (CHILE)

Chile's small fishermen have not benefitted from the many improvements in technology and marketing infrastructure that have developed the commercial fishery industry in Chile. The people in the 150-200 small fishing villages along Chile's long coastline eke out a precarious living because of the lack of a stable market for their catch due to their relative isolation or because most of their catch is unsuitable for the fresh fish market. The project will develop a small-scale fish processing industry in Chilean fishing villages to encourage higher landings and greater utilization of fish. Researchers will develop appropriate processing procedures and produce acceptable products for the school meal institutional market; and thereby ensure a cheap source of protein for this program and a stable market for the villagers' catch.

/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ - /FISHERY PRODUCTS/ /COASTAL FISHING/
/PROTEIN RICH FOOD/
\$146200 24 months
-INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO PESQUERO (IFOP), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0003 (SS)
CHOICE OF TECHNIQUE IN SPINNING AND WEAVING (BANGLADESH)

In Bangladesh, traditional production techniques for spinning and weaving account for substantial shares of employment and output in the textile industry. The objectives of this project are to examine the range of alternative techniques of production within the modern processes of textile manufacture; determine the economic costs and benefits of the use of modern spinning techniques with hand weaving operations; and provide an economic analysis of the viability of modified handspinning techniques developed in India if introduced in Bangladesh.

/TEXTILE INDUSTRY/ - /CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGY/ /WEAVING/ /SPINNING/ /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/
\$34775 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0004 (SS)
FOOD TECHNOLOGY POLICY (NIGERIA)

African economic and social welfare depends on agricultural prosperity, but the agricultural sector is failing to provide food for Africa's growing population. Little is known about the nature of technological inputs and their potential for African agricultural growth. The general objective of this project is to examine the contribution of technology to food self-sufficiency in African countries and to determine how technology policy might contribute to this goal. Specifically phase I will attempt to set out a method and form of analysis for evaluating the costs and benefits of food self-sufficiency in Nigeria and its consequent implications for technology by examining the supply and demand for the technology of two crops: maize and cassava.

/FOOD PRODUCTION/ - /science policy/ /SELF-RELIANCE/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /MAIZE/ /CASSAVA/
\$92000 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NG

82-0005 (IS)
INFORMATION FOR EXPORT PROMOTION (COSTA RICA) - PHASE I

The Republic of Costa Rica is undergoing a severe balance of payments crisis; the promotion of exports is seen as a means to relieve this crisis. Accordingly, the government is supporting a feasibility study of the type of information system that would best support decision-making in the export trade and the management of international payments. CETTEM (Centre for Telecommunications in the Thirld World) a non-profit intergovernmental organization of Central American countries will manage the feasibility study. Inventories of actual and potential users of the information program, and existing information resources will be prepared. Information programs of other developing countries will be reviewed. To construct an "information supply mechanism", procedures will be designed and tested, and needed resources identified.

/EXPORT PROMOTION/ - /INFORMATION NEEDS/ /INFORMATION USERS/
\$79000 4 months

-CENTRO DE TELECOMUNICACIONES PARA EL TERCER MUNDO (CETTEM), SAN JOSE, CR

82-0006 (HS)
EXPANDED IMPLANT TRIAL (INDONESIA)

A priority in family planning programs is the development of improved methods of fertility control and contraceptive delivery systems. The hormonal silastic implant (Norplant) is the product of 15 years of research and is one of the most advanced long-acting forms of protection against pregnancy. This project will evaluate Norplant in Indonesian women with regard to acceptability in rural and urban populations, continuation rates, effectiveness against pregnancy, and major side effects if any. Other objectives of the project are to train a medical core in insertion and removal techniques; evaluate and modify support materials; obtain approval from the Indonesian Food and Drug Administration for wide-scale distribution of Norplant; and develop guidelines for introduction of Norplant into the national family program.

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/
\$95100 24 months

-YAYASAN KUSUMA BUANA (YKB), JAKARTA, ID

82-0007 (SS)
COMPUTER CONFERENCING INFRASTRUCTURE (LATIN AMERICA)

Computer based conference systems (CBCS) is a new method of information exchange building on the speed and retrieval capacity of the computer. The purpose of this project is to examine the current and potential use of computer conferencing for scientific exchanges in Mexico and Brazil. The research will review and analyze the present laws and norms which pertain to computer based data flows in Mexico and Brazil; examine the telecommunications infrastructure; identify the applications and benefits of computer based conferencing systems; and prepare general recommendations for other countries in Latin America.

/COMPUTER CONFERENCING/ - /TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ /SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/
/INFORMATION EXCHANGE/ /LEGISLATION/
\$50000 6 months

-CENTRO REGIONAL PARA AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE, MEXICO, MX

82-0008 (HS)

INITIATION OF SPERM MOTILITY (THAILAND) - PHASE II

There is a growing realization that if an effective male contraceptive is to be developed a greater understanding of the physiology, anatomy and biochemistry of the male reproductive system is essential. Phase I of this project investigated the biochemical processes taking place in mature epididymal spermatozoa of rats as they are activated from the quiescent state to the forward motile state that enables sperm to "swim" towards the egg and fertilization in the female reproductive system. Research was conducted to explore the possibility of preventing initiation of sperm motility as an approach to the development of a male contraceptive. The main objective of Phase II is to systematically search for a quiescent factor(s) in the rat epididymal fluid which maintains sperm in the nonmotile state.

/birth control/ /MALES/ /PHYSIOLOGY/ /CONTRACEPTIVES/

\$66600 24 months

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

82-0009 (SS)

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF RURAL TECHNOLOGY (LATIN AMERICA)

Peasant farming systems are not static but respond to economic and social changes in the agricultural sector. Central to the issue of change is the nature of the technology that peasant communities can use to increase their productivity. The purpose of this project is to organize a network of centres presently undertaking research on issues of peasant production and technology in Latin America. The project will provide for the coordination and development of the network and, through a process of interactions and exchanges between the institutions, will strengthen the research capacity of all the institutions in the network.

/APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ - /PEASANTS/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /social research/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$394100 24 months

-FUNDACION PARA LA APLICACION Y LA ENSEANZA DE LAS CIENCIAS (FUNDAEC), CALI, CO

82-0010 (SS)

LITERACY CAMPAIGN (ETHIOPIA)

Literacy campaigns have become an important tool of education and political socialization in the developing world. This project will organize and implement an evaluation of the Ethiopian national literacy campaign. Specifically the project will explore ways to improve the data base required at the district level to assess the outcomes of the literacy campaign; analyze the process and impact of the campaign; and assess what further educational activities should follow the campaign.

/LITERACY/ - /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/

\$168000 30 months

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ADDIS ABABA, ET

82-0011 (AFNS)
SORGHUM MILLING (ZIMBABWE)

There has been a shift away from sorghum toward maize consumption in Zimbabwe because traditional processing of sorghum is time consuming and laborious. With greater consumer demand for maize, farmers are being forced to plant maize and deal with the far greater risk of crop failure due to drought. The overall objective of this project is to increase the utilization and production of sorghum through the establishment and operation of a sorghum service mill based on the RIIC dehuller. The milling system will be evaluated in terms of its technical, social and economic suitability; and its impact on the eating patterns and planting decisions of the tribal farmers.

/SORGHUM/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$93400 24 months
-SILVEIRA HOUSE, HARARE, ZW

82-0012 (AFNS)
VEGETABLE SEED (THAILAND) - PHASE I

Hilltribe farmers in Northern Thailand are among the poorest farmers in Thailand. Vegetable seed production appears to be a viable high-value crop for them. Since most farmers live far from any roads, any product they sell must have a high value per unit weight or volume to cover the high transportation costs. The development of acceptable vegetable seed production technology is seen as a means to increase the income of these farmers, and to improve the quantity and quality of vegetables grown in Thailand. This project will develop efficient management practices for vegetable seed production; screen new vegetable cultivars; develop an efficient vegetable seed processing procedure; produce certified seed of selected vegetables; and develop training materials and guidelines for training extension workers and farmers.

/SEEDS/ - /VEGETABLES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$234100 36 months
-CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, TH

82-0013 (AFNS)
INTERCROPPING (SWAZILAND) - PHASE II

In Swaziland, cereals, legumes, and cucurbits (gourds) are usually intercropped with maize, the chief crop and principal food. The emphasis in Phase I of this project was on increasing productivity of mixed cropping patterns, especially through the use of intercropping early and late maturing crops. In phase II, there will be a continuation of efforts to improve intercropping patterns through a program of selection of high-yielding and adapted crop mixtures. Research will be conducted on the aggressivity of a range of locally selected pumpkin varieties as intercrops, in relation to weed suppression and control; yield losses due to delayed or no weeding; fertilizer requirements; pest and disease problems; economic importance of crops in the farm enterprise; and influence of existing and improved cropping patterns on the social attitudes, beliefs and institutions of the small farmer.

/INTERCROPPING/ /MAIZE/ /WEED CONTROL/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /FERTILIZERS/ /PEST CONTROL/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /MARKETING/
\$164800 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND, KWALUSENI, SZ

82-0014 (AFNS)

GROUNDNUT IMPROVEMENT (THAILAND) - PHASE I

Groundnut is an important food legume and oil crop in Thailand. Groundnut research in Thailand has been done mainly by the Department of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, Kasetsart University and Chiang Mai University. This project will improve the productivity of groundnuts, and increase the efficiency of groundnut research through a national coordinated research program. Specifically, the project aims to develop improved varieties of groundnuts suitable for different cropping systems; improve production practices; and develop on farm seed selection and handling procedures.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /SEEDS/

\$356900 36 months

-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, TH

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

82-0015 (AFNS)

ERYTHRINA (CATIE)

Leguminous plants are found throughout the world. Leguminous shrubs and trees are of increasing interest as a source of nitrogen for the fertilization or nursing of food and tree crops in the tropics. Among the major nurse legumes for plantation crops is the Erythrina genus. The objective of this project is to develop improved silvicultural and management techniques for the cultivation of Erythrina trees in association with various crops on small farms in Costa Rica. The project will survey existing practices by farmers and establish living collections of the most promising Erythrina species; quantify growth rates and biomass production of Erythrina poeppigiana and E. fusca; develop the most suitable planting techniques; and evaluate the biological nitrogen fixation of various Erythrina tree species.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /TREES/ /SILVICULTURE/ /AGROFORESTRY/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/ /FERTILIZERS/

\$389900 36 months

-CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSEANZA (CATIE),
TURRIALBA, CR

82-0016 (AFNS)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF) - PHASE VI

Phase VI of this project will enable the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to continue to sponsor and channel resources in agroforestry research and promote the adaptation, among developing countries, of the useful knowledge and systems derived from such research. For this phase of the project, ICRAF will focus on developing an understanding on the functions of agroforestry as land-use systems, and in so doing, build up a multi-disciplinary team of scientists.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$150000 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KE

82-0017 (SS)
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH (ZAIRE) - PHASE I

Zaire has never had a population census and available data from economic and demographic surveys are either partial or of uncertain quality. Information on social, economic and demographic circumstances and change is very deficient. This project will support field studies of population dynamics, and in so doing strengthen the research capacity of the Department of Demography, University of Kinshasa and foster staff training. Specifically, the project will collect and analyze new data on population dynamics (mortality, fertility and migration) in the city of Kinshasa and compare this new data with information from previous surveys; and develop new data collection methodologies.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /SURVEYS/ /MORTALITY/ /FERTILITY/ /DEMOGRAPHIC
ANALYSIS/ /DATA COLLECTING/
\$380000 24 months
-UNIVERSITE DE KINSHASA, KINSHASA, ZR

82-0018 (SS)
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH FOR PLANNING (ARGENTINA)

Beginning in 1976 Argentina experienced the onset of an economic recession and related policy changes which together had a dramatic downward effect on living conditions. The economic crisis led the central government to cut back on social services. This project will examine the population changes which accompanied these economic and policy changes. Specifically the project will develop a model of demographic change by province for Argentina over the period 1960 to the present. Current trends in relationships between social, economic and demographic variables will be analyzed in order to project short-term population changes. A methodology will be developed for assessing the implications of current population trends for social and economic planning at the national and provincial level.

/PLANNING/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /policy making/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/
\$276000 36 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACION (CENEP), BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0019 (AFNS)
OPTIMIZATION OF DEHULLER PRODUCTION (BOTSWANA)

The Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC) dehullers have been placed with various cooperatives, rural development agencies and entrepreneurs throughout Botswana. Policymakers in Botswana are very satisfied with the positive impact of the dehuller on the processing of locally grown grains and food legumes in Botswana. The RIIC, through its parent organization Rural Industries Promotions (RIP) has proposed a technical follow-up of the dehuller now in operation in Botswana, in order to generate an optimal design and improved manufacturing procedures. The objectives of this project are to redesign the production model for the dehuller system and produce a full set of revised engineering drawings; make necessary improvements on the existing dehulling systems; and develop improved manufacturing procedures and quality control standards for the dehuller. A short refresher course for present mill operators will be conducted.

/GRAIN PROCESSING/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /QUALITY
CONTROL/
\$18084 12 months
-RURAL INDUSTRIES PROMOTION, GABORONE, BW

82-0021 (HS)
ICOMP/IDAP (LATIN AMERICA)

ICOMP (International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes) provides important inputs and training for staff of family planning programs in developing countries. The objectives of the committee are to improve the management of existing family planning and population programs, and to encourage the design and implementation of improved programs through the application of modern management concepts and techniques. This project will provide support for a population management evaluation project, as well as contribute towards support of the Secretariat and the development of a stable pool of management resources.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /management development/ /PROJECT
EVALUATION/
\$295000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES
(ICOMP), SELANGOR, MY

82-0022 (AFNS)
OYSTERCULTURE (JAMAICA) - PHASE II

The Government of Jamaica has identified aquaculture, and in particular oysterculture, as a means of increasing the available protein for consumption by rural Jamaicans and also for providing alternative or supplementary employment. *Crassostrea rhizophora*, the wild mangrove oyster, was selected as the species to be cultivated. During Phase I the essential evaluation of the biology of the mangrove oyster, was completed and the basic technology for growing oysters was developed. The main objective for Phase II is to develop a self-sustaining local industry of oysterculture production using local skills and locally-available materials. The project will determine the economic viability of oyster cultivation and the optimum production and processing system; develop the technical support facilities; and provide training for local extension officers and prospective oyster farmers.

/AQUACULTURE/ - /OYSTER CULTURE/ /SHELLFISH/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /MARKETING/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$199000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KINGSTON, JM

82-0024 (AFNS SPA)
FUELWOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION (HAITI)

The Government of Haiti faces a fuelwood shortage due to soil erosion and the absence of a fuelwood tree-planting tradition among farmers. This project aims to increase fuelwood supply by encouraging rural peasants to plant trees and to reduce demand by introducing efficient firewood and charcoal cooking stoves. Specifically the project will support fuelwood species trials; develop reforestation techniques suitable for small and large scale plantings; and develop and field test efficient firewood and charcoal cooking stoves appropriate to Haitian conditions.

/FUELWOOD/ - /REFORESTATION/ /TREES/ /PLANTING/ /CHARCOAL/ /STOVES/
\$332400 48 months
-DEPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE, DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HT
-MINISTERE DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES ENERGETIQUES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HT

82-0025 (SS)

IMPACT OF URBAN PROJECTS ON CHILD MORTALITY: A REGIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
(MIDDLE EAST)

The majority of the Arab countries in the Middle East are characterized by high levels of urbanization. Significant investments are being made by national governments and international agencies to cope with local needs generated by rapid urban growth. The general purpose of urban projects is to improve living conditions and basic urban services. This project will support the Middle East Awards Program in establishing a regional research program to evaluate the impact of urban projects on child mortality. Specifically, the project will promote an exchange of ideas and information; foster the development of conceptual and methodological tools for the evaluation of urban projects; support and coordinate three studies based on secondary analyses of existing data; and foster the development of concrete proposals for new evaluative studies.

/MORTALITY/ - /CHILDREN/ /URBANISM/

\$125000 24 months

-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

82-0026 (IS)

FOOD AND NUTRITION DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AT ORANA

The Organization for Food and Nutrition Research in Africa (ORANA) based in Dakar, Senegal, seeks to establish and staff a documentation centre to collect and disseminate information in French about food and nutrition in Africa. The project provides for the publication and distribution of a monthly accessions list and a specialized bibliography on characteristics of malnutrition. The documentation at ORANA covers child immunology, foetal nutrition, anemias, the etiology of endemic goitre, onchocerciasis, and nutritional survey results.

/DOCUMENTATION/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /FOOD/ /NUTRITION/ /MALNUTRITION/

\$105507 24 months

-ORGANISATION DE COORDINATION ET DE COOPERATION POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LES
GRANDES ENDEMIES EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST (OCCGE), BOBO-DIOULASSO, BF

82-0027 (SS)

INFORMAL URBAN EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES (BOGOTA)

Informal services are one of the most important sources of employment in Colombian cities providing the main and often only source of income for a large proportion of households. The general objective of this project is to provide a greater understanding of the importance of informal services in the employment of Bogota, and to make policy recommendations. The project will examine national, departmental and municipal legislation, policies and programs regarding the informal sector, particularly the informal services sub-sector; provide information on the social, economic, political and organizational characteristics of the sub-sector; and make policy recommendations with respect to improving the working conditions, income and upward mobility within the sub-sector.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /INFORMAL SECTOR/ /LEGISLATION/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/

/VENDORS/

\$92500 15 months

-SERVICIO NACIONAL DE APRENDIZAJE (SENA), BOGOTA, CO

82-0028 (IS)
CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (COLOMBIA)

Much of the effort to improve the school libraries of Colombia is wasted as money is often spent on books that are not used. The ultimate goal of this project is to identify and integrate into the school system a teaching method that not only results in the child's being able to read properly but fasters personal enjoyment of the skill. The project will develop and test the necessary research instruments, and provide a documentation centre (laboratory) on children's literature that will permit the study of methods for teaching children reading skills and habits.

/READING/ - /TEACHER TRAINING/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /TEACHING METHODS/
/LITERATURE/ /CHILDREN/ /LIBRARIES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$196680 36 months
-EMPRESA COLOMBIANA DE PRODUCCION Y DISTRIBUCION DE BIENES CULTURALES
(PROCULTURA), BOGOTA, CO

82-0029 (IS)
BARBADOS LIBRARY, ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION CENTRE NETWORK (BLAIN)

The Government of Barbados has established a plan for a comprehensive national information system. This project will assist in the establishment of the Central Directorate of the Barbados Library, Archives, and Information Centres Network (BLAIN). The specific objectives of the project are to establish the Central Directorate which will coordinate the development of BLAIN; to develop two central technical units (acquisition and cataloguing, and binding and microfilming); to introduce automated procedures; to improve library services; to support staff training; and to create a data base of locally produced reports and locally held serials, and produce a Barbados National Bibliography and a Union List of Serials.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$296400 24 months
-MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, ST. MICHAEL, BB

82-0030 (IS)
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION (LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN) -
PHASE I

Developing countries recognize the need for a strong infrastructure in the management and administration of governmental programs and activities. In this light, IDRC is providing funds for the Latin American Centre (CLAD) to strengthen its Documentation Centre and establish an information network on Public Administration for Latin America and the Caribbean. The information network will establish mechanisms for the bibliographic control of documents generated in Public Administration; contribute to the transfer of knowledge in this area; participate in other regional and sub-regional information networks; and maintain a close relationship with international networks and centres concerned with the same theme in order to exchange information and services for the betterment of the network.

/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ - /INFORMATION NETWORK/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$105200 24 months
-CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION PARA EL DESARROLLO (CLAD),
CARACAS, VE

82-0031 (SS)
COMMUNITY PRODUCTIVITY (ZAIRE)

Despite enormous mineral wealth in Zaire, agriculture is still the economic base of the country. In recent years food production has stagnated. Not much is known about traditional communal farming in Zaire except that it influences agricultural production (by controlling resources such as land, water and capital) and distribution of products. Researchers will study both individual and communal agricultural production in eight villages in different climatic zones in Zaire. Data will be collected on production, productivity, revenue, household budgets and harvesting techniques.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
\$47000 18 months
-CENTRE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET L'EDUCATION PERMANENTE,
KINSHASA, ZR

82-0032 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES (EAST AFRICA)

The countries of Eastern Africa are experiencing serious economic difficulties. In part, failures in technology policy have been seen as important roots of the present economic crisis. This project aims to provide a mechanism to support a number of small research initiatives in technology policy in selected countries of Eastern Africa, and strengthen these research efforts through a regional network. Specifically, the project will promote local technological capacities; improve the bargaining abilities of Eastern African governments in dealing with overseas suppliers of technology; expand agricultural production by improving the transfer of technological knowledge to small-holder farmers; evaluate the appropriateness of technology choices that have been made; and contribute to the development of existing national technology policy institutions.

/science policy/ - /INSTITUTION BUILDING/ /DECISION MAKING/ /TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/
\$436000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0033 (IS)
MULTIPERIOD BUDGETING - PERENNIAL CROPS (MULBUD) - PHASE I

The Multiperiod Budgeting and Economic Assessment of Perennial Crop Intercropping Systems (MULBUD) interactive microcomputer software is a tool for synthesizing basic information on tree crop intercropping systems. This project will enable the International Council for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF), in collaboration with the Australian National University (ANU), to further develop MULBUD as a suitable tool for obtaining more basic economic data on intercropping of perennial tree crops. Specifically, the project will support the documentation and dissemination of an interactive computer package designed and developed at ANU for information on tree cropping systems for smallholders; the expansion and adaptation of the original package to accommodate wider agroforestry applications; and the development of ICRAF's in-house modelling capabilities with microcomputers.

/COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/ - /AGROFORESTRY/ /TREES/ /INTERCROPPING/
\$93814 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KE

82-0034 (SS)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FAMILY AND DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOUR (MEXICO)

In recent years Mexico has been experiencing rapid growth; it has had one of the most dramatic increases in industrialization and urbanization in Latin America. One of the areas of the country most affected by rapid development and population growth is the "zone" of la Chontalpa in the state of Tabasco. The objectives of this project are to describe the conditions prevailing in the zone of la Chontalpa; to study variation in the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of families living in different kinds of productive organization; and to evaluate the impact of government policies on household demographic conduct. The project will contribute to the understanding of the impact of rural development policies on the fertility, mortality and migration behaviour of rural Mexican families.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /FAMILY PLANNING/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/

\$93000 16 months

-INSTITUTO MEXICANO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (IMES), MEXICO, MX

82-0035 (HS)

SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED DISEASES (THAILAND)

Gonorrhea is a sexually-transmitted infection that is posing an increasing problem worldwide. Rural populations in developing countries are particularly vulnerable due to the lack of an appropriate health delivery infrastructure. It is essential to develop effective control measures and reliable screening programs for sexually-transmitted diseases: this project will develop the appropriate gonorrhea control module applicable to rural Thailand. Screening, diagnosis and management of gonorrhea and tracing contacts in the rural population will be aspects of any such module.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$85600 24 months

-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BANGKOK, TH

82-0036 (SS)

URBAN INTERHOUSEHOLD TRANSFERS (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

Interhousehold transfers of income and goods have benefitted the urban poor. This informal redistributive system has been instrumental in minimizing inequalities inherent in the system of subsistence production. These transfers act as a sort of social security system reducing inequality and caring for the poor. The objective of this project is to describe and analyze the nature, magnitude and consequences of interhousehold transfers in selected cities in Papua New Guinea. Specifically, the project will analyze transfers of cash goods across urban households in non-market relationships; examine the redistributive pattern of interhousehold transfers in relation to total incomes, geographical location, ethnic origin and social ties; determine the effect of interhousehold transfers on lowest-income households; and understand the determinants of the transfers through the variables of social ties, age group and physical location.

/URBAN SOCIOLOGY/ - /HOUSEHOLD/ /NEIGHBOURHOOD/ /KINSHIP/ /SELF-HELP/

\$56700 16 months

-PAPUA NEW GUINEA INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, BOROKO, PG

82-0037 (IS)
MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION CENTRES - CHINA

The Chinese have placed a high priority on the provision of information services to their scientists as part of their overall modernization plans. This project aims to strengthen China's capability to improve information services in the general area of science and technology by instructing senior personnel in practical information management methods. The training course will provide participants with enough fundamental knowledge of modern information procedures to help improve their work and pass the experience on to others; increase their ability to grasp the principles of scientific management; increase their awareness of developments outside China in the sphere of information management; and improve their decision-making abilities.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/ /TRAINING COURSES/
/SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/
\$72610 12 months
-INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION OF CHINA (ISTIC),
BEIJING, CN

82-0038 (SS)
RURAL-URBAN MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

It has been increasingly recognized that the movement of poor, jobless people from the countryside to the city in Southeast Asia poses major threats to the achievement of economic and social goals. This study will examine population mobility and employment characteristics of differing sized intermediate cities in Indonesia and the Philippines. The emphasis will be on short-term, rural-urban population transfers and the effect related to informal sector opportunities. Researchers will inventory and document the extent and nature of both formal and informal activities in the cities; analyze long-term and short-term migration/circulation of population between each of the cities and the surrounding rural areas; and assess the transport system in each city and its effect on population movement.

/POPULATION TRANSFERS/ - /INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ /INFORMAL SECTOR/
/OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/ /URBAN TRANSPORT/
\$94200 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA, MEDAN, ID
-XAVIER UNIVERSITY, CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, PH

82-0039 (HS)
SOIL-TRANSMITTED HELMINTHS (INDONESIA)

Soil-transmitted helminths (parasites) and various species of hookworm still pose serious public health problems in most developing countries. In Indonesia, the prevalence of these parasites is relatively high due to poor sanitary conditions and the tropical climate. It has been shown that repeated mass drug treatment will reduce prevalence rates and the degree of infection, but reinfection often occurs within three months due to poor sanitation. The objective of this project is to assess the effect of an appropriate health education program and improved water supply and latrine facilities on reducing reinfection rates and the degree of soil-transmitted helminthic infections in rural areas of Indonesia. Researchers will improve and monitor the conditions and use of wells and latrines, and attempt to encourage villagers to modify personal hygiene and habits.

/PARASITIC DISEASES/ - /SANITATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /WATER SUPPLY/
\$47600 24 months
-GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, YOGYAKARTA, ID

82-0040 (SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION (ZAMBIA)

Agricultural modernization is assumed to affect demographic variables, such as fertility, migration and death rates, in several ways. Phase I of this project will increase the understanding of the relationship between agricultural modernization and demographic change at the household level in Zambia. Phase I will collect primary data on the organization, social, economic and demographic aspects of households engaged in different forms of agricultural production. Hypotheses will be developed regarding the relationship between different forms of agricultural production and household organization, production and income; and the relationship between household organization/production/income and demographic variables. Also within phase I, a study will be designed to test selected hypotheses in a more comprehensive study of agricultural development-demographic interrelations in several regions of Zambia.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS/
 \$29400 8 months
 -UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, ZM

82-0042 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (SAINT VINCENT)

Saint Vincent is a small territory at the lower end of the Caribbean chain of the Windward Islands. As a result of poor economic conditions and few employment opportunities, Saint Vincent has traditionally been characterized by high levels of emigration. The objective of this project is to analyze the determinants of migration from Saint Vincent to Trinidad and the United States (New York), and to assess its social and economic impact at the household level in Saint Vincent. Specifically, the project will analyze the characteristics and motivations of migrants; and assess the social and economic impact of migration on the sending households, particularly with respect to the magnitude of remittances in cash and kind, and their utilization for consumption and investment.

/EMIGRATION/ - /EMIGRANTS/ /MOTIVATIONS/
 \$39000 9 months
 -MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, KINGSTOWN, VC

82-0043 (SO)

LAW AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Biotechnology has been defined as the collection of industrial processes that involve the use of biological systems. Biotechnological research has been done in such widely diverse fields as medicine, agriculture, pollution control and mineral extraction. Biotechnology is emerging as a factor in modern life largely in a legal vacuum. It is important for developing countries to begin to address the questions of which laws and regulations will be needed to ensure that an appropriate legal framework exists to govern the introduction or production of biotechnologies. The objectives of this project are to set out the legal alternatives open to developing countries in dealing with the question of property rights to biotechnologies; to recommend contractual arrangements governing the development or marketing of biotechnologies; and to review the laws which could be used to ensure the safe development of biotechnologies in developing countries.

/SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS/ - /LEGISLATION/ /PATENTS/ /PATENT LAW/ /TECHNOLOGY/
 \$158700 24 months
 -INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR LAW IN DEVELOPMENT (ICLD), NEW YORK, US

82-0044 (SS)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BANDUNDU (ZAIRE)

Zaire has great potential for agricultural development due to its rich land resources. But it has suffered a decline in agricultural production and is experiencing high food prices. There has been little research into the systems of food production and marketing in Zaire. This study will focus on the socioeconomic structure and the means of agricultural production in the region of Bandundu, one of the principal food-producing areas of Zaire. Researchers will look closely at farming systems, cultivation techniques, marketing, traditional organizations, agricultural inputs, manpower requirements, postharvest systems, and demographic structures.

/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ - /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/
\$74000 24 months
-INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (IRS), KINSHASA, ZR

82-0045 (SS)
FOOD MARKETING (COLOMBIA)

In Colombia rapid population growth and urban migration have led to an increasing dependency of the urban poor on food marketing systems to provide them with food. However, many of Colombia's rural areas have poor marketing systems, with low productivity being most noticeable among fruit and vegetable growers. It is the intention of this project to describe and analyze the structure of the marketing chain for a selected group of four fruits and vegetables produced in two regions, Boyaca and Santandes del Sur, that supply the Bogota market, to determine if marketing margins can be reduced so as to increase farmers' incomes and/or reduce prices for poor urban consumers. Sample surveys and interviews of small farmer producers, transporters, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and poor urban consumers will be undertaken to analyze the present efficiency of the marketing system.

/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ - /MARKETING/ /SUPPLY AND DEMAND/ /FRUITS/
/VEGETABLES/ /CONSUMER PRICES/
\$91000 12 months
-FUNDACION PARA EL FOMENTO DE LA INVESTIGACION CIENTIFICA Y TECNOLOGICA (FICITEC), BOGOTA, CO

82-0046 (SS)
SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY (BOLIVIA) - PHASE II

The overall objective of this project has been to examine the teaching process and the effects of teaching upon student learning with particular focus on the problem of pupil failure. Research has been conducted in phase I of this project on the complex relationships which exist within and between the classroom and the home, and among teachers, pupils, and parents. The interface between school and community, and between teachers and their students has been examined in Bolivia. The objectives of phase II are to discover whether and how the school can create and extend the social and cultural well-being of its students; and to describe more fully the view of the school held by parents and teachers so that both groups can work together to make the school a centre for cultural development, social organization, and popular education.

/TEACHING/ - /LEARNING/ /SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS/ /TEACHER-STUDENT
RELATIONSHIPS/
\$66500 12 months
-CENTRO BOLIVIANO DE INVESTIGACION Y ACCION EDUCATIVAS (CEBIAE), LA PAZ, BO

82-0047 (AFNS)
POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) - PHASE II

Postharvest technology research (storage and processing techniques of food crops) in India has focused on large producers of grain, processors, and grain merchants. This project has sought to address the needs of the small farmers and the small rural communities by devising postharvest systems that reduce losses and improve processing, distribution, quality, and availability of cereal grains, food legumes, and oilseeds produced on small farms throughout India. Phase I has shown considerable success, with new technologies tested within the project now being actively used by the farmer. Phase II will continue work begun in the first phase on post-production systems and their technological components as applied to several cereal, legume and oilseed crops.

/post-harvest systems/ - /DRYING/ /STORAGE/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /GRAIN
PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/
\$285899 33 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0048 (HS)
LUNG CANCER (HONG KONG)

Cancer is a major killer in both developing and developed countries. In Hong Kong lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-associated deaths in both males and females; and the death rate for lung cancer in women is said to be the highest in the world. The general objective of this project is to investigate some of the causal factors of primary lung cancer in nonsmoking Chinese women in Hong Kong. The results of this project should help clarify the situation regarding the high incidence of this condition in Chinese women in Hong Kong.

/CANCER/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /CHINESE/ /WOMEN/
\$43340 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, HK

82-0049 (SS)
UNIVERSITIES AND THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS IN SOCIETY (CHILE)

Over the past nine years the Chilean cultural situation in general and the educational environment in particular have been significantly affected by a series of social and cultural changes. The universities' role has been affected by these changes and likewise the role of intellectuals in the university system and in Chilean society. The objectives of this project are to study the changes that have taken place in the professional environment of intellectuals in Chilean universities between 1973 and 1981; analyze how these changes have affected the role of intellectuals, including their functions in society at large; and analyze changes in the professional marketplace for intellectuals and its implications.

/INTELLECTUALS/ - /UNIVERSITIES/ /SOCIAL ROLE/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/
\$43500 12 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0050 (SS)

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE; ACTORS AND PROCESSES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM (CHILE) - PHASE I

The Interdisciplinary Program for Research in Education (PIIE) is one of the most prestigious Chilean research centers working in education. This project will provide funds to enable PIIE to conduct research on educational problems in Chile and to develop participatory and democratic educational alternatives. Specifically the project will examine the relationships between social inequality and education under the present political regime; long range effects of government policies on the role of teachers and the conditions under which they work; and the degree of participation of teachers and students in the formulation of alternatives for educational change. An integrated training program for junior researchers and social scientists will compliment ongoing research activities.

/EDUCATIONAL POLICY/ - /SOCIAL STRUCTURE/ /TEACHERS/ /STUDENTS/
/EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/

\$94700 12 months

-PROGRAMA INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN EDUCACION (PIIE),
SANTIAGO, CL

82-0051 (SS)

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM (SENEGAL)

For more than a decade tourism has played an important role in the Senegalese economy. This has led to a growth in foreign investment, an influx of foreign currency, and a reduction in the number of imports. However, tourism can have a negative effect on the social environment and a clear policy must be set by the government. This study seeks to evaluate the current and long-term socioeconomic effects of tourism on Senegal. Data will be collected on the number and kind of tourists who flock to the southwestern regions, as well as their activities and type of interaction with the local population.

/TOURISM/ - /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/

\$13400 12 months

-UNIVERSITÉ DE DAKAR, DAKAR, SN

82-0052 (SS)

NON-TARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE (ASEAN)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is committed to expanding trade among its member countries. To date tariff reductions have not been sufficiently extensive to have had a substantial effect on intra-ASEAN trade. And, research reveals that non-tariff barriers (NTB's) have become increasingly important in preventing the expansion of trade. Such barriers can include quotas, licenses, subsidies, etc. Attempts to quantify the impact of NTB's on intra-ASEAN trade have been seriously hampered by the absence of information concerning their nature and incidence, both by product and country. This project will develop a data base on NTB's through the systematic collection, verification, and classification of primary and secondary data. Researchers will collect data on the perceptions of importers and exporters regarding NTB's, and compare these perceptions with those of government departments responsible for imposing these barriers.

/TRADE BARRIERS/ - /TRADE RELATIONS/ /TRADE DEVELOPMENT/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/

\$29700 18 months

-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SG

82-0053 (HS)
SANITARY EDUCATION (SENEGAL)

Improving basic sanitation and personal hygiene can prevent many common diseases. The intention of this project is to educate the villagers of NGoundiane of Senegal in matters concerning the hazards associated with poor sanitation and provide the appropriate guidance in the construction and maintenance of wells, latrines and solid waste disposal facilities. The project will develop a village-level health education program; evaluate the utilization of water supply, sanitary and waste disposal facilities and their impact on environmental conditions; and provide training opportunities for students at the National School of Sanitary Engineering.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /SANITATION SERVICES/
\$60350 12 months
-MINISTERE DE L'AMENAGEMENT HYDRAULIQUE, DAKAR, SN

82-0054 (HS)
RURAL SANITATION (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE I

The link between health and sanitation has been established. If communities in developing countries could be motivated through education programs to improve personal hygiene and sanitation practices, a reduction in the incidence of disease should result. Three villages in the southern province of Sierra Leone have been selected to undertake a demonstration project, based on community involvement and self-help. The objectives of the project are to provide basic health education to village leaders; construct nine improved pit latrines and nine protected wells in the three villages; demonstrate the proper use and maintenance of the improved water supply and sanitation facilities; and monitor and evaluate changes in behaviour as related to water use and excreta disposal.

/SANITATION/ - /WATER SUPPLY/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /ATTITUDES/
\$61450 18 months
-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, BO, SL

82-0055 (SS)
FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INFLATION (ARGENTINA) - PHASE I

The Argentinian Government enacted financial reforms in 1977 designed to stimulate economic growth through liberalization of the country's financial market. The overall objective of this project is to conduct a detailed analysis of the Argentinian financial market since the introduction of these reforms. Researchers will develop a model of the financial system, investigate the relationship between real interest rates and investment patterns over time, and use models of the financial system to examine the effects of policies implemented under controlled and open market conditions.

/FINANCIAL MARKET/ - /ECONOMIC THEORY/ /MODELS/ /INTEREST RATE/
/INVESTMENTS/ /INFLATION/ /FINANCIAL POLICY/
\$55300 18 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE ESTADO Y SOCIEDAD (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0056 (SS)
MACROECONOMIC RESEARCH (BRAZIL) - PHASE I

Brazil, in common with many Latin American countries, is confronting major economic difficulties with the rate of growth having declined and the country experiencing annual inflation in excess of 70 percent. Research on Brazil's economic policy is especially important as the country's policymakers are confronting a series of difficult policy choices on income distribution, prices, growth and balance of payments. This project will support the development of an economic policy model that will integrate the results of various theoretical and applied studies on prices, wages, the balance of payments and public expenditure, to be undertaken by the Economics Department of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro.

/ECONOMIC POLICY/ - /MACROECONOMICS/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/
\$44000 15 months
-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

82-0057 (SS)
EXTERNAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (BRAZIL)

The past two decades have marked major changes in the structure of Brazil's economy and its external economic ties. Since 1970 Brazil's foreign policy has been based increasingly on a pragmatic assessment of the country's economic interests. However, conflicts can arise between foreign policy aims and economic interests. The objective of this project is to collect and catalogue existing information relating to Brazil's economic and diplomatic activities as a first step towards a systematic analysis of Brazil's external economic policies. Information on trade, capital movements, debt and Brazilian foreign investment will be collected as well as information concerning Brazil's external policy. In the course of collecting this information, the researchers will identify areas of actual or potential conflict between Brazil's economic and external interests.

/ECONOMIC RELATIONS/ /FOREIGN POLICY/ /BALANCE OF TRADE/ /CAPITAL
MOVEMENTS/ /indebtedness/ /FOREIGN INVESTMENTS/
\$56000 12 months
-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

82-0058 (HS)
WATER AND SANITATION FILM (ASIA)

There is a need in developing countries to relate the use of contaminated water supplies and poor sanitation practices to health conditions. This project will support the production of a film, that will establish a link between poor water and sanitation practices and the child with diarrhea: the purpose of this film is to raise the awareness of government personnel and others responsible for planning and implementing water and sanitation and public health programs in developing countries of the poor sanitation-disease link.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /SANITATION/ /FILMS/
\$85949 9 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0059 (AFNS)
MUSTARD (INDIA) - PHASE II

Mustard is an important oilseed crop in the North Indian plains with the highest yield potential of all oilseeds. The objectives of phase I of this project were to breed types of mustard suitable for low rainfed and limited irrigation areas, and suitable for intercropping with wheat, barley, or food legumes; and to develop stronger resistance to drought, insects, and downy mildew. Satisfactory process has been made during phase I. The second phase represents a continuation and development of the first phase, with the same objectives.

/OILSEEDS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/ /INTERCROPPING/ /WHEAT/ /BARLEY/ /LEGUMINOSAE/
\$125100 26 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0060 (AFNS)
RAPESEED (INDIA) - PHASE II

In India, there is a great need for increased oilseed production, since this important food source is in short supply. In phase I of this project research efforts were concentrated on Brassica campestris (rapeseed). The objectives were to breed high-yielding, disease-resistant, pest-tolerant, and widely adaptable varieties; to develop rapid maturing varieties with high yield; and to develop suitable agronomic practices for the different agroclimatic zones. In the first phase, a dwarf plant type and a male-sterile have been discovered and put to use; and some valuable short-term types have also been developed. The second phase of the project represents a continuation and development of the first phase, with the same objectives.

/rapeseed/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$153600 26 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0061 (AFNS)
SAFFLOWER (INDIA) - PHASE II

Safflower (*Carthamus Tinctorius*) is an important oilseed crop in India and is well suited to many rainfed areas of the semi-arid tropics. In India safflower is popular as a cooking oil. Phase I of this project sought to develop high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of safflower; to improve, by hybridization and selection, the best variety available; and to develop optimum agronomic practices. The first phase has generated some good varieties now under field testing. The second phase represents a continuation and development of the first phase, with the same objectives.

/OILSEEDS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CROP YIELD/ /ARID ZONE/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$145800 26 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0062 (AFNS)
SESAME (INDIA) - PHASE II

Sesame is the second major oilseed crop produced in Southern India; only groundnuts are produced in greater quantity. In phase I of this project, researchers sought to develop a short-duration sesame variety for monsoon areas, to develop a long-duration variety for dry areas, to improve the yield of new varieties developed, and to develop resistance to pests and diseases in all new varieties. As a result of phase I, a large collection of germplasm has been obtained, maintained and screened, good sesame types identified and crosses made. Phase II will expand and develop this work, and undertake farmer testing of the new varieties now being developed.

/OILSEEDS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/
/DROUGHT/ /ARID ZONE/ /CROP YIELD/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$149800 24 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0063 (FAD)
FORESTRY RESEARCH COURSE

There is, in the developing world, a serious shortage of qualified and experienced forest research workers. The object of this project is to sponsor a research training course for forestry research workers in East Africa. The course will familiarize trainees with the principles and practice of forest research methods with emphasis on wood production rather than utilization. The major part of the course will be concerned with design, measurement and analysis of forestry experiments, including sampling techniques and evaluation.

/FORESTRY RESEARCH/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /WOOD PRODUCTION/
\$72250 4 months
-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TZ

82-0065 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (CHILE) - PHASE II

The overall objective of this project has been to study the impact of open market policies introduced in Chile since 1974 on agricultural development and change. Phase I of this project assessed the effects on agricultural production of changes in agricultural policies. Considerable amounts of micro-economic data at the farm level were collected from 300 small farm households in phase I. Phase II will analyze this data to determine the economic and social adjustments made by small farmers, pointing out production trends, employment and income. Research will be conducted on the impact of traditional and non-traditional (quality of education, use of improved technology, availability of technical assistance) inputs on agricultural production.

/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/
/EMPLOYMENT/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/
\$74600 18 months
-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, CL

82-0066 (SS)

KNOWLEDGE TRANSMISSION IN PEASANT COMMUNITIES (BRAZIL)

A significant educational development in Latin America during the last 10 years has been the emergence of non-formal education programs addressed to adults of marginal populations. These programs have become known as "popular education" because of their orientation toward the common people. Popular educators are hampered in their work because of their limited understanding of the communities they serve. This project is based on the premise that popular educators will become more effective if they understand how popular knowledge is transmitted among community members. It is therefore the intention of this project to conduct an in-depth ethnographic study in Brazil of the social structures, processes and settings in which popular knowledge is embedded and transmitted in three rural communities with different levels of formal education development.

/COMMUNICATION/ - /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/ /SOCIAL STRUCTURE/ /RURAL COMMUNITIES/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$27000 18 months

-CENTRO ECUMENICO DE DOCUMENTACAO E INFORMACAO (CEDI), RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

82-0067 (SS)

TEACHER EFFICACY IN URBAN MARGINAL SCHOOLS (CHILE)

Student failure continues to be a major problem within the educational systems of developing countries. Teachers' behaviours in the instructional and administrative control of the classroom can have serious repercussions on student outcomes. The general objective of this project is to identify the pattern of classroom practices, and attitudes and expectations toward student learning that distinguish effective teachers from those who are less effective, in 50 primary schools in marginal urban areas of Santiago, Chile. Specifically the project will identify and compare the attitudes toward student learning; study the relationship between teacher attitudes and expectations and actual teacher practices; examine students' perceptions of the classroom environment; and study the relationship between student academic performance and affective development.

/TEACHERS/ - /ATTITUDES/ /LEARNING/ /TEACHING PRACTICE/ /TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIPS/

\$31200 6 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0068 (SS)

EDUCATIONAL REFORM (ZAIRE)

In many African countries the educational systems are still patterned after colonial models. Teaching methods at every level still reflect the European tradition and are not suitable for Africans. In Zaire there is a very high failure rate for students and six major educational reforms since 1961 have not brought significant change to the system. This project will support the research and publication of a work on the history of these reforms and why they failed. The study will review reforms in primary, secondary and higher education in Zaire from 1880 until 1980.

/EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/ - /EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS/

\$17000 18 months

-INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (IRS), KINSHASA, ZR

82-0069 (AFNS)
TREE SEED IMPROVEMENT (ECUADOR)

The shortage of wood in Ecuador has encouraged afforestation in the country over the past 25 years. Virtually all Ecuador's actual and planned plantations are concentrated in the inter-Andean zone, and are composed of two species, *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Pinus radiata*. The poor quality and unknown genetic make-up of the seed of these two species is the greatest technical weakness in the present and proposed planting program. The objective of this project is to improve the physical quality, and genetic suitability of the seed of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Pinus radiata*, and ensure the efficient collection, storage, and distribution of the seed. Researchers will also investigate and test vegetative propagation and controlled fertilization techniques for use in a future tree breeding and improvement program.

/SILVICULTURE/ - /TREES/ /SEEDS/ /AFFORESTATION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
\$174900 36 months
-ECUADOR. MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA, QUITO, EC

82-0070 (SS)
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN LATIN AMERICA (VENEZUELA)

An important change of the past two decades in Latin American higher education systems has been the increase in the number of postgraduate programs offered by universities in the region. The purpose of this project is to examine postgraduate education in Latin America by studying a selected number of postgraduate programs in four countries: Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. In each of these cases, types of postgraduate studies, their evolution, their characteristics and role will be analyzed. Researchers will examine the effects of these programs on the professional and social environment in each country; and analyze the local socioeconomic and educational environments acting upon higher education systems, and foreign influences affecting the institutional development of postgraduate programs. A comparative analysis will be presented.

/HIGHER EDUCATION/ - /UNIVERSITIES/ /EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/
/PROFESSIONALS/
\$93300 20 months
-CENTRO REGIONAL PARA LA EDUCACION EN AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE (CRESALC), CARACAS, VE

82-0071 (HS)
ORAL REHYDRATION (TRINIDAD) - PHASE II

The primary cause of diarrhea-related mortality in children is dehydration. Oral rehydration is a simple, effective, and economical method that can prevent and treat secondary effects of diarrhea through administration of a glucose-electrolyte (GESOL) mixture in a drink form. The overall objective of this project has been to expand oral rehydration services and related health education in Trinidad and Tobago in order to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by diarrheal diseases in young children. Phase II of this project will permit the Ministry of Health and the University of West Indies to extend project activities to the counties of Victoria and Tobago, and at the same time, develop materials for a multi-media health education campaign.

/DIARRHEA/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
\$98700 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), PORT OF SPAIN, TT

82-0072 (IS)

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INFORMATION CENTRE (ENSIC) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project enabled the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) to establish an information centre for sanitation to serve users, planners, engineers, and decision-makers globally. Phase II will continue IDRC's support for the Environmental Sanitation Information Centre (ENSIC). Specifically the objectives of phase II are to continue building up a computerized bibliographical data base of documents relating to low-cost sanitation; to continue publishing ENFO, Environmental Sanitation Abstracts and Environmental Sanitation Review; to further develop cooperation and links with other institutions; and to disseminate sanitation information.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SANITATION/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /DATA COLLECTING/
/INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$98730 36 months

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, TH

82-0073 (AFNS)

ROOT CROPS (CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE) - PHASE II

Cassava is the staple food for the majority of people of the Congo. Phase I of this project made a useful contribution in assisting a new scientific research organization in the country, the Agronomic Research Centre, to establish a cassava research program. The program has made a start in selecting improved cassava varieties resistant to the diseases and pests that cause severe damage to the crop. In phase II of this project the general objective will continue to be to increase production of cassava on small farms in the Congo. Specifically, researchers will continue the breeding and selection program begun in phase I, and will screen the improved material to determine its acceptability to Congolese farmers and their families and its usefulness for industrial purposes.

/CASSAVA/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PESTS OF PLANTS/
/PLANT DISEASES/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$139000 36 months

-DEPARTEMENT DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE, BRAZZAVILLE, CG

82-0074 (SS)

TEACHING AND LEARNING BIOLOGY (KENYA)

The educational system has been a major focus of post-independence development strategy in Kenya. The Government of Kenya is concerned with educational quality and therefore recognizes the priority of educational research focused on improvement in classroom teaching. This project will study classroom teaching and learning in secondary schools in Kenya focusing on one discipline, biology. It represents an innovative effort to draw teachers fully into the research process, thereby improving their performance through self-reflective participation. The project will develop, within participative workshops, new teacher training methods to improve teaching skills so as to improve teaching of biology in Kenyan schools.

/TEACHING/ - /SECONDARY EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /TEACHING
METHODS/ /BIOLOGY/ /TEACHER TRAINING/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$44000 36 months

-KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NAIROBI, KE

82-0075 (SS)
THE QUALITY OF TEACHER TRAINING (COLOMBIA)

Much research has been done on what makes a good teacher, but the knowledge gained from this research is often not put into practice. Most teachers are exposed to certain "good" pedagogical principles and teaching strategies in their training, but their teaching methods do not reflect this. The objective of this project is to describe the processes and characteristics of teacher training in Colombia, in an effort to examine the interplay between what is nominally taught in teacher training colleges and what is applied in the actual classroom situation. Results of this project will contribute to a better understanding of what role training colleges currently play and might later play in improving the quality of education.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /TEACHING METHODS/
\$60300 18 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD PEDAGOGICA (CIUP), BOGOTA, CO

82-0077 (SS)
URBAN FOOD MARKETS (MANILA)

Administrators in Metro Manila, Philippines are greatly concerned with providing food to the population, especially the urban poor, at affordable prices and in steady supply. Government concern over the availability of food and goods is clearly reflected in the recent establishment of a system of government food supply and distribution centres (Kadiwa Centres) in the city and other parts of the country. The general objective of this project is to analyze the effectiveness of recent government intervention strategies in food marketing and the extent to which the urban poor are affected in Manila. Specifically researchers will trace the historical development of the urban food market system in Manila; analyze the economics of food markets; analyze the effects of government controls and legislation on food market operation; and study the location of food markets.

/FOOD SUPPLY/ - /DISTRIBUTION/ /MARKET STUDIES/ /MARKETING/ /LEGISLATION/
/CONSUMER PRICES/
\$65200 18 months
-PHILIPPINE CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, QUEZON CITY, PH

82-0078 (HS)
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (INDIA)

In India, acute respiratory infection (ARI) is considered to be responsible for up to 40 percent of all childhood illnesses and approximately 30 percent of deaths among children. The public health importance of ARI has accorded high priority to research activities that will help develop simple and effective detection, diagnostic and preventive methods. The purpose of this project is to examine the causes of ARI in different climatic and cultural settings in South India. Researchers will describe the course and outcome of acute respiratory infections, and their relation to biological, socioeconomic and environmental factors; determine the relative frequency of viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms in the cause of ARI; monitor ARI-causing organisms and their epidemiological patterns in the community; and determine the antibiotic sensitivity of selected bacteria isolated from patients with ARI.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /RESPIRATORY SYSTEM/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DIAGNOSIS/
/CHILDREN/
\$175000 36 months
-CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, TAMIL NADU, IN

82-0079 (SS)

NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS (NICARAGUA) - PHASE II

The development of nontraditional exports will assist Nicaragua in finding solutions to serious trade imbalances and to pressing foreign exchange requirements. Phase I of this project identified promising nontraditional agricultural products, for example peanuts, sesame, bees' honey, mangoes, grapefruits, etc., for export development. Phase II will reduce the number of products identified in Phase I from 15 to 5 that have export potential given production and market factors. Researchers will define the Nicaraguan domestic commodity system obtaining information on production characteristics, types of organization, technology utilized and input requirements. The project will develop appropriate export strategies based on commodities systems analysis.

/EXPORTS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS/ /EXPORT PROMOTION/

\$95000 12 months

-CENTROAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS (INCAE), MANAGUA, NI

82-0080 (HS)

MATURATION OF SPERMATOZOA (KENYA)

In the past years, the development of large national family planning programs and the changing role of women have led to an increased interest in developing male contraceptive methods. However attempts to develop male contraceptive methods with the use of present day drugs, such as steroids, have not been successful. More basic knowledge of the anatomy, physiology and biochemistry of the male reproductive system is needed. This project focuses on the physiological role of the sympathetic nerve supply to the testis and the epididymis in the regulation of sperm maturation. Researchers will conduct studies to determine whether surgical interference with sympathetic nerve tone will result in overaging of spermatozoa, thereby causing infertility. Specifically, the project will produce evidence in a goat model that the delay in passage time of spermatozoa through the epididymis, effected by loss of sympathetic nerve tone, will result in loss of fertility.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /MALES/ /PHYSIOLOGY/

\$78200 15 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0081 (AFNS)

ISABELA POSTHARVEST SYSTEMS (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

Although a variety of small-farm facilities for drying, storing, and transporting crops are available in the Philippines, few farmers or villages possess or can afford them. Postharvest losses are high. In phase I of this project researchers worked with the farmers in a typical cooperative to determine the most suitable postharvest system. Mechanical rice threshers and dryers were installed in two villages in the Cagayan Valley, Philippines. In phase II researchers will continue to monitor the operation, utilization and management of threshers and dryers installed in phase I; install, monitor and optimize the operation, utilization and management of a mechanical reaper, pre-drying handling facilities, and a cooperatively owned rice mill; and determine the economic viability and acceptance of these facilities.

/post-harvest systems/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /DRYING/ /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/ /AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/

\$156500 24 months

-ISABELA STATE UNIVERSITY, ISABELA, PH

82-0082 (AFNS)
LEGUME PROCESSING (THAILAND) - PHASE III

Phases I and II of this project sought to increase consumption of legumes and cowpeas, which are rich in protein and can be grown without irrigation, in Northeast Thailand. In the two previous research phases highly acceptable cowpea products were produced, a preliminary assessment of the feasibility of developing village cowpea mills was made and a prototype system was developed for delivering these technologies, (that is, the recipes and processing techniques) to the village residents and food vendors in Northeast Thailand. It is the intention of phase III to test on a wider scale the effectiveness and cost of using the delivery system that was developed, and the feasibility of promoting cowpea milling as a means to further establish a market for cowpeas in Northeast Thailand.

/COWPEAS/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /FLOUR/
\$141900 36 months
-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, TH

82-0083 (IS)
WORLD HONEY SOURCES DIRECTORY

Beekeeping is a most useful occupation among rural populations of developing countries, to provide food for the family or a cash crop. Bees harvest crops of nectar, honeydew, pollen, and propolis that would otherwise go to waste; and bees play an important role as pollinators in the agricultural production system. This project will enable the International Bee Research Association (IBRA) to compile a directory of the world's main honey-producing plants, in a form which can be amplified and updated later.

/APICULTURE/ - /DIRECTORY/ /HONEY/ /PLANTS/
\$49385 18 months
-INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (IBRA), BUCKS, ENGLAND, GB

82-0084 (AFNS)
PLANTAIN/BANANA IMPROVEMENT (JAMAICA)

The serious situation caused by the spread of black sigatoka disease (a fungal disease) through Central America and part of West Africa is threatening the staple plantain and banana food supplies of many small holders. Recommendations to alleviate the effects of this disease have included the rapid multiplication and testing, in the affected areas, of possible resistant varieties. This project will provide urgent assistance to the Jamaica Banana Breeding Scheme to enable it to maintain its germ plasm collection and to carry out a modest breeding program until a full-scale breeding program can be restarted; and will enable a start to be made in developing a facility for plantain and banana meristem culture which will allow material to be imported and exported without the risk of disease transmission.

/BANANAS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/
\$93500 24 months
-BANANA COMPANY OF JAMAICA LTD., KINGSTON, JM

82-0085 (AFNS)
DAIRY FEEDING SYSTEMS (TANZANIA)

Milk is the most important source of animal protein in Tanzania. Smallholder dairy farmers are the main source of milk and deserve attention as the most likely source of increased production to satisfy both urban and rural demand. The objective of this project is to develop improved systems of smallholder dairy farming in the Moshi/Arusha area of Northern Tanzania. A survey will be conducted to make a preliminary assessment of the farming systems of the area, define the main problems facing small-scale dairy farmers, and select sites for more detailed work. The project is expected to identify innovations that will be adopted by farmers and/or policy guidelines that, upon implementation, will allow expansion of milk production by smallholders in Northern Tanzania.

/DAIRY INDUSTRY/ - /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /FEED/ /FARM SIZE/ /FORAGE CROPS/
\$218800 42 months
-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

82-0086 (AFNS)
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (ICARDA)

Farming Systems Research (FSR) at the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) aims to find strategies that will add stability to and improve the farming systems in the region. This project will encourage ICARDA to develop a methodology of FSR that can be used to solve problems in crop and livestock husbandry in the Middle East and to train people in the region to use this methodology. Researchers will identify technical and socioeconomic constraints to improving productivity of livestock-cropping systems, and seek the means of overcoming these constraints. On-farm testing of improved systems and technologies will take place.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /MIXED FARMING/ /LIVESTOCK/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$501600 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SY

82-0087 (AFNS)
GOATS (PHILIPPINES)

Goat production is increasing among Filipino farmers who raise the animals in backyards or on commercial scale. The main problem that confronts farmers is feeding their goats during the dry months. Ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) is a leguminous tree that grows abundantly throughout the year in most types of soil and climate in the Philippines. Although recommended as silage for goats, the feeding value of ipil-ipil leaf meal as a component of rations for finishing goats is yet to be determined. This project will evaluate the feasibility of finishing goats in stalls on chopped grass supplemented with ipil-ipil only, or with mixtures of ipil-ipil leaf meal and commercial concentrates. Researchers will compare the growth performance of castrated goats raised in stalls and supplemented with ipil-ipil to goats raised by pasture grazing; and determine the economics of finishing goats in stalls.

/GOATS/ - /FEED/ /COMPARISON/
\$105000 24 months
-BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, MANILA, PH

82-0088 (AFNS)
TROPICAL PASTURE EVALUATION (ECUADOR)

Livestock population is considerable in Ecuador, but despite this, beef and milk production are insufficient to meet the demand. As a result, the country has to import large amounts of those products. To increase beef and milk production, Ecuadorian scientists believe they should stimulate cattle production in extensive systems in the vast, underpopulated and under-exploited Amazon Region. This project will enhance the efforts of Ecuadorian scientists by incorporating improved grass and legume species in the cattle production systems that are being established by recent settlers in the Amazon region of Ecuador. The project provides the means to evaluate improved forage crop germ plasm developed by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /GRAZING/
/GRASSES/ /LEGUMINOSAE/
\$184000 36 months
-INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA), QUITO,
EC

82-0089 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS OUTREACH (IRRI) - PHASE II

Research at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has proven that a wide diversity of alternative crops can be grown intensively with rice on small farms in Asia. IRRI's cropping systems program has developed a farm-based cropping systems research methodology. This methodology is based on designing and testing new technology on the farm with the farmer as a partner in the research. Phase I of this project sought to accelerate the transfer of the technology and methodology of multiple cropping research in Asia by establishing a team at IRRI to provide advice, guidance, and support. Phase II will ensure that the high level of interaction among scientists begun in phase I will continue while the scientists develop the methodologies for the final steps in the overall research methodology.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /RICE/ /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /ORGANIZATION OF
RESEARCH/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FERTILIZERS/
\$737200 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PH

82-0090 (HS)
LEISHMANIASIS (COLOMBIA)

Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease, is widespread in the tropics and subtropics. There are three main varieties of leishmaniasis: cutaneous, mucocutaneous and the visceral form. In Colombia, cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis is widespread and poses a major public health problem in several regions of the country. To date, treatment of leishmaniasis is unsatisfactory, as most of the drugs being used are potentially toxic. This project will examine the relationship between clinical forms of leishmaniasis and the response to therapy. Researchers will pay close attention to the immune status of the patient as this appears to play an important role in the natural history of the disease.

/PARASITIC DISEASES/ - /DIAGNOSIS/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/
\$328900 36 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR (FES), CALI, CO

82-0091 (AFNS)
ANDEAN CROPS (PERU) - PHASE II

This project represents one of the most serious and integrated attempts to improve the farming systems and general well-being of the people of the high Andes region of South America. Phase I demonstrated that significant technical improvements are possible and that the communities will accept and adopt new systems that bring them benefit. Phase II will continue the progress demonstrated in phase I. Specifically phase II will promote improved living conditions in the highland communities of Peru by means of research and development activities in crops, animals, forestry and socioeconomic studies. Researchers will complete the ecological, technical and socioeconomic analysis of traditional Andean community production systems; generate appropriate technology at the community level; and publish and distribute information for use by extension and development institutions.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/AGRARIAN STRUCTURE/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/
\$657010 36 months
-INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA), LIMA,
PE

82-0092 (AFNS)
DROUGHT RESISTANT CROPS (CATIE) - PHASE II

Agriculture plays a vital role in the subsistence and well-being of the Central American population. This project is the continuation of a serious effort, begun in El Salvador, to define and understand semi-arid areas in Central America and to find improved crops and cropping systems suitable to these conditions. The purpose of this research has been to improve the productivity and general well-being of the rural population. In this second phase of research, the objectives are to identify and evaluate promising drought resistant crop cultivars in semi-arid cropping systems; define more accurately, those areas designated "semi-arid"; identify those areas where the developed technology is expected to be successful; and to promote training, collaboration and exchange of information among researchers and extension workers.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /DROUGHT/ /CLIMATIC ZONES/ /ARID ZONE/
/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /SORGHUM/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /COWPEAS/ /BEANS/
\$291000 36 months
-CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSEMANZA (CATIE),
TURRIALBA, CR

82-0093 (AFNS)
GROUNDNUT IMPROVEMENT (MOZAMBIQUE) - PHASE II

The overall objective of this project has been to assist groundnut producers by developing improved agronomic practices and varieties that are appropriate to their circumstances, and to develop institutional capability at the national level to conduct this work. Phase I resulted in a good undertaking of research problems at the farm level in the southern part of the country. Varieties superior to farmers' present cultivars have been identified and are now being multiplied by the National Seed Company. The intention in the second phase of the project is to expand the project so as to form a national groundnut improvement program, conduct more research activities in the northern provinces, and place greater emphasis on agronomic aspects of production.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /ORGANIZATION
OF RESEARCH/
\$584600 36 months
-UNIVERSIDAD EDUARDO MONDLANE, MAPUTO, MZ

82-0094 (AFNS)
STRIGA (SUDAN) - PHASE II

Some of the most serious limiting factors on the yields of sorghum and millet and other cereal crops are the parasitic weeds of the genus Striga. The sorghum fields in Western Sudan are often devastated by the weed and nothing is produced. The Sudanese scientists during the first Phase of this project developed methods for screening a large number of sorghum lines for striga resistance. They identified tolerant lines which were cultivated in the infested areas. This second phase of the project will continue the breeding work on those promising lines in order to develop striga-tolerant varieties. Researchers will also initiate a breeding program for the development of Striga resistant millet varieties; and put more emphasis on agronomic practices that could help in the control of Striga.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$211600 24 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, WADMEDANI, SD

82-0095 (AFNS)
MULTIPLE CROPPING (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project sought to adapt and develop methodologies for multiple cropping research under Colombian conditions, to carry out agronomic research involving small farmers, and to develop technological recommendations capable of increasing small-farm production and income. While institutional rigidities and a certain conservative resistance slowed on-farm testing and application of results, phase I has demonstrated useful results and good potential for improving the living conditions of Colombian small farmers. The objectives of phase II are to complete evaluation and formulate technical recommendations for six intercropping patterns tested in Phase I; to evaluate two intercropping systems based on sugarcane and yams; to conduct pre-production trials on farmers' fields; and to transfer the technology and information generated to farmers through appropriate Colombian institutions.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /INTERCROPPING/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /PLANT
BREEDING/ /PLANT DISEASES/
\$336300 36 months
-INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO AGROPECUARIO (ICA), BOGOTA, CO

82-0096 (AFNS)
LOWLAND OIL CROPS IMPROVEMENT (ETHIOPIA)

Although Ethiopia is the original home of several oil crops, little concerted effort has been directed at their improvement and local consumption of oil is very low. The lowland regions of Ethiopia are considered to have considerable potential for increased oil crop production. The overall objective of this project is to increase the production of vegetable oil by small farmers, cooperatives and state farms in lowland areas. This objective is to be achieved by developing high-yielding, stable cultivars of sesame, groundnut, safflower and castor, with appropriate husbandry practices, and by developing the indigenous ability to sustain the necessary research activities.

/OIL CROPS/ - /OILSEEDS/ /VEGETABLE OILS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$347600 36 months
-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ET

82-0098 (AFNS)
CASSAVA AND SWEET POTATO (RWANDA) - PHASE I

Root crops are an important source of food for the peoples of East Africa, particularly during periods of drought when cereals are not available. In Rwanda, where subsistence agriculture is the primary economic activity, the staple crops of cassava and sweet potato are cultivated far below their potential, due partly to the incidence of plant diseases. This project will support research into genetic improvement to increase resistance to disease and make them more tolerant to climatic changes. The project encompasses an examination of postharvest systems, the training of technicians and the establishment of an information exchange network on cassava and sweet potatoes.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/
\$415200 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KIGALI, RW
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG

82-0099 (SS)
METHODOLOGIES FOR ENERGY PLANNING (LATIN AMERICA) _- PHASE I

Planning in the energy sectors of many Latin American countries is currently under critical review from both official and unofficial sources, and there is a widespread realization that current practice is inadequate to cope with the complexity of the issues involved. This project will contribute to attempts in Latin America to improve the formulation of government policy towards the energy sector. The project will give special emphasis on the management of energy demand, the development of alternative energy sources and technologies and the design of decentralized energy supply systems, particularly in rural areas. Specifically, researchers will review policymaking practice in four areas: energy resource assessment, energy demand management, formulation of long term objectives for energy sector development, and the utilization of biomass as an energy source.

/ENERGY POLICY/ - /policy making/ /ENERGY SOURCES/ /POWER DEMAND/
/PLANNING/
\$161000 24 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, CL

82-0100 (AFNS)
FARM FORESTRY (NEPAL)

The forest area of Nepal has been reduced by 25 percent over the past decade. Local forest areas are plundered because trees and grass are regarded as free goods to which every member of the community is entitled. The general objective of this project is to develop among small farmers the practice of planting trees on their own land to satisfy their needs for fuelwood, fodder, green manure and small timber. The long-term goal is to increase the productivity of land and to maintain a proper ecological balance by preventing the destruction of the forest cover on public lands particularly in hilly areas. Researchers will select and test tree species for planting on farmlands; develop simple propagation techniques; investigate the most effective methods of protecting trees; and develop various planting patterns for growing trees on small farms.

/SILVICULTURE/ - /TREES/ /FUELWOOD/ /FARMS/
\$269900 36 months
-TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NP

82-0102 (SPA)

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE SAHELIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTES (AGIR)

Problems in management can be considered one of the obstacles in achieving greater development in Africa. The poor quality of management at the national or regional levels (public enterprises, administration, research institutes) is often due to an insufficient number of trained managers, to inadequate structures, and to outdated administrative processes. Any improvement at the managerial level of research institutes should have a direct impact on the scientific achievements in African countries. The aim of this project is to improve long-term and short-term planning systems, as well as the administrative, personnel, legal and financial operations in 32 research institutes in the Sahel.

/MANAGEMENT/ - /RESEARCH CENTRES/

\$216000 30 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0103 (SS)

EMPLOYMENT AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE (INDIA)

This project will investigate dual problems within the Indian economy: its high rate of unemployment and its low foreign exchange reserves. The project will examine the relationship between foreign exchange earnings and employment creation in the Indian context by looking at the problems of unemployment and export earnings in the tourist, handicraft and leather industries and by investigating government policies to promote exports. Research will investigate how employment can be increased within these industries, most of which are located in the rural areas, by increasing exports.

/EMPLOYMENT CREATION/ - /FOREIGN EXCHANGE/ /EXPORT PROMOTION/ /COTTAGE INDUSTRY/ /LEATHER INDUSTRY/ /TOURISM/

\$300000 24 months

-INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (ICRIER), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0104 (SS)

FOOD PRICE, SUBSIDY AND MARKETING ANALYSIS (ANTIGUA, ST. VINCENT)

Antigua and St. Vincent import significant quantities of foodstuffs in order to meet local demand. Economists and nutrition specialists recognize that a better understanding of the food marketing system is a prerequisite for reducing the dependency on costly food imports and for achieving a more equitable allocation of food resources in the Eastern Caribbean. This project will help to identify and analyze relevant agricultural policies and programs which can contribute to the future formulation of national food price, subsidy and marketing programs. Specifically, researchers will identify and describe the current food policies and programs in Antigua and St. Vincent; measure and analyze the effects of these policies on production, imports and consumption; and develop a methodology for assessing the impact of food price and subsidy policies and food marketing systems on nutrition.

/FOOD POLICY/ - /FOOD SUPPLY/ /SUBSIDIES/ /AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /NUTRITION/ /MARKETING/

\$137000 24 months

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, US

82-0105 (SS)
DAIRY MARKETING (ZIMBABWE)

There are some 700-800 000 families concentrated on poorer lands known as, "communal areas" in Zimbabwe. These areas are characterized by peasant agriculture and incomes estimated at \$40 per capita in 1980. Cattle are used extensively in the communal areas as a source of milk. Although commercial trade in this commodity does not generally exist, provision of a milk marketing infrastructure would be an important route to developing new income opportunities. This project will assist the Dairy Marketing Board of Zimbabwe to undertake research for planning and implementation of milk marketing systems in both traditional and resettlement farming areas of Zimbabwe. Researchers will work with peasant farmers to determine how such marketing could best be effected.

/MARKETING COOPERATIVES/ - /MILK/ /MARKET PLANNING/
\$30000 6 months
-DAIRY MARKETING BOARD (DAIRIBORD), HARARE, ZW

82-0106 (SS)
COMMUNICATIONS STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEWS (LATIN AMERICA)

This project builds upon work previously supported by IDRC which sought to review and develop research activities in the area of communications in Latin America. With the earlier project, state-of-the-art reviews of communication research were conducted in Peru and Chile by national research groups. This project will develop additional state-of-the-art reviews of communications research which will identify and summarize research findings that may be useful in determining future directions and research topics, as well as appropriate methodologies in the field of communications. Specifically the project will support three additional national reviews in Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil; conduct a comparative analysis of the national reviews of communications research; and disseminate the results of the reviews to a larger audience of communication researchers, students, journalists and policymakers.

/COMMUNICATION RESEARCH/ - /COMMUNICATION/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
/INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /RESEARCH RESULTS/
\$35800 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0107 (HS)
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (CUBA)

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is an acute and sometimes fatal disease which is transmitted by the mosquito. In 1981, an epidemic of DHF occurred in Cuba. This was the first time such an outbreak of DHF affecting hundreds of thousands of people, had occurred either in Cuba or in the Caribbean area. The purpose of this project is to examine the factors which may have contributed to the severity of the epidemic, such as susceptibility of the hosts and the virulence of the particular strain of dengue. Researchers will also study epidemiological and clinical factors, and provide a current picture of the immunological status of the Cuban population to dengue virus.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /VIRUSES/ /IMMUNOLOGY/
\$163100 36 months
-INSTITUTO DE MEDICINA TROPICAL "PEDRO KOURI", HAVANA, CU

82-0108 (IS)

JORDANIAN AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTATION CENTER (JORDOC)

The role of agriculture in the Jordanian economy is an important one. Provision of information is vital for the agriculture research establishment, but at present there is no organization or management of agricultural information in Jordan at the national level that can adequately serve specific needs. This project will enable the faculty of Agriculture, University of Jordan, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, to organize national agricultural information, to capture and control national agricultural literature and to participate in the global agricultural information system AGRIS. An annual agricultural bibliography, taken from AGRIS input and combined with information on Jordanian agriculture published outside of Jordan, will be published in conjunction with FAO.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$166583 36 months

-UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN, AMMAN, JO

82-0109 (IS)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION DOCUMENTATION TEAM (ILCA) - PHASE II

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) was established to promote the development and demonstration of improved livestock production systems. Phase I of this project permitted ILCA to locate, select, and microfilm nonconventional literature related to animal production systems and make it available in a convenient and easily disseminated form. Phase II will continue support for ILCA in its collection of nonconventional literature related to animal production, extending the activity to 13 countries in addition to the ten covered in phase I. Researchers will prepare and distribute national bibliographic catalogues which list the documents that have been microfiched. Also within the framework of this project, ILCA will collect and microfiche relevant nonconventional literature on agroforestry for the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF).

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /DATA COLLECTING/ /MICROFICHES/ /CATALOGUE/

/AGROFORESTRY/

\$373870 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

82-0110 (IS)

RESEARCH RESULTS DISSEMINATION (NAIROBI)

One of the major constraints in developing countries to the dissemination of research results has been the lack of resources available to many national, regional and even international research organizations and institutions to enable them to publish those results. Funds from this project will provide for the posting to Nairobi, Kenya of an experienced scientific editor who will advise three research institutions based in Kenya: the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF); the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE); and the Kenya Rangeland Ecological Monitoring Unit (KREMU). The project seeks to both satisfy the publication needs of the three organizations and establish a core of trained and experienced East African editors.

/RESEARCH RESULTS/ - /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$390060 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0111 (HS)

FERTILITY REGULATION IN NURSING WOMEN (CHILE)

There is a need for contraceptive methods that can be introduced when the mother is still lactating which are highly effective and safe to the health of the mother and the child. The effectiveness and safety of pure progesterone pellets inserted under the skin as a control method for lactating women has been investigated by IDRC in Santiago, Chile. Data accumulated to date has been highly promising in terms of effectiveness and freedom from side effects. However, pellet manufacture and expulsion rates represent a major problem. The objectives of this project are to improve the progesterone implant, particularly with regard to reducing the expulsion rate; develop alternative delivery systems for continuous progesterone administration; and assess the contraceptive effectiveness of progesterone pellets during prolonged lactation (over the 8th month postpartum).

/CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /breast feeding/

\$254600 30 months

-CENTRO NACIONAL DE LA FAMILIA (CENFA), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0112 (SS)

SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE III

Phases I and II of this project provided support for the Social Science Research Competition, held annually since 1974 for researchers in Eastern and Southern Africa. The Competition facilitates basic research in the social sciences and contributes to the establishment and maintenance in Eastern and Southern Africa of a social science community with high levels of scholarship. Phase III of this project will provide support for the ninth round of the Competition.

/research fellowships/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

/INSTITUTION BUILDING/

\$104800 11 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0113 (HS)

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE RISK FACTORS (MEXICO)

It is now established, at least among American and British women, that long-term use of oral contraceptives, especially among women 30 years of age or over, who have family and/or personal history of cardiovascular diseases, high blood pressure and who are heavy smokers, run a relatively high risk of developing cardiovascular diseases. In Mexico, 33 percent of the total population of contraceptors use oral contraceptives. As a result of awareness of the high-risk factors associated with cardiovascular diseases, the Mexican authorities have issued several norms to health providers on the screening of these factors among oral contraceptive users. This project will determine the actual level of knowledge of oral contraceptive users and providers regarding these high-risk factors, and to what extent screening for them is actually taking place.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$128500 18 months

-DESARROLLO DE LA INVESTIGACION EN PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR (DIPLAF), MEXICO, MX

82-0114 (SS)
URBAN FOOD, FUEL AND SHELTER (KENYA)

Recent development trends in Kenya suggest that urban food and fuel have increasingly become issues of national significance. Although food and fuel are large items of household expenditure, they have been scarcely studied in terms of urban household economy. This project will explore and document food and fuel production on urban land, its pattern of consumption, and its role in the low income household budget under different conditions in six Kenyan cities. The project will also permit the recipient institution, the Mazingira Institute, to develop further an information network related to urban shelter projects in the East African region: the Settlement Information Network - Africa (SINA). Specifically, SINA will establish an information exchange on self-help experiences in the region, through workshops and newsletters.

/URBANIZATION/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /FUELWOOD/ /FAMILY BUDGET/ /LAND USE/
\$305000 24 months
-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

82-0115 (SS)
EDUCATION, SOCIETY AND MARGINAL GROUPS (CHILE)

Few educational research institutions in the developing world have been able to achieve such national and regional importance as the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) in Santiago, Chile. The purpose of this project is to provide program support over a period of three years to CIDE. The grant is intended to strengthen CIDE's research capacity in education by supporting an integrated program of research, development and dissemination activities. This project will support CIDE researchers in their efforts to examine in detail the conditions of poor and marginal groups in society - the inequities which plague them, the nature of the culture created by them, and alternative activities of education and training which might be developed to improve their daily lives.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /LOW INCOME/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/
\$460000 36 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0116 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - FLACSO (CHILE)

FLACSO (Latin American Faculties of Social Sciences) is a regional organization with centres in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico, which conducts research and training in the social sciences. FLACSO-Chile has continued to undertake research and where possible to provide information on current Latin American and Chilean events despite the withdrawal of government funds. FLACSO members have been successful in gaining project support from a number of international sources indicating the continuing quality of their work. This project funding will enable FLACSO-Chile to meet its operating and institutional costs over a 3-year period and to maintain its independent and respected tradition of social science research in Chile.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$255000 36 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0117 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - CEUR (ARGENTINA)

The Urban and Regional Studies Centre (CEUR), Argentina, is a private institution whose purpose is to undertake research on urban and regional development and planning. CEUR has undertaken research on the urban and regional problems of Latin America and Argentina over its twenty year existence. By combining the technical and analytic skills of its researchers, CEUR has offered policymakers and citizens more reasonable and humane alternatives to the problems of dense human settlements. The purpose of this project is to provide an institutional support grant for a period of three years to CEUR. This grant will strengthen the institutional base of CEUR by providing funds for administration, training, and partial salary support for a number of researchers.

/RESEARCH CENTRES/ - /HUMAN ENVIRONMENT/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /URBAN AREAS/
/REGIONAL DISPARITY/ /POPULATION TRANSFERS/ /PUBLIC WORKS/
\$150000 36 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS URBANOS Y REGIONALES (CEUR), BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0118 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - CIESU (URUGUAY)

CIESU (Uruguayan Information and Study Centre) is a private centre with a mandate to undertake research on contemporary social problems in Uruguay and Latin America. CIESU has experienced financial and operating difficulties because of a lack of domestic support due to present government policies on social science research. Nevertheless CIESU has earned a high reputation for its demographic, rural and public investment studies. This project funding will enable CIESU to meet its operating and institutional costs over a 3-year period and to define future research goals more clearly.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$210000 36 months
-CENTRO DE INFORMACIONES Y ESTUDIOS DEL URUGUAY (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, UY

82-0119 (IS)
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING NEWSLETTER (ASIA)

This project will permit the establishment of a current awareness publication - A Development Planning Newsletter for the ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) region. The purpose of the newsletter is to provide planners, policymakers, researchers, and other interested parties with regular access to information on recent developments in the field of development planning in the ESCAP region. The project will create and maintain a current information file on development planning strategies, policies, machinery and techniques of member governments; and establish a channel for disseminating current information on development planning within the region.

/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ - /NEWSLETTER/
\$75300 24 months
-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP), BANGKOK, TH

82-0120 (SS)

DISSEMINATION OF BIOLOGICAL NITROGEN FIXATION TECHNOLOGY (KENYA)

This project aims to devise a strategy for transfer of new and cheaper methods of fertilization from agricultural scientists at the University of Nairobi to small-scale bean farmers throughout Kenya. Biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) permits the inoculation of legume seeds so that plant nitrogen needs can be "fixed" from the atmosphere rather than derived from expensive chemical fertilizer inputs. Scientists have not been able to plan a diffusion strategy to take this technology to the estimated million smallholder legume producers in Kenya who could benefit from it. This project will formulate a program for the effective diffusion of BNF technology to small-scale bean growers throughout Kenya. Researchers will identify constraints to the adoption of BNF technology; determine where diffusion efforts are likely to be most successful; and, discover what communication media will be most effective in the diffusion efforts.

/SOIL IMPROVEMENT/ - /LEGUMINOSAE/ /NITROGEN/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
/APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /BEANS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$43500 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0121 (AFNS)

PAULOWNIA (CHINA)

China has a serious shortage of timber and requires the development of artificial fast growing timber trees close to rural settlements. Paulownia is one of the fastest growing and most useful native tree genus of China. There are nine species with very different growth characteristics that are dispersed over a wide area of the subtropical and tropical regions of the country. The long-term objectives of this project are to increase the quality of usable timber and agricultural production through planting and intercropping Paulownia trees with various crops in the 23 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in which Paulownia is native. Researchers will select, breed and test tree species; and establish intercropping experiments with different tree species and crop plants.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /FOREST TREES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /INTERCROPPING/
/SILVICULTURE/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$356000 36 months

-CHINESE ACADEMY OF FORESTRY, BEIJING, CN

82-0122 (FAD)

East China Normal University Shanghai / Training Program

The East China Normal University, Shanghai and the University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. signed a cooperative agreement in 1980 that seeks to enhance possible avenues or cooperating on research studies and exchange. The purpose of this project is to provide training at the University of Victoria for Chinese scholars from the East China Normal University that will assist them in the process of analyzing, diagnosing, evaluating and experimenting with educational issues. Through this group training program, the East China Normal University seeks to improve its professional training program, and to develop research projects both in graduate work and in its subordinate schools in the areas of curricula and administration.

/training programmes/ /teacher training/ /educational research/
/educational theory/

\$36815 1 months

-University of Victoria. Faculty of Education, Victoria, British Columbia, CA

82-0123 (SS)

DOMESTIC AND UNREMUNERATED LABOR OF RURAL WOMEN (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

It is only in recent years that the importance of women in strategies to achieve national development has begun to be recognized. The realization that more specific data on women's activities are needed has led to detailed descriptions and analysis of women's daily routines. The objective of this project is to gain a better understanding of the situation of rural women in the Dominican Republic and the impact of their work on key aspects of their family and social lives. Researchers will describe the nature and quantity of female domestic labour; examine the role of women as unremunerated labourers in agriculture production activities, and the relationship between the reproductive and productive roles of women; study the participation of women in rural organizations; and examine how cultural and ideological values influence women's conception of self.

/WOMEN/ - /RURAL AREAS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /FEMALE MANPOWER/
/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /SOCIAL ROLE/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/

\$95400 20 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION PARA LA ACCION FEMENINA (CIPAF), SANTO DOMINGO, DO

82-0124 (AFNS)

SORGHUM MILLING (TANZANIA) - PHASE II

In Tanzania, sorghum is produced primarily at the subsistence level, the grains being ground in the household by mortar and pestle. The labour required and time consumed in home processing of sorghum has been a major reason for its decline in production. To stop the decrease in sorghum production, phase I of this project sought to develop and introduce a sorghum-milling system developed in Botswana (the RIIC dehuller) that would create a greater demand for the traditional sorghum crop and benefit the small farmer by raising his income. Phase I demonstrated the general applicability of dehulling machinery to sorghum, and confirmed that smaller milling systems would be more appropriate for rural applications. Phase II will provide the necessary information to enable Tanzania to plan an effective program of wide-scale dissemination of the equipment.

/SORGHUM/ - /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /FLOUR/ /AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/

\$156200 24 months

-SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (SIDO), DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

82-0125 (SS)

TELEVISION CONTENT AND DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES (PERU)

The content of television in Latin America, for the most part, consists of soap operas, canned U.S. reruns, local talent sitcoms, and variety shows. If television is to fulfill its developmental expectations, changes and innovations must occur in the use of this medium. Of particular concern is the development of programs for low income and marginal sectors. This project will explore how alternative programming that reflects the language and values of the marginal sectors of the population and is relevant to their needs and priorities can be developed for television in Peru. Researchers will focus on the form and message of programs with wide appeal among popular sectors, and identify specific elements characteristic of these programs that can be applied successfully in the design of alternative television programs with serious educational and cultural messages.

/TELEVISION/ - /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /MARGINALITY/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/

\$46700 14 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO (DESCO), LIMA, PE

82-0126 (FAD)
DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING WORKSHOP (CHINA)

In recent years, the Chinese have become aware of the importance of having improved demographic data and population research capability. However, China has very few qualified researchers and analysts capable of analyzing population and related labour force and health data. The existing university programs are extremely weak. The purpose of this project is to provide funds for a group training program which will provide instruction on three topics: demographic methods, demographic surveys and statistics. The project will permit three researchers from Southeast Asia and one Chinese national resident overseas to participate as instructors in this training course on demographic analysis techniques to be organized at Sichuan University.

/TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ - /DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS/ /RESEARCH METHODS/
\$15700 2 months
-EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, HONOLULU, US

82-0127 (SS)
INFORMAL AND FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (BOGOTA)

Employment in developing countries may be divided into two sectors: the modern or "formal" sector which includes employment in public and large-scale private enterprises; and the traditional or "informal" sector which includes low-productivity self-employment and employment in family-type enterprises. Informal activities in Latin American cities provide the livelihood of a large part of the population. The objective of this project is to provide a greater understanding of the links between informal and formal sector employment in Bogota, Colombia. For example, formal sector enterprises often subcontract various activities to informal sector workers; many employees in the formal sector seek to complement their income through additional informal activities. Researchers will analyze the interaction and interdependence between the formal and informal sectors in selected economic activities; and analyze the income and expenditure patterns of low-income households.

/EMPLOYMENT/ - /INFORMAL SECTOR/ /LOW INCOME/ /LABOUR MARKET/ /LABOUR MOBILITY/
\$93500 18 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES, BOGOTA, CO

82-0128 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION (PERU)

Since 1940, the social and economic organization of the food sector of Peru has evolved from one based on smallholder subsistence oriented agriculture to a more large-scale specialized system of monocultivation. The spatial reorganization and transformation of Peruvian agriculture produced a profound impact on crop volumes and yields, use of technology, incomes, resource utilization, and food distribution systems. The purpose of this project is to assess this impact and investigate the changing patterns of agricultural production in the Mantaro and Canete valleys of Peru since 1940. Researchers will analyze changes in the pattern of cultivation and the effects of these changes on the expansion or stagnation of the agricultural economy; and study the impact of agricultural policy and technological change on land use, crop choice and marketing.

/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ - /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/
/LAND USE/ /LAND TENURE/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
\$68400 18 months
-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AGRARIA, LIMA, PE

82-0129 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (COSTA RICA)

In a number of developing countries, in an effort to increase small farmer income and lower urban consumer prices, governments have attempted to change the agricultural marketing structure. In Costa Rica, the government has established the "ferias" program. The "ferias" are central marketing places where small farmers bring their products -- usually on a once a week basis. The objective of this project is to review and collect available data on agricultural markets in Costa Rica and to select a representative group of markets and fresh products for further study. Researchers will describe the characteristics and operating practices of the "ferias"; and analyze data on prices and volumes of selected fresh produce in "ferias" and non-feria wholesale markets.

/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ - /MARKET STUDIES/ /WHOLESALE MARKETING/ /PRICES/
/MARKET PLANNING/

\$51930 12 months

-CENTRO PARA LA PROMOCION DE LA CIENCIA Y EL DESARROLLO SOCIOECONOMICO
(PRODESARROLLO), SAN JOSE, CR

82-0130 (SS)

SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR MALARIA CONTROL (KENYA)

The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a special program to encourage social science investigations in connection with six major tropical diseases targetted by WHO: malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, leishmaniasis, typanosomiasis and leprosy. Of these diseases targetted by WHO, one of the most important in Kenya is malaria. This project will assist the Institute of Development Studies at University of Nairobi to build its capacity to undertake social research on health and disease problems. Specifically the project will provide funds for a social survey in one district in Kenya which will investigate the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people in the community toward malaria.

/MALARIA/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ATTITUDES/ /SOCIAL INFORMATION/

\$18500 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0131 (SS)

MASS MEDIA, PARTICIPATION AND DEVELOPMENT (PERU)

Press, television and radio exercise significant control over the amount, the ideological perspective and the direction of flow of information in any society, and particularly in those societies in which power and resources are centrally concentrated. Over the past several years, different attempts have been made to restructure the Peruvian media, to open it to wider participation. The purpose of this project is to describe and assess the Peruvian media - their operating and legal structures, distribution, ownership, ideology and openness to public participation - in terms of their contribution to the development of democracy in Peru. On the basis of these analyses, researchers will formulate policy recommendations for the development of the media in Peru in such a way as to make them more effective contributors to the social development process.

/MASS MEDIA/ - /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /SOCIAL
PARTICIPATION/

\$23700 10 months

-ASOCIACION PERUANA DE INVESTIGACIONES DE LA COMUNICACION, LIMA, PE

82-0132 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (TRINIDAD AND GRENADA)

In a small country such as Grenada, the emigration of skilled and semi-skilled labour can have a significant negative impact on the economy. The purpose of this project is to study international migration from Grenada to Trinidad and the U.S., with particular emphasis on the economic and social impact on Grenada. Specifically the project will describe the levels and trends of international migration from Grenada to Trinidad and New York; analyze the personal characteristics and motivations of migrants; assess the magnitude of remittances and their utilization for consumption and investment; and investigate differences in the migration experience between the sending societies of St. Vincent and Grenada.

/EMIGRATION/ - /MIGRANTS/ /MOTIVATIONS/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/

\$139525 12 months

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), ST. AUGUSTINE, TT

82-0133 (SS)

EXPERIMENTAL IN-SERVICE TEACHER TRAINING (CHILE) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project supported research in Chile and Argentina that sought to develop, within participative workshops, new teacher training methods to improve teaching skills and the teachers' awareness of their developmental role in classroom and community. Teacher workshops have been developed and implemented and have led to noticeable improvements in classroom practice. Phase II will provide funding for the Chilean project so that further work can be done in experimenting with these workshops among quite different populations of teachers and in defining more exactly the concept of "effectiveness" in classroom teaching. Further work will also be done on ways in which the teacher training workshops can be disseminated on a wider scale.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ /TEACHING METHODS/ /EVALUATION/

\$61000 9 months

-PROGRAMA INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN EDUCACION (PIIE), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0134 (AFNS)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (ZIMBABWE)

The experience of the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) in farming systems research has led to effective diagnostic and experimental research methods for animal-based agriculture. This project gives the Department of Research and Specialist Services (DR&SS) of Zimbabwe and ILCA an opportunity to develop an institutional model for farming systems research that is suitable for national programs and will enable DR&SS to identify the technological and policy changes needed to improve land use efficiency and welfare in the communal land areas of Zimbabwe. Researchers will study mixed crop and livestock production systems in two representative sites in the communal areas of Zimbabwe in order to identify opportunities for and major constraints to improved crop and livestock production.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /MIXED FARMING/ /COMMUNAL LAND/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /PLANT PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/

\$598900 24 months

-DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND SPECIALIST SERVICES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HARARE, ZW

-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

82-0135 (AFNS)
LIVESTOCK FEEDING SYSTEMS (PHILIPPINES)

Bananas are commonly grown on hilly, well drained land under high rainfall regimes in the eastern part of the Central and Southern Philippines. Much of the dry matter produced by banana is wasted. This project will evaluate ways in which banana stems, leaves and suckers can be supplemented with other crop by-products so that the relatively isolated hillside farmers can satisfy the feed requirements for finishing growth of backyard cattle or water buffalo. Researchers will determine the best combination of banana and ipil-ipil (*leucaena leucocephala*, a fast growing leguminous tree) for cattle and water buffalo feeding; evaluate the crop production and animal feeding system for two types of crop enterprises judged to be suitable and common to the region; and conduct a farm survey to evaluate the costs of production and management techniques that prevail among banana growing hillside farmers.

/FEED PRODUCTION/ - /BANANAS/ /LIVESTOCK/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /FORAGE CROPS/ /FEED/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /PRODUCTION FACTORS/
\$137000 48 months
-VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE (VISCA), LEYTE, PH

82-0136 (AFNS)
TIMBER ENGINEERING (PARAGUAY)

The Government of Paraguay has long realized the importance of the country's forests. But the present system of exploitation and utilization of the natural forests is highly unsatisfactory, mainly because the majority of species in the forest are not used. The principal reason for this is ignorance of the technical characteristics of most available species. There is an unwillingness to use the lesser known species in spite of their having structural properties equal to, or at least approaching, those of the few traditionally acceptable first-class species used for construction. The purpose of this project is to establish the strength characteristics of lesser known Paraguayan timber species to achieve a better utilization of the natural forest resource, and to promote the use of such species in construction, particularly in low-income housing.

/TIMBER/ - /WOOD TECHNOLOGY/ /TESTING/ /TREES/ /CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$161600 36 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIA Y NORMALIZACION (INTN), ASUNCION, PY

82-0137 (AFNS)
LIGNOCELLULOLYTIC FUNGI (THAILAND) - PHASE II

Certain fungi are able to degrade both lignin and cellulose and have a potential role in improving the quality of agricultural wastes as animal feed. Lignocellulolytic fungi can be used in a simple, low cost fermentation process to raise the digestibility and protein content of rice straw. Phase I of this project enabled the Mahidol University, Thailand, to survey locally occurring soil and wood decay fungi to identify those with a potential for degradation and test the most promising species for growth on rice straw and sugarcane bagasse in terms of digestibility and protein content. Of more than 400 isolates of fungi screened, ten were selected for further study. Phase II will consist predominantly of extensive toxicity, safety and feasibility tests of selected lignocellulolytic fungi used to upgrade the animal feed value of rice straw.

/AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ - /FEED/ /MICROBIOLOGY/ /FUNGI/ /TOXICITY/
\$99800 36 months
-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

82-0138 (HS)
FLOUR-DUST HYPERSENSITIVITY (SUDAN)

A high incidence of respiratory disease and hypersensitivity to flour dust has been reported among workers in the flour milling industry. This project will focus on the problem of respiratory disease caused by hypersensitivity to flour dust among workers in the flour mills and grain silos of Sudan. Researchers will monitor the environmental conditions with respect to dust concentration, particle size, temperature and humidity; determine the prevalence of respiratory disease among a group of workers and controls; establish an allergic profile of the workers, particularly with respect to flour dust allergen; and study whether there is a link between the presence of flour-dust hypersensitivity and the development of respiratory disease.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /RESPIRATORY SYSTEM/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /FLOUR/
/WORKING CONDITIONS/ /IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES/
\$59810 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF GEZIRA, WAD MEDANI, SD

82-0139 (AFNS)
PIGEON PEAS (KENYA) - PHASE III

Pigeon pea is the most important grain legume in the marginal rainfall areas of Kenya. In times of severest drought it is the only food plant that yields a crop. Phases I and II of this project sought to benefit small farmers by providing improved, higher-yielding and more disease-resistant varieties of pigeon pea. Phase III will develop cropping systems for the new cultivars; improve methods for screening germ plasm for wilt and drought resistance, and transfer these characters to high-yielding types; and improve productivity of marginal rainfall farms through improved access to new cultivars and associated agronomic practices.

/PIGEON PEAS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/
/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$230000 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0140 (AFNS)
MINIMUM TILLAGE (KENYA)

The relevance of the tillage practice encouraged by extension services throughout the semi-arid areas of Eastern and Southern Africa is being questioned in many countries of the region. Studies on reduced tillage or no-tillage systems suggest the following advantages: reduced demands upon family labour; higher yields through timely planting soon after rainfall; higher yields in semi-arid areas through minimizing soil moisture evaporation; and reduced erosion through minimizing disturbance of the soil. This project will develop tillage systems in Kenya suitable for the principal annual food crops and consistent with small farmers' resource limitations; and promote an applied, interdisciplinary approach to agricultural research and encourage coordinated, complementary activities by the University of Nairobi and the Ministry of Agriculture.

/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ - /WEED CONTROL/ /PLANTING/
\$173500 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0142 (SS)

RURAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION (SIERRA LEONE)

In Sierra Leone agricultural development has been uneven with growth of plantation agriculture in some regions and either slow growth or stagnation of small farm production elsewhere. Because of these trends the rural labour force is rather mobile, both seasonally and over longer periods. Migrants who move away in search of wage labour often maintain their families in the rural areas and send earnings "home". At the same time, some rural households use their resources to finance members who have gone to the cities to study or establish businesses. This project will provide a quantitative assessment of the volume and economic impact of internal migration and associated flows of remittances and savings on rural and urban areas in Sierra Leone. Researchers will analyze the direction of net flows to households with different characteristics, and detail the determinants and uses of remittance income.

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /REMITTANCES/ /SAVINGS/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/
 \$88200 24 months
 -NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FREETOWN, SL

82-0143 (SS)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (THAILAND)

In common with many other developing countries, Thailand is currently assessing its trade policy. To date there have been a number of enquiries into selective aspects of Thailand's trade policy, with IDRC conducting analyses on specific sectors and industries. This project will fill a major gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of the impact of Thai trade policy both on the economy as a whole, and on key industries. Researchers will estimate the impact of general and specific policy measures on prices, output and employment; and trace government intervention in trade in the agricultural, mining and manufacturing sectors, in terms of exchange rate policy, export taxation and restrictions on imports.

/TRADE POLICY/ - /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /TRADE VOLUME/ /EMPLOYMENT/
 /PRICES/ /TRADE DEVELOPMENT/
 \$89000 24 months
 -SOCIAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND, BANGKOK, TH

82-0144 (AFNS)

RAPESEED (CHINA)

Rapeseed is China's second most important edible oil crop (after groundnut). Despite yield increases of 200 percent since 1949, China still cannot produce enough edible oil to meet its relatively modest demands. The purpose of this project is to breed new varieties of rapeseed that yield well; have appropriate maturity lengths for each cropping system; give good yields of high quality edible oil; and provide a good quality residual cake for animal feed. China is a large country with many different climatic zones, and the required characteristics of the improved rapeseed cultivars will differ between zones. Thus three institutes will be doing research in respect of a particular geographical area and with particular varieties of rapeseed (*Brassica campestris* or *Brassica napus*).

/rapeseed/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CROP YIELD/
 /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /FEED/
 \$550900 36 months
 -MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, BEIJING, CN

82-0145 (OPE)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH RESOURCE ALLOCATION (CAMEROON)

Results of studies on resource allocation in agricultural research in Asia, Africa and Latin America have shown that often resources are poorly and unevenly distributed. In Cameroon, where the growth rate in the agricultural sector is the highest in Africa (3.8 percent per year), a greater number of resources will have to be put towards agricultural research. This project authorizes a short study of all human and financial resources currently used for agricultural research in Cameroon. The results of the study will be called to the attention of Cameroon government officials and policymakers at a seminar, once the research is completed.

/RESOURCES ALLOCATION/ - /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/

\$21228 6 months

-INSTITUT PANAFRICAIN POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (IPD), DOUALA, CM

82-0146 (SS)

INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING (BANGLADESH)

Many Asian countries are concerned with high rates of population growth, especially Bangladesh, which has one of the highest. In attempting to meet both population and development goals more effectively and efficiently, Bangladesh has integrated population and development activities. This project will analyze the demographic and socioeconomic impact of various types of integrated family planning programs in Bangladesh and compare their effectiveness. The focus of the project will be upon variations in degree and kind of integration and between publicly and privately administered programs. Researchers will examine differences in organizational aspects and community participation; and determine which development activities lend themselves most readily to integration with family planning.

/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES/ - /EVALUATION/ /INTEGRATED APPROACH/

/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/

\$53800 18 months

-JAHANGIRNAGAR UNIVERSITY, DHAKA, BD

82-0148 (SS)

INFORMAL SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PERU) - PHASE I

Informal employment activities, which include low-productivity self-employment and employment in family-type enterprises, provide the livelihood of a large part of the population in Latin American and other Third World cities. The recent growth of the informal economy in Lima, Peru has been the most important urban phenomenon of the last few decades. This project will analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of informal-sector enterprises in Lima. Researchers will assess the composition of the informal-sector output by type and sector of economic activity; examine links with the formal employment sector; estimate the significance of the informal sector in the urban economy; and make policy recommendations designed to improve prospects of development in the informal sector.

/INFORMAL SECTOR/ - /COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES/ /SIZE OF ENTERPRISE/

/EMPLOYMENT/

\$180000 18 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PARA EL DESARROLLO Y LA PARTICIPACION (CEDEP), LIMA, PE

82-0149 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT (ZIMBABWE)

The government of Zimbabwe has identified agricultural development as its highest priority and is fostering cooperative efforts in this. Many different forms of cooperation have emerged in rural Zimbabwe, but it is unclear to the government what the advantages and disadvantages each are. This project will analyze the different forms to determine the most effective ones for the government to promote--ones that will increase agricultural production and improve living standards among peasant farmers. Researchers will examine the contribution that cooperation has made to innovations in agricultural production and to solving labour shortages; level of extension service provided through cooperatives; and the contribution of cooperative membership to easier availability of credit, and more efficient marketing.

/AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION/ /COOPERATIVE FARMING/
\$50000 15 months
-ASSOCIATION FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY, HARARE, ZW

82-0150 (HS)
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (KENYA)

Schistosomiasis -- a parasitic disease transmitted through contaminated water that involves snails as an intermediate host -- remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the developing world, despite tremendous advances in recent years in technology related to the diagnosis, treatment, and control of transmission of the disease. A failing of many schistosomiasis control programs has been the lack of involvement and support of the local communities. This project will evaluate the effectiveness of an innovative, community-based approach to schistosomiasis control in rural Kenya. Villagers will be invited to participate fully in the planning, organization and implementation of interventions such as health education, improvements in water supply and sanitation systems, and improvements in sanitary practices.,

/SCHISTOSOMIASIS/ - /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /SANITATION/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/
/HEALTH EDUCATION/ /WATER UTILIZATION/
\$183900 36 months
-KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

82-0151 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM (NEPAL) - PHASE I

The Agricultural Projects Service Centre (APROSC) is an autonomous, quasi-governmental institution intended to undertake project identification, formulation, appraisal, monitoring, and related training in the Nepalese agricultural sector. The need for an independent research capacity, together with the prospects of the professional support from the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C), encouraged APROSC to organize the Research and Planning Unit (RPU). With sufficient professional social science capacity and secure research funding RPU could undertake a systematic research program with a long term perspective to address the problems of agricultural and rural development in Nepal. This project will provide research funds to put RPU in a position to initiate such a research program.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH RESULTS/
/INFORMATION EXCHANGE/
\$50000 9 months
-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ADC), NEW YORK, US

82-0152 (IS)
INFORMATION SERVICES IN AGROFORESTRY - PHASE II

Phase I of this project permitted ICRAF (International Council for Research in Agroforestry) to set up in Nairobi a question-and-answer service to deal with scientific and technical questions from agroforestry research institutions and scientists, particularly those involved in cooperative research with ICRAF. Phase II will continue for a further two years support for this information service. In maintaining this information service, ICRAF will draw on all appropriate sources of information in the world and gradually build a collection of material for which there is a demonstrated need.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$261500 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KE

82-0153 (SS)
REGIONAL DEMAND FOR YAMS (NIGERIA)

Yams are the traditional staple food for the people of eastern Nigeria. This project will investigate the role of the yam in the production and consumption patterns of eastern Nigerian households in order to test the view that yams are an inferior good that is costly to produce which will gradually disappear from production and consumption patterns. Researchers wish to determine if research investments to improve the productivity and market availability, and reduce costs of production of yams is appropriate. Information will be collected on prices; incentives affecting production and marketing/consumption of yams; and patterns of consumption and use.

/SWEET POTATOES/ - /DEMAND/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /MARKETING/ /PRICES/
/ECONOMETRIC MODELS/
\$188000 26 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA, NG

82-0154 (AFNS)
BIOLOGICAL PEST MANAGEMENT (INDIA)

Locust and grasshopper infestations of valuable croplands in northwest India and northern Pakistan cause excessive damage annually. To date, the only effective way to combat the problem is to apply costly, imported, pest control chemicals. A microorganism of the order Microsporidia, called Nosema locustae, has shown potential as a biological control agent for grasshopper population management in Western Canada and the United States. This project will survey and identify the indigenous microsporidian parasites that are endemic to local grasshopper and locust populations in India, and establish a tissue culture technique for the production of microsporidian parasites, useful as biological control agents for grasshopper and locust pest management in India. Researchers will conduct field trial experiments and develop a package of practices for pest management that will be effective and acceptable, both ecologically and economically.

/PEST CONTROL/ - /BIOLOGY/ /PESTS OF PLANTS/ /PESTICIDES/ /PARASITES/
/COST ANALYSIS/
\$128100 36 months
-NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR, IN

82-0155 (HS)
ANTICONCEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY - ICCR (INDIA) - PHASE III

Phase I of this project has demonstrated that it is possible to immunize a person against a specific hormone in the body and counteract its action in maintaining a pregnancy. Phase II conducted laboratory and animal tests on modifications of the original antipregnancy vaccine, which uses human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) as the primary antigen. An alternate vaccine, based on ovine luteinizing hormone (OLH), was also tested in phase II. In phase III researchers will recommend which vaccine preparation should be used in long-term clinical trials. Researchers will develop quality control procedures; continue toxicity tests; and conduct closely monitored clinical pharmacology trials in tubally-ligated women to evaluate antibody response and side effects.

/CONTRACEPTION/ - /IMMUNIZATION/ /VACCINES/ /TOXICITY/
\$711320 36 months
-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US
-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IMMUNOLOGY (NII), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0156 (IS)
MINICOMPUTER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT (BRAZIL)

Brazil has aggressively promoted the development of a national computer industry, and currently minicomputers and microcomputers are being developed, manufactured, and supported by Brazilian firms. This project will assist the Brazilian National Library of Agriculture (BINAGRI) in developing an integrated system for managing information on a Brazilian-made minicomputer. Project staff will ensure that the system designed will be functionally compatible with ISIS, MINISIS, and other internationally-used information systems software, and also ensure that the system can support the use of existing international standards for bibliographic information. Project staff will plan for the continuing maintenance and exploitation of the system within Brazil, and eventually elsewhere.

/COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/ - /SYSTEMS DESIGN/
\$326950 36 months
-MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, BRASILIA, BR

82-0157 (SS)
TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY IN OIL REFINING (SIERRA LEONE)

For the least developed countries the accumulation of a technological capacity is necessary for sustained industrial development. Until recently it was believed that technological capacity would be acquired as part of technology transfer arrangements, however, it is increasingly apparent that the recipients of transferred technology continue to remain dependent on the suppliers. In order to ensure technological self-reliance, recipients in technology transfer transactions must acquire technological skills themselves. This project will investigate the extent to which an indigenous technological capability has been developed in the Sierra Leone oil refinery. Specifically, researchers will investigate the degree to which technological capacity has increased during the life of the Sierra Leone Oil Refinery, and identify the conditions which have promoted or retarded the learning process.

/REFINING/ - /TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ /SELF-RELIANCE/ /PETROLEUM REFINERIES/
/PETROLEUM ENGINEERING/ /PETROLEUM INDUSTRY/
\$47000 18 months
-NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FREETOWN, SL

82-0158 (IS)
SOUTH PACIFIC INFORMATION CENTRE (PIC)

The development process has been hampered on the islands of the South Pacific due to smallness in population size and vastness in area. One major difficulty facing these islands is their lack of mechanisms to share the results of research that could well be applied throughout the region. This project will establish at the regional level, a bibliographic centre to be called the Pacific Information Centre (PIC) and, at the country level, national focal points that will interact with PIC. Together, through a cooperative networking arrangement, they will serve as the information resource base for the region. The project will allow for sharing of information and access by the individual countries to the collective resource of publications arising from research activities in the region.

/PACIFIC REGION/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /OCEANIA/ /ISLANDS/
/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /PUBLICATION/
\$372000 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SUVA, FJ

82-0159 (HS)
DIARRHEAL DISEASES PROGRAM (GLOBAL) - PHASE II

In most developing countries acute diarrheal diseases continue to be a leading cause of death in infants and young children. Phase I of this project has supported the World Health Organization's global program for the control of diarrheal diseases (CDD). Phase II will provide continued support for CDD and its activities which include the control of diarrheal diseases at the national level by developing strong service components and training and research in the development of new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostic tools.

/diarrhea/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
\$450000 24 months
-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, CH

82-0160 (HS)
RURAL SANITATION RESEARCH (KENYA)

Lack of basic sanitary facilities and hygienic practices continues to produce a high incidence of disease in developing countries, particularly in the rural areas. Conventional pit latrines are to provide safe, low-cost excreta disposal in rural areas. However, when these latrines are constructed in soil with high water tables, the latrines remain full of water creating a septic, hazardous condition. The government of Kenya is interested in alternative latrine models that are designed to overcome these environmental limitations. This project will evaluate new appropriate sanitation technologies through a program of health education and community participation in a Kenyan village.

/SANITATION/ - /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /EVALUATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
\$91070 24 months
-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, NAIROBI, KE

82-0161 (FAD)
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) was created to support young individual Third World scientists working in the developing regions of the world on problems related to the needs of their country or region. IDRC's contribution will enable the IFS to support 20 - 30 young scientists involved in research work in their own countries and allow the Centre to maintain its support as it encourages and contributes to the development of indigenous scientific human resources in the Third World.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /TRAINING ASSISTANCE/
\$250000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, STOCKHOLM, SE

82-0162 (HS)
WATER-PUMPING TECHNOLOGY (MALAYSIA) - PHASE II

For the past six years, IDRC has been supporting research on the development of more effective pumping systems for rural water supplies. Phase I of this project tested and refined a plastic piston pump developed at the University of Waterloo (Canada) which could be manufactured and maintained at the village level using local resources in Malaysia. Phase II will develop a small-scale handpump fabrication unit to produce handpumps and to utilize the experience gained to evaluate the technical and economic viability of establishing a full-scale commercial unit for mass production in Malaysia. Specifically the project will conduct development work in the methods of fabrication of handpumps to improve quality as well as production efficiency; identify problems in the adoption of this technology; determine costs; and develop appropriate manuals.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /MANUFACTURING/ /MANUAL/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/
\$297500 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

82-0163 (HS)
Pneumoconioses (Tunisia)

High levels of dust in the mines of Tunisia have led to pneumoconiosis, or lung disease caused by dust, among some of the 19,000 workers in the mining industry. A preliminary probe into this occupational disease has revealed that many workers are affected by the conditions in mines. This project will study the incidence of silicosis among phosphate miners in Gafsa, Tunisia and will correlate the levels of dust in the mines with the morbidity rate, and will propose preventative measures.

/pneumoconiosis/ /working conditions/ /occupational safety/ /miners/
\$162470 24 months
-Centre de la Prévention des Accidents du Travail et des Maladies Professionnelles, Tunis, TN
-McGill University. Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Montréal, Québec, CA

82-0164 (SS)

FISHERIES SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORK (S.E. ASIA) - PHASE I

Capture fisheries and aquaculture are important sources of production, income, employment and nutrition in Southeast Asian countries. The limited information available on the economics of capture fisheries and aquaculture in Southeast Asia is indicative of a serious shortage of social scientists engaged in fisheries research in the region. Important social science research issues for fisheries development are not being fully addressed because of the lack of institutions with sufficient social science research skills. The purpose of this grant is to address this problem by providing funds for research and staff development to a network of national institutions to be fostered and coordinated by the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM). Research program funding and training in fisheries economics will be provided to the network institutions.

/FISHERY ECONOMICS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AQUACULTURE/ /FISHERY RESEARCH/ /RESEARCH PROJECTS/

\$268000 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ICLARM), MANILA, PH

82-0165 (IS)

SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELIDS INFORMATION SERVICE

South American camelids occupy area of approximately 5 million hectares in the High Andes of Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador. In spite of the fact that these species are native to the region, their growth and even survival are threatened by many health problems which, due to an almost absolute lack of knowledge, prevent the development of these livestock. This project will enable the Institute for Wool Development, located in La Paz, Bolivia, and the Veterinary Institute of High Altitude and Tropical Research, located in Lima, Peru, to establish a specialized information analysis service on South American camelids (llama, alpaca, guanaco, vicuna). The project will promote knowledge of South American camelids and provide the informational support needed for research activities and practical applications.

/CAMELS/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /THESAURUS/ /DIRECTORY/

\$188130 24 months

-INSTITUTO VETERINARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES TROPICALES Y DE ALTURA (IVITA), LIMA, PE

-INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO LANERO (INFOL), LA PAZ, BO

82-0166 (SS)

MOBILITY WITHIN THE INFORMAL SECTOR (ECUADOR)

Ecuador's urban system is dominated by two large urban centres: the capital city, Quito, and the commercial port city, Guayaquil. Studies suggest that the concentration of economic activity and wealth in these two cities is increasing, as is the number of migrants moving to the cities seeking a better living. Despite considerable expansion of a number of economic activities, not enough employment has been generated in Quito, and Guayaquil to absorb this population growth. A large segment of the urban population has therefore had to find alternate employment in the traditional or "informal" sector, which includes low-productivity self-employment and employment in family-type enterprises. In this project researchers will describe occupational and spatial mobility within the informal sector; and analyze the implications of such mobility for the delivery of urban services to low-income groups and the design of policies aimed to improve their living conditions.

/INFORMAL SECTOR/ - /OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY/ /SOCIAL MOBILITY/ /SPATIAL ANALYSIS/ /URBAN PLANNING/

\$57500 18 months

-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR (PUCE), QUITO, EC

82-0167 (SS)

EVALUATION OF A TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE (LIBERIA)

Many developing countries have sought to answer the urgent need for adequately trained teachers in rural areas by designing a number of innovative training schemes, including in-service and specially-designed courses. In Liberia, two teacher training institutes have been established to conduct such programs, the Zorzor Institute and the Kakata Institute. Because of the potential importance of these institutes to the improvement of education in Liberia, and the costs of their operations, the government is concerned that the quality and impact of their work be evaluated. This project will assess the activities of the Zorzor Rural Teacher Training Institute and make recommendations to the Ministry of Education on the further development of teacher training in Liberia.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /EVALUATION/ /TEACHERS/ /COLLEGES OF EDUCATION/
/CURRICULUM/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/

\$29500 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA, MONROVIA, LR

82-0168 (SS)

OSSREA SUPPORT (EAST AFRICA)

The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA) has been developed by prominent social scientists from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The establishment of OSSREA is an important step towards improvement of the general research environment for social science in East Africa. This project provides start-up support for OSSREA that will cover the costs of certain administrative and communication requirements; finance a regional workshop on social science priorities for the region; and contribute funds for research review activities to involve and benefit recipients of the IDRC Small Grants competition in the region.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$47200 12 months

-ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN EASTERN AFRICA (OSSREA),
ADDIS ABABA, ET

82-0169 (SS)

THE AGED IN THE PHILIPPINES

The topic of aging and its social, economic and demographic consequences has been studied mainly in developed countries but its growing relevance to developing societies, where the proportion of the aged is rapidly increasing, is currently being felt. In the Philippines the aged represent an increasing presence and will continue to do so as a result of slowly but constantly declining fertility and mortality rates. This project will investigate the status of the aged in modern Philippine society and assess the adequacy of public policies and programs designed to address their needs. Researchers will obtain information on the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the aged; status of the aged within the family; and changing attitudes towards the aged.

/AGED/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /ATTITUDES/ /CARE OF THE AGED/ /SOCIAL
CHANGE/ /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/

\$45400 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PH

82-0170 (FAD)

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT - GROUP TRAINING WORKSHOP (KASETSART, THAILAND)

Asian livestock is often the main, if not the only, source of cash income for small holders and landless farmers. The extent to which livestock will maintain and enhance its contribution to income, employment and food production in the rural economies of Asia will depend to a large extent on the capacity of policymakers to understand the functioning of the rural livestock sector. This project will provide support for the Kasetsart University, Thailand, to organize a one month regional training workshop on the socioeconomics of livestock in Asia. The purpose of the workshop is to create a body of social scientists with professional interests in livestock issues, and enhance the ability of these scientists to formulate, design, execute and report upon findings of original research on these issues.

/LIVESTOCK/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/

\$66080 6 months

-KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

82-0171 (AFNS)

UPLAND AFFORESTATION (COLOMBIA)

The acute shortage of trees in the highlands of the Andean region was brought about by the cutting of the natural forest to satisfy basic human needs -- cooking, heating and shelter. It is essential to establish man-made plantations to meet the demand for firewood and construction timber. The purpose of this project is to grow trees on high altitude lands in Colombia which are unable to sustain crops or animals. Researchers will test and select tree species suitable for the establishment of forest plantations in the upland areas of the Colombian Andes. They will investigate and test various plantation techniques to identify those most appropriate for successful plantation establishment.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /ANDEAN REGION/ /TREES/ /PLANTING/

\$208600 36 months

-CORPORACION NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y FOMENTO FORESTAL (CONIF), BOGOTA, CO

82-0172 (SS)

SPACE SCIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW (MEXICO)

Science planning in Mexico has principally been in the hands of administrators and politicians with the result that there is both confusion and considerable waste of resources. This project will permit the examination of the past policies and current status of space research in Mexico from the point of view of scientists involved in the process. Specifically the project will establish the present and future manpower and training requirements for the space sciences; clarify the policy choices facing the government and educational community; and show how this study could be helpful to other developing countries faced with the same issues.

/SPACE SCIENCES/ - /MANPOWER NEEDS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /policy making/

\$57700 12 months

-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN MATEMATICAS APLICADAS Y SISTEMAS (IIMAS), MEXICO, MX

82-0173 (AFNS)
PROSOPIS (SUDAN) - PHASE II

Trees of the genus Prosopis are believed to be extremely drought-tolerant. The general objective of phase I of this project was to replenish the depleted forests of the Sahel by introducing ecologically well adapted species and varieties of Prosopis that combine sufficient hardiness with maximum productivity. During phase I, several varieties of nine species of Prosopis were planted in screening trials at four sites in the Sudan. In phase II researchers will study the growth rates and productivity of promising species and varieties in terms of both fuelwood and pod production; investigate methods for the large-scale establishment of Prosopis by plantation and other means; and continue studies begun in phase I on the potential of Prosopis pods as a source of animal nutrition.

/REFORESTATION/ - /TREES/ /ARID ZONE/ /SILVICULTURE/ /FEED/ /ANIMAL
NUTRITION/ /FUELWOOD/
\$229000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, WADMEDANI, SD

82-0174 (AFNS)
GROUNDNUT SHELLERS/STRIPPERS (THAILAND) - PHASE II

Thai farmers sell their groundnut crops unshelled immediately after harvest partly because they do not have appropriate shelling machines. In phase I three groundnut sheller prototypes, that appear technically suited for Northern Thailand, were developed. A survey, carried out at the beginning of phase I, indicated a need for groundnut strippers. In phase II researchers will determine what groundnut strippers exist in Thailand, their advantages and disadvantages, and test, modify and evaluate them under local conditions; construct, test, modify and evaluate comb and drum prototypes from India and a stripper from China; modify, test and evaluate an IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) rice thresher for use as a groundnut stripper; and continue field testing and evaluating of the rubber tire sheller, wooden paddle sheller and the revolving stone sheller developed in phase I.

/GROUNDNUTS/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ /ENGINEERING
DESIGN/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$179100 36 months
-KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, KHON KAEN, TH

82-0175 (SS)
URBAN SANITATION SERVICES (TANZANIA)

Recent rates of urban growth throughout Africa have been exceptionally high, and difficult problems of urban policy and management have emerged. Problems of urban management have become particularly severe in Tanzania, where reorganization of urban government and economic constraints have combined to damage delivery of urban services. This project will focus on a key service, sanitation for the urban poor, and study one of the largest cities in Tanzania: Arusha, in which deterioration of service has been particularly evident. The objective of the project is to improve management and delivery of sanitation services to the urban poor in Arusha. Researchers will evaluate present delivery of sanitation services; assess organizational and policy problems; and determine training requirements.

/SANITATION SERVICES/ - /URBANIZATION/
\$25000 12 months
-INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT (IDM), MZUMBE, TZ

82-0176 (AFNS)

POSTHARVEST SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (S.E. ASIA) - PHASE III

The Southeast Asian Cooperative Postharvest Research and Development Program (S.E.A.PHRAD) continues to be an integral part of Southeast Asia's development of new technology and improved scientific and technological expertise to reduce losses in national postharvest grains industries. S.E.A. PHRAD aims at developing post-production capability in five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Phase III of this project will continue to identify problems affecting the postharvest systems; foster cooperation among interested parties for devising new and improved postharvest systems; strengthen institutional facilities; and provide information on post-production systems. During Phase III, increasing emphasis will be given to the problems of the maize and groundnut sectors while maintaining the rice sector as first priority.

/post-harvest systems/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC
COOPERATION/ /TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/
\$378600 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), SINGAPORE, SG

82-0177 (SS)

COMMUNICATION INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES (CHILE)

The objective of this project is to describe and analyze the institutions, financial and legal structures, and operations of the mass media in Chile, including radio, television, the press, and magazines and publications of the Catholic Church and the major political parties. This project forms part of a series of communication research studies supported by IDRC, intended to analyze the institutions and policies of national mass media, and to clarify their relationship to social change, development and to the participation of the population in those processes. Researchers will attempt to develop recommendations for changes in the media that might promote their more effective use within the development process, principally through the promotion of increased social participation by the general population.

/MASS MEDIA/ - /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /LEGISLATION/
/ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/
\$31600 12 months
-CENTRO DE INDAGACION Y EXPRESION CULTURAL Y ARTISTICA (CENECA), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0178 (AFNS)

GOAT PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (PERU)

Goat production in Peru is associated with low-income farmers for whom the animal is a source of food and income. Researchers believe goat production and productivity can be improved by introducing modifications to feeding, management and health practices. The purpose of this project is to develop improved goat production systems suited to the ecological and socioeconomic conditions in the northern coastal areas of Peru. The project will increase the knowledge of prevalent goat production systems and their constraints; evaluate the nutritional quality and availability of rangelands, crop residues and by-products, and cultivated pasture species in order to design improved feeding subsystems; conduct limited studies to evaluate goat crossbreeds; and evaluate the health of goats in prevalent production systems, and design and test adequate health controls.

/GOATS/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /FORAGE CROPS/ /ANIMAL
NUTRITION/ /FEED/
\$237200 36 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y PROMOCION AGRARIA (INIPA), LIMA, PE

82-0179 (AFNS)
TROPICAL PASTURE EVALUATION (COLOMBIA)

Animal production in Colombia is low due to technological limitations in the feeding system. Since land costs are low and pastures are the cheapest source of nutrients for animals, the strategy of this project will be to improve animal production through better diets of grasses and legumes that are rich in nutrients and withstand grazing. The project will compare different grass-legume associations and improved grass species with the prevalent pasture species, for yield, persistence, nutritive value and capacity to sustain animal production; determine seasonal variations in the nutritive quality of pastures and relate them to animal performance; and train Colombian technicians in pasture production and utilization.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /GRASSES/ /LEGUMINOSAE/ /GRAZING/
/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/
\$127000 36 months
-INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO AGROPECUARIO (ICA), BOGOTA, CO

82-0180 (AFNS)
TROPICAL PASTURE EVALUATION (PANAMA)

The tropical pastures network coordinated by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) is designed to support national programs in their need to test improved forage germ plasm. This project will provide the recipient institution, Research Institute of Panama for Agriculture and Livestock (IDIAP), with the means to evaluate new germ plasm generated by its own pasture program and that of CIAT. Specifically, researchers will evaluate and select pasture germ plasm that, due to its yield, seasonality, nutritive value and persistence, is adapted to the production systems prevalent in Panama. The project will organize a continuous system for the introduction and evaluation of new pasture germ plasm; train Panamanian technicians in forage production; and recommend to farmers the best pasture germ plasm adapted to different environments.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /GRASSES/ /LEGUMINOSAE/ /GRAZING/
\$78600 36 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION AGROPECUARIA DE PANAMA (IDIAP), PANAMA, PA

82-0181 (SS)
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (LATIN AMERICA)

The large-scale expansion of primary education has been the focus of much attention in educational research and development activities in the last decade. Most research on this expansion has been quantitative in nature, for example, the counting of schools and teachers, etc. However, more attention is now being paid to the nature of the schooling process itself, that is the quality of education provided. In Latin America, this "qualitative" research has been the focus of an informal network of several institutions. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the ability of this network to develop further the theories, concepts, and methods associated with this research; to train young researchers; to publish and disseminate research findings; and to develop programs and policies for improved teacher training.

/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ - /TEACHER TRAINING/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
/INFORMATION EXCHANGE/ /RESEARCH RESULTS/
\$116200 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

82-0182 (SS)
COPPER POLICY (PERU)

Peru's civilian government has renewed interest in copper production and exports because of increasing difficulties which manufactured products have faced in the world market. The purpose of this project is to undertake a preliminary examination of national policy toward the copper sector in Peru with the aim of exploring alternative ways of developing the sector. Researchers will analyze the current production and marketing structure of the copper sector; show the relative importance of current world technology and investment trends on the present and future national decision making; and propose areas where policy could improve the development contribution of the copper sector in Peru.

/COPPER/ - /INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ /INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS/ /EXPORT VOLUME/
/SUPPLY AND DEMAND/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /INTERNATIONAL MARKET/
\$69000 15 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO (DESCO), LIMA, PE

82-0183 (IS)
PROMOTION AND USER STUDY - AGRINDEX

AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) is a worldwide information system which collects and distributes agricultural information and facilitates the exchange of information. The product of AGRIS is Agrindex, the printed index to the material that is reported to AGRIS by more than 100 participating countries. This project will enable up to 25 agricultural universities and colleges in developing countries to receive Agrindex for an evaluation and trial period of two years. These universities and colleges will benefit from greater access to world agricultural literature and an increased local awareness of agricultural developments.

/AGRIS/ - /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /PUBLICATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$28000 24 months
-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO), ROME, IT

82-0184 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

Most agricultural research in the Dominican Republic has been conducted in experimental stations. There has been little contact with the majority of small farmers in the context of their social and economic conditions. The general objective of this project is to improve production and productivity of crops and cropping systems grown by small farmers in the southern and northern regions of the country. The project will study the relation between cropping systems and the biological and socioeconomic environment; generate technological alternatives for specific cropping systems adapted to the needs of the farmers and local conditions; conduct on-farm trials demonstrating the most promising intercropping systems, which include pigeon peas, maize, red common beans, plantains, yams, soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and cassava.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CROP YIELD/
/INTERCROPPING/ /PIGEON PEAS/ /MAIZE/ /CASSAVA/ /BEANS/ /LEGUMINOSAE/
\$316000 36 months
-CENTRO SUR DE DESARROLLO AGROPECUARIO (CESDA), SAN CRISTOBAL, DO

82-0185 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (SRI LANKA) - PHASE III

The Cropping Systems Program in Sri Lanka began in 1976 with IDRC funding. Phase I of the project carried out detailed studies and analyses of rainfed and tank-based partially irrigated cropping systems in the intermediate and dry zones of Sri Lanka with a view to developing technology to improve the production and income of small farmers. Phase II continued developing more productive and intensive cropping systems for these areas, with specific attention given to weed and insect control, plant nutrition and water management. The purpose of phase III is to extend the research and benefits to a greater number of farmers over a broader area of Sri Lanka. Researchers will develop the technology for potential cropping patterns in new locations; and compare effects of new, more intensive cropping patterns with existing less intensive patterns in terms of crop performance, soil properties and continued stability of production.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ /AGRICULTURAL MARKET/
\$298700 36 months
-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, LK

82-0186 (AFNS)
FOOD LEGUMES (INDONESIA)

The Indonesian Government has been concerned about legume production and, over the years, trained staff and research facilities were made available for legume research. However, operating funds were never available to support the legume work adequately. The purpose of this project is to increase indigenous production of soybean and mungbean in association with rice. Researchers will identify and develop legume cultivars that produce well under soil and climatic conditions after the harvest of lowland rice, as well as legume cultivars that perform well under the acid soil conditions of upland red yellow podzolic soils; and will ensure a supply of seeds of the promising lines for designated areas.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /SOYBEANS/ /BEANS/ /RICE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/
\$234500 36 months
-CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOOD CROPS, BOGOR, ID

82-0187 (AFNS)
MILLETS (INDIA) - PHASE II

Millets generally occupy land which is unsuitable for other cereal crops and are thus very important for farmers who subsist on marginal lands. Phase I of this project conducted plant breeding activities in India in an effort to increase the production of millets. Phase II will continue to meet the objectives set down in phase I, which are: to increase the grain production in the rainfed areas of India by developing varieties of millets for hilly regions, develop improved levels of resistance to diseases and pests, and develop grains of superior quality, including the elimination of any toxic factors. Researchers in phase II will make new selections from promising material; intercross the best material identified; and improve agronomic management practices.

/MILLET/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /WEED CONTROL/
\$435900 24 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR), NEW DELHI, IN

82-0188 (AFNS)
VEGETABLES (CHINA)

Although the extremely labour-intensive system of agriculture in China is highly productive, it is relatively inefficient by modern standards. Vegetable production in particular requires research. The purpose of this project is to increase production of Chinese cabbage, tomato, sweet potato, soybean and mungbean through improved production technologies, germ plasm, and scientific advice. Specifically, the project will collect local varieties of soybean and vegetables in Southern China; conduct field surveys of major diseases for assessment of economic damage and to recommend control practices; improve the yields and quality of the crops through plant breeding programs; and upgrade the expertise of Chinese scientists.

/VEGETABLES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT DISEASES/
/SOYBEANS/ /TOMATOES/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /BEANS/
\$381210 36 months
-ASIAN VEGETABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AVRDC), BANGKOK, TH

82-0189 (AFNS)
AQUACULTURE (TURKEY) - PHASE II

Like fish ponds, reservoirs can be managed as a productive fishing enterprise. The main objective of phase I of this project was to develop a comprehensive plan for fish production in the Keban Reservoir in eastern Turkey. Researchers collected information on the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the Keban Reservoir; on fish food organisms, fish species, and possibilities for establishing new fish stocks; and on the introduction of fish culturing techniques such as the use of floating cages. Further research is required to develop a functional cage culture technology and to test its practicality under the Keban conditions. In phase II researchers will continue feasibility testing of cage culture, primarily for carp; and design and construct a suitable fish hatchery to serve the stocking needs of the Keban Reservoir.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /FISH PRODUCTION/ /INLAND FISHING/ /RESERVOIRS/ /FISH/
/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/
\$205400 36 months
-GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS, ANKARA, TR

82-0190 (AFNS)
FISH PARASITES (MALAYSIA) - PHASE II

The general objective of phase I of this project was to examine the diseases of cultured freshwater fish in peninsular Malaysia. The continual importation of fish fry infected with the parasite *Lernaea* has spread the parasite throughout Malaysia. In phase I researchers sought to collect, identify, and ascertain the effects of *Lernaea*, study its life cycle for control intervention, and develop effective measures. In phase II the project will continue work on fish parasites, especially to study the immune response of bighead carp (*Aristichys nobilis*) infected with *Lernaea piscinae*; identify and examine the incidence and life cycles of other fish parasites, particularly *Monogenea*; and identify and examine the incidence of selected bacterial pathogens.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /PARASITES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$170500 36 months
-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SELANGOR, MY

82-0191 (AFNS)
INLAND FISHERIES (NEPAL)

Significant amounts of fish protein can be produced in rivers, lakes and reservoirs. New freshwater reservoirs are rapidly being built in Nepal. The newly created 220-hectare Kulekhani Reservoir is the first large one to be built in Nepal's hill region. Due to a low water temperature, fish growth rates will likely be low in the Kulekhani Reservoir. Cage culture (breeding fish in large cages) may be a way to increase fish production. The purpose of this project is to develop a program for the development and exploitation of the fisheries of Kulekhani Reservoir. Specifically, the project will make a detailed fisheries biology survey of Kulekhani Reservoir and test cage culture of selected species of carp and related species.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /RESERVOIRS/ /INLAND FISHING/ /FISH CULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/
\$251600 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KATHMANDU, NP

82-0192 (AFNS)
MANGROVE (MALAYSIA)

The mangrove forests of Malaysia have contributed considerably to the socioeconomic development of the country, particularly coastal communities. Besides their economic value as timber and fuel, the mangroves are rich in fishery resources, and fishing activities are often centred in or around mangrove areas. In recent years, mangroves have been progressively clear-felled for conversion to other land uses, eg. for agricultural and industrial development. Relatively little is known of the effect of uncontrolled destruction of the mangroves. Nor is much known of how the organic materials of the mangroves contribute to coastal aquatic life. This project will assess the degree of dependence of fisheries on mangroves in Malaysia. Researchers will estimate how much organic matter is being exported into the adjacent coastal ecosystem, and how important this is to fishery productivity.

/COASTAL FISHING/ - /ECOLOGICAL BALANCE/ /ECOSYSTEMS/ /FORESTS/ /BIODEGRADATION/
\$137000 36 months
-UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

82-0193 (AFNS)
QUICKSET HEDGES (UPPER VOLTA)

To combat severe deforestation and soil erosion, Upper Volta began the "Village Woodlot Operation" in 1979. One of the difficulties has been to keep animals from grazing in the tree nurseries. Metal fences are too expensive for villagers and must be imported. However, it is possible to grow "live" fences, or dense hedges, from local shrubs, keeping them pruned to 1.5 meters. Animals cannot then enter nurseries and the plants are protected from wind erosion. The hedges create a favourable micro-climate to improve crop yields. Another benefit is the extra firewood obtained from prunings. This project to find the best species for live fences will be carried out at the experimental station near Ouagadougou. The long-term goals are to reduce the cost of maintaining village tree nurseries and to train young students in afforestation and forestry management.

/FOREST NURSERIES/ - /AFFORESTATION/ /FOREST MANAGEMENT/
\$90100 36 months
-MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU TOURISME, OUAGADOUGOU, BF

82-0194 (AFNS)
LAND RECLAMATION (SUDAN) - PHASE II

In the Sudan, farmers abandon agricultural land near the Nubian Desert because crops and irrigation furrows are quickly buried by sand blowing from the desert. Phase I of this project has investigated the use of tree shelterbelts to protect land and agricultural crops from hot, dry winds and desert creep. Sufficient shelterbelts of adequate height and density have been established. In the second phase, researchers will study the effects of this protection on agricultural crop production. Differences in yield and quality of various agricultural crops when grown under sheltered and unsheltered conditions will be examined; and a preliminary evaluation of the economics of land reclamation and desert farming under protective tree plantations will be made.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /LAND RECLAMATION/ /AFFORESTATION/ /ARID ZONE/ /WATER REQUIREMENTS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$226000 36 months

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES, WADMEDANI, SD

82-0195 (AFNS)
TIMBER GRADING (ZIMBABWE)

The potential of one of Zimbabwe's most useful and renewable building resources - pine timber - has been largely ignored because of a lack of knowledge of its technical characteristics. The lack of suitable grading rules and basic design stresses for locally-produced pine timber has hampered its use in the construction industry. The general objective of this project is to encourage the use of local structural pine timber in low-cost housing programs in Zimbabwe by the development of design codes. The specific objective of the first phase of the project is to develop grading rules and associated strength properties for the timber.

/TIMBER/ - /WOOD TECHNOLOGY/ /CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /TESTING/

\$117900 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE, HARARE, ZW

82-0196 (AFNS)
MECHANICAL GRAIN DRYERS (PHILIPPINES)

The problems of quantitative and qualitative losses in the rice postharvest sector of the Philippine rice industry still stem largely from the poor drying of the rice paddy within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after harvest. In the Philippines, sun drying is the predominant method of drying paddy because it is the cheapest. There is a lack of investment in mechanical drying technology by farmers, farmers' associations and millers. The objective of this project is to identify principal constraints to the adoption of mechanical drying technology for rice in the Philippines, and to recommend specific technical research and economic incentives to overcome the identified constraints.

/DRYING/ - /RICE/ /AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT/ /HARVESTING/ /STORAGE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /COSTS/

\$27900 24 months

-NATIONAL POSTHARVEST INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND EXTENSION (NAPHIRE), MANILA, PH

82-0197 (SS)
RURAL TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (CHILE)

The growing relative poverty of many small farmers has resulted in a search for techniques which can be used by peasants to "fit" the resources they possess. The search for appropriate techniques is particularly urgent in Chile in order to support small farm production of traditional food consumption staples; to improve peasant incomes and welfare; and, to increase their market availability. The purpose of this project is to review and assess a number of technical experiments with small farmers in order to build a framework for their evaluation. Researchers will compare a number of promising techniques developed by the Agrarian Research Group (GIA) and establish a method of evaluation by which to judge their practical utility.

/APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ - /EVALUATION/ /RURAL AREAS/ /PEASANTS/ /FARM SIZE/ /FARMERS/

\$98400 12 months

-GRUPO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGRARIAS (GIA), ACADEMIA DE HUMANISMO CRISTIANO, SANTIAGO, CL

82-0198 (AFNS)
FISH PARASITES (INDONESIA) - PHASE II

Parasitic fish diseases are posing a problem for breeders in Indonesia who cultivate fish for food. Until effective measures of control are devised and implemented, a serious decline in fish population is expected. The objective of phase I was to determine the most effective measures for the control of Lernaea and other parasitic infestations and diseases of fish species cultivated for food in Indonesia. An encouraging start has been made in phase I but more long-term research is required. Phase II will focus on other major fish parasites, with particular emphasis on Myxobolus; will evaluate suggested control measures from an economic and an operational viewpoint; and will examine several of the more important bacterial diseases in terms of their epidemiology and control.

/FRESHWATER FISH/ - /PARASITES/ /ANIMAL DISEASES/ /FISH CULTURE/ /VIRUSES/ /BACTERIA/

\$341250 36 months

-CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FISHERIES, JAKARTA, ID

82-0199 (IS)
NATIONAL AGRIS CENTRE (PAKISTAN)

Pakistan began its contribution to AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) in 1978 but with its meagre resources, was only able to input a few documents relating to agricultural research in the country. This project will enable the Director of Agricultural Information of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) to strengthen its participation in AGRIS; establish at each of the four provinces of Pakistan a subcentre to enhance the capability to identify, collect and process national agricultural information; and provide information services to agricultural research workers in the country.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRIS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/

\$237500 36 months

-PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (PARC), ISLAMABAD, PK

82-0200 (AFNS)
AQUACULTURE (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Aquaculture constitutes only 6 percent of the total fish production in Egypt. Rapid development of fish farming is necessary in view of the high demand for relatively cheap animal protein food sources. Researchers in phase I of this project developed experimental techniques for fish pen or enclosure culture and for floating cage culture. Phase II will continue research on developing effective methods of fish culture in selected inland waters. Specifically, researchers will refine cage culture systems for carp and tilapia in freshwater, and for seabass in brackishwater; develop further techniques for pen enclosures in brackishwater; evaluate nutritionally-balanced fish pellet developed in phase I; evaluate cage culture in a rural community with fisherman management; train several Egyptian researchers in aquaculture research practices; and do an economic analysis of the developed culture systems.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /EQUIPMENT/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /FISH PRODUCTION/
/INLAND FISHING/ /FEED/
\$298000 36 months
-INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES (IOF), CAIRO, EG

82-0201 (SS)
PILOT COURSE ON TELEVISION (CHILE) - PHASE I

Long hours of television viewing have been shown to affect school achievement, reading abilities, and attitudes towards violence, sex, and other ethnic groups. The objective of this project is to design and implement a pilot course intended to teach school children in Chile about television and its effects. The pilot course will be for use by teachers of grades 4-5 of primary school and grades 10-11 of secondary school. Researchers will observe and assess the pilot course in terms of acceptance by teachers, use in the classroom, and reactions of students. Researchers will also determine whether the potential of the pilot course merits an additional stage of careful evaluation.

/TELEVISION/ - /CHILDREN/ /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /SCHOOL AGE POPULATION/
\$11000 9 months
-CENTRO DE INDAGACION Y EXPRESION CULTURAL Y ARTISTICA (CENECA), SANTIAGO, CL

82-0202 (SS)
TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY AND NATIONALIZATION (GHANA)

Many developing countries embark upon nationalization to overcome the restrictive practices of multinational corporations or in response to political pressure with little thought as to the country's ability to operate and maintain the nationalized enterprises. It is suspected that the lack of local technological capabilities has been an important factor in the poor performance of nationalized industries in Ghana. This project will investigate the extent to which indigenous technological capability affects the performance of nationalized enterprises in Ghana. Researchers will determine the extent to which the industries studied are truly nationalized; and identify key factors that account for level of performance in the industries and what relationship these have to local technological capability.

/KNOW HOW/ - /NATIONALIZATION/ /PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ /TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/
\$41300 12 months
-GHANA INVESTMENTS CENTRE, ACCRA, GH

82-0203 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT (NIGER)

After Niger experienced severe drought in the 1970s irrigation was seen as a means to increase agricultural production and to work towards food self-sufficiency. But the 1981-1982 drought was a setback for the country and massive amounts of food had to be imported. Some irrigation projects had been expensive and farmers did not always know how to apply the new techniques. The government now wishes to reevaluate the role of irrigation in Niger. This project will survey farmers in three agroclimatic zones near the Niger River Valley and compare the farm income, manpower requirements, and soil productivity of each. The cultivation systems to be studied are on irrigated land, rainfed land and alluvial plains near the river banks.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
\$75000 36 months
-UNIVERSITE DE NIAMEY, NIAMEY, NE

82-0204 (SS)
PAMPA AGRICULTURE: TECHNICAL CHANGE AND POLICY (ARGENTINA)

Previous research undertaken by IDRC has established that during a period of about ten years, (1965-75), there was a profound change in the production structure of the Argentinian pampa, the principal agricultural area of Argentina, caused by the adoption of new production technology. Application of new agricultural technologies, coupled with efficient farm management techniques and pricing policies, offer farmers ways of increasing income and production. The objective of this project is to analyze alternative policies for the agricultural sector in Argentina's pampa region, with special reference to the role of technology.

/agricultural engineering/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/
\$10500 4 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIALES SOBRE EL ESTADO Y LA ADMINISTRACION
(CISEA), BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0205 (AFNS)
AFFORESTATION (TANZANIA) - PHASE II

In Tanzania, tree plantations have become a necessity not only for the production of fuelwood and small timber but also for the protection of people, animals and crops against desiccating winds and sandstorms. In Phase I of this project researchers sought to select adaptable tree species for the development of plantations to satisfy the need for wood products and to protect the environment. The forestry research staff have carried out some species trials and have done preliminary work on developing simple planting techniques. Work in Phase II will be a continuation of that begun in the first phase and an assessment of all experiments throughout the period.

/AFFORESTATION/ - /TREES/ /MANMADE FORESTS/ /ARID ZONE/ /SILVICULTURE/
\$165000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

82-0206 (AFNS)
CASSAVA PROCESSING (COLOMBIA)

Colombia depends heavily on wheat imports to supply local demand for baked products. The Colombian Government is seeking ways to reduce wheat imports and one possibility being considered is the use of cassava flour in bakery products. This project will evaluate the technical and economic conditions required for the development of a rurally-based cassava flour industry in northern Colombia. The project will undertake a field-based systems study from cassava production through drying and milling to utilization by bakers and consumers. Researchers will adapt and develop equipment for small-scale, rural processing of cassava into flour; evaluate the influence of cassava varieties on bread-making qualities; and recommend and disseminate the results to farmers, food processors, and government agencies.

/CASSAVA/ - /FLOUR/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /MILLING INDUSTRY/ /PACKAGING/
/STORAGE/ /CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/
\$216600 24 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL (CIAT), CALI, CO

82-0207 (IS)
National Agricultural Library and Documentation Centre (NALDOC)

Bangladesh has been contributing to AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) in a limited way since 1976, through the Bangladesh Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (BANSDOC). From 1980, responsibility for AGRIS input was handed over to BARC (Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council). In 1980, BARC submitted a project document to the Government of Bangladesh for the establishment of a National Agricultural Library and Documentation Centre (NALDOC) to coordinate agricultural information activities in the country. However, it remained only a document on file, as funds were not made available to BARC for its implementation. This project will provide BARC with the necessary resources so that it can activate the work programs originally envisaged under the NALDOC proposal.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRIS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/.
\$192600 36 months
-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (BARC), DHAKA, BD

82-0208 (SS)
RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS/LAND TENURE (CARIBBEAN)

During the last two decades there have been some important changes in the system of land tenure and ownership in several Caribbean territories - changes which appear to offer new opportunities for dealing more effectively with the problems of small scale agriculture. The Eastern Caribbean islands of Antigua and Montserrat have devised programs of resettlement of farm families on government-owned land. Despite the significant investments made by these countries in the purchase of land and its reallocation to small farmers, there is very little understanding of how these programs are working or the extent to which farmers are satisfied with land tenure arrangements. The purpose of this project is to describe and evaluate the resettlement/land tenure schemes of Antigua and Montserrat.

/LAND TENURE/ - /LAND SETTLEMENT/ /LAND OWNERSHIP/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/
/AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
\$57500 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), BRIDGETOWN, BB

82-0209 (SS)
EVALUATION OF LITERACY PROGRAM (ECUADOR)

The fight against illiteracy unquestionably remains one of the most important areas of educational policy confronting governments in developing countries. In Latin America, Ecuador has been conducting an ambitious literacy program since 1980. An unusual feature of this program is its use of the psychosocial method of Paulo Freire which bases its teaching strategy on the use of themes linked to the illiterate person's experience and on the political conscientization of the individual regarding condition of social and economic oppression. This project will evaluate the impact of the literacy programs in Ecuador. The project will consist of a cognitive evaluation and a more general evaluation comprising individual and community outcomes attributable to the literacy campaign.

/LITERACY/ - /EVALUATION/ /EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/
\$51100 12 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIOECONOMICAS (INSOTEC), QUITO, EC

82-0210 (IS)
MULTIPERIOD BUDGETING - PERENNIAL CROPS (MULBUD) - PHASE II

The Multiperiod Budgeting and Economic Assessment of Perennial Crop Intercropping Systems (MULBUD) is a special purpose computer software program designed to assist in the economic analysis of agroforestry land use systems. Phase I of this project enabled the International Council for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF), in collaboration with the Australian National University (ANU), to develop MULBUD as a suitable tool for obtaining basic economic data on intercropping of perennial tree crops at the farm level. The objectives of phase II are to enable ICRAF, in collaboration with ANU, to consolidate, improve and extend the use of MULBUD. Specifically, the second phase will incorporate lessons learned in phase I into a revised version of the software; publish a revised User Manual to reflect all changes; and provide for user training sessions.

/COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/ - /AGROFORESTRY/ /TREES/ /INTERCROPPING/ /SYSTEMS
DESIGN/ /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/
\$69140 18 months
-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF), NAIROBI, KE

82-0211 (SS)
THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON PARTICIPATION BY LOW-INCOME WOMEN (BRAZIL)

International and national organizations are beginning to examine problems and conditions facing poor rural and urban women and to identify mechanisms to increase the participation of women in the development process. This project will examine the social and political participation that occurs among marginal urban women who have migrated from rural areas. Researchers will examine the impact of the urban experience on the political and social consciousness of women, with particular attention to their social condition and their roles in the process of social change. The project will seek to identify the issues and motives that lead women to participate actively in community associations; understand the role of formal and nonformal education in changing social values, in political socialization and in participation; and examine the quality of health services received by marginal women and their children.

/WOMEN/ - /LOW INCOME/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/ /URBANIZATION/ /MARGINALITY/
/SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /HEALTH SERVICES/
\$63800 12 months
-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

82-0212 (SS)

AGRO-INDUSTRY: TECHNOLOGY POLICY (COSTA RICA)

Costa Rica's current economic problems have forced it to commence a period of readjustment by which it concentrates on those products which it can export with comparative advantage. There is pressing need to explore the policy framework by which the government's goals can be implemented. The objective of this project is to undertake a preliminary review of the agroindustrial sector in Costa Rica, concentrating on three of the major export commodities; coffee, meat and sugar, in order to prepare for a second phase examining technological infrastructure and policy. Researchers will undertake a literature review on agroindustries in Costa Rica and prepare an annotated bibliography; and analyze the role of technology in agroindustry development and its current contribution in Costa Rica.

/AGROINDUSTRY/ - /DATA COLLECTING/ /BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /TECHNOLOGY/

\$40000 12 months

-CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS Y TECNOLOGICAS (CONICIT),
SAN JOSE, CR

82-0213 (FAD)

PROCESS IMPROVEMENT WORKSHOP (VANCOUVER)

Over the past two years, workshops have been held in Singapore and Thailand designed to develop research methodologies to identify and solve problems in small food industries in the developing world. It is now proposed that IDRC and B.C. Research cosponsor a workshop to be held in Vancouver, Canada, 13-25 June 1983 for a larger group of industrial researchers from developing countries who are active in, or have expressed interest in, working with small food industries. It is the intention of this project to provide the funding for such a workshop, and more precisely, the project will support a small Group Training Workshop on Process Improvement for researchers in small food processing plants in developing countries.

/TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/

\$48559 1 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CA

82-0214 (AFNS)

MOLLUSC CULTURE (INDONESIA)

With 5.8 million square km of marine coastal waters, Indonesia is richly endowed with shellfish (molluscs) of economic importance. Cultured molluscs are a valuable source of animal protein for people of limited economic means. The general objective of this project is to increase the availability of shellfish from coastal waters in Indonesia. Researchers will develop economically feasible culture techniques for oysters and mussels in selected sites in the Riau and Java island areas; make initial cost-benefit analyses of the technology as it is developed; and train Indonesian scientists in the required techniques.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /MOLLUSCS/ /OYSTER CULTURE/

\$202600 36 months

-CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FISHERIES, JAKARTA, ID

82-0215 (AFNS)
MOLLUSC CULTURE (SRI LANKA)

In Asia shellfish (molluscs) are not a luxury food but an important source of protein for many of the rural and urban poor. Although molluscs are found in many areas of Sri Lanka, there has been no history of their culture. The general objective of this project is to test the feasibility of various types of mollusc culture in Sri Lanka. Researchers will study the applicability of rack, raft and stake culture in selected areas for local mussels and oysters; examine the profitability and marketing of cultured molluscs; cooperate with rural fishermen in the development and implementation of the suggested culture systems; and train Sri Lankan research workers in the relevant research techniques.

/MOLLUSCS/ - /AQUACULTURE/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /MARKET STUDIES/
\$175800 36 months
-NATIONAL AQUATIC RESOURCES AGENCY (NARA), COLOMBO, LK

82-0216 (HS)
VASECTOMY/CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (KOREA)

Vasectomy is a highly effective means of male sterilization with few apparent side effects. Recently, however, research conducted primarily on vasectomized mammals and nonhuman primates has given rise to concern about a possible link between vasectomy and increased risk of arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries). Because vasectomy is a major component of the national family planning program of South Korea, where there is a high incidence of arteriosclerotic disease, the Korean government has become concerned about the results of the studies to date on vasectomized animals. This project will estimate the relative risk of arteriosclerotic disease in vasectomized men as compared to nonvasectomized men, controlling for known predisposing characteristics.

/VASECTOMY/ - /CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM/
\$140320 24 months
-KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH, SEOUL, KR

82-0217 (HS)
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (MALAYSIA) - PHASE I

It is now generally recognized that primary health care is the key to achieving an acceptable level of health throughout the world in the foreseeable future. The principles of primary health care are well known, but much still needs to be learned about its application under local conditions. The government of Malaysia is committed to the development of a country-wide primary health care system. The intention of this project is to evaluate health needs and health services in the Lio Matu area of Sarawak, Malaysia, and then plan and implement a primary health care delivery program. A system for monitoring and evaluation will also be put into place, and it is envisioned that in a future phase, a detailed evaluation of the impact of the intervention will be made.

/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/ - /HEALTH PLANNING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /health manpower/
\$29570 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

82-0218 (FAD)
Bivalve Training Project II (Dalhousie)

IDRC has a number of projects to develop the culture of bivalve molluscs and other invertebrate species in tropical countries. The successful establishment of these projects has required the training of local scientists in methods of study of the biological and physical aspects of bivalve culture. In order to provide a comprehensive study of culture systems, research methods, and ancilliary subjects, a training course was provided in 1982 at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. This project will provide funds for a 1983 course. The objectives of the 1983 course are the same as those of 1982: to provide formal short course instruction and practical field experience in the farming of oysters and other bivalves in various culture systems to a range of trainees, from the technician to the biologist level.

/oyster culture/ /training courses/ /molluscs/
\$102810 6 months
-Dalhousie University. Department of Biology, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

82-0219 (SS)
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION (PERU)

Many developing nations allocate their limited educational resources in ways that tend to favour urban areas over the rural segments of the country. The government of Peru sees a need to correct existing urban-rural imbalances, particularly the often neglected rural schools which receive few financial resources and attract less experienced teachers. This project seeks to understand the nature and distribution of financial resources within the educational sector in Peru. Specifically, researchers will measure the extent of inequalities in the per capita distribution of educational resources; assess the differences that emerge between budgeted and real costs in education; establish the association between educational costs and internal efficiency of selected schools; and identify sources of educational financing in addition to the government.

/COST OF EDUCATION/ - /REGIONAL DISPARITY/ /ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION/
/EDUCATIONAL BUDGET/ /EDUCATIONAL FINANCING/ /PRIMARY EDUCATION/
\$73400 18 months
-MINISTERIO DE LA EDUCACION, LIMA, PE

82-0220 (IS)
SAHELIAN INFORMATION NETWORK - INTERMEDIATE PHASE

The Sahel Information Network, RESADOC, is a decentralized cooperative information network which collects and disseminates scientific and technical information in the Sahel. It was set up in 1976 by the Permanent Intergovernmental Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) and is administered by the Sahel Institute in Bamako, Mali. The objectives of this second project with RESADOC are to coordinate input from the members of the network, to develop a national and regional infrastructure for documentation, to install a microfilming operation, and to set up a data base using a microcomputer.

/INFORMATION NETWORK/ - /SAHEL/ /DROUGHT/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/
/INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$81000 12 months
-INSTITUT DU SAHEL, BAMAKO, ML

82-0221 (HS)

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (S.E. ASIA)

Rapid industrialization in manufacturing, chemical, and textile factories in urban areas and in agriculture in rural areas has led to a marked increase in a number of occupational diseases and accidents. In Asia, small-scale industries represent a large proportion of the industrial sector. Working conditions and services there are below standard, and workers run a greater risk of being injured on the job or developing health problems. This project will carry out a study in Hong Kong, South Korea, the Philippines, and Singapore to evaluate working conditions, and occupational health services in selected small-scale industries dealing with metal working, lead, and lead compounds.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /METALWORKING INDUSTRY/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/
/LEAD/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /LEGISLATION/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$215190 18 months

-ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, OUTRAM HILL, SG

82-0222 (IS)

FAMILLE ET DEVELOPPEMENT - FINAL PHASE

This project signals the end of IDRC's involvement in the financing of the African journal on health and development, Famille et Développement. This popular magazine is read by francophones south of the Sahara and contains articles on ways to solve health, and other problems in daily life, and generally how to take an active role in development using local resources. IDRC's participation in the research phase of this project is completed and now the production and distribution of Famille et Développement is carried out by ASAFED (Association africaine d'éducation pour le développement) in Senegal. This project will allow ASAFED to publish four issues for a period of a year.

/PERIODICALS/ - /HEALTH/

\$50000 12 months

-ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE D'EDUCATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (ASAFED), DAKAR, SN

82-0223 (HS)

BILHARZIA (EGYPT) - PHASE III

In Egypt the parasitic disease bilharzia, also known as schistosomiasis, constitutes a major health problem. Phase I of this project showed that the wild herb, damsissa, has a definite molluscicidal effect on the snails that are the vectors and intermediate hosts of the disease. More detailed and rigorously conducted studies in Phase II provided convincing evidence that dried plant material applied to irrigation channels at low concentrations could markedly reduce snail populations. Phase III will choose experimental and control areas from a human transmission study, and obtain baseline data on bilharzia prevalence, intensity and transmission potential in those areas; and cultivate damsissa in a nursery site and evaluate the feasibility of damsissa cultivation by local farmers in the Nile Delta region of Egypt.

/SCHISTOSOMIASIS/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$231050 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EG

82-0224 (SS)

TECHNICAL CHANGE IN THE DAIRY SECTOR (URUGUAY) - PHASE II

The increasing importance of the dairy sector within the economy of Uruguay is the result of recent economic policy, the stagnation of the beef sector, and a greater attention to productivity and efficiency. Developments in the dairy sector have important consequences for the country's agricultural policy and export growth. Phase I of this project reviewed the influence of technical change on the dairy industry in Uruguay, with special reference to the small farmer. Phase II will continue these efforts with the following specific objectives: to examine recent government policy and its influence on promoting technical change in the dairy sector; to conduct a statistical analysis of existing information and a series of case studies; and to estimate the costs and benefits of technical change to small farmers and dairy producers.

/DAIRY INDUSTRY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /MILK PROCESSING/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$192000 24 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS (CINVE), MONTEVIDEO, UY

82-0225 (HS)

YELLOW FEVER (LATIN AMERICA) - PHASE I

Yellow fever is an acute infectious disease caused by a virus transmitted to humans by mosquitoes. In Latin America the ecological conditions are such that a devastating epidemic of yellow fever could break out at any time. In such a case, the present supply of vaccine would be completely inadequate. Hence, there is an acute need to correct the present deficiencies in vaccine production and research. This project will provide funds to modernize and improve the yellow fever vaccine production facilities in Colombia and Brazil.

/YELLOW FEVER/ - /VACCINES/ /TESTING/ /QUALITY CONTROL/

\$312610 24 months

-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD, BOGOTA, CO

-FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ (FIOCRUZ), RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

82-0226 (HS)

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGY (GLOBAL) - PHASE I

The development of appropriate health technologies is a key element of the "know-how" required to deliver basic health services in developing countries. The Program for Applied Technology in Health (PATH) has achieved considerable success in developing new and improved technologies, and in introducing them into different countries. PATH has now identified several new specific technology leads deserving further development. This project will support a program of research and activities to take these leads from the current stage of development through field trials and into actual use. The technologies are: a polio vaccine marker; a baby scale; improved oral rehydration solutions; and a sterilization indicator for medical instruments.

/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/ - /RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT/ /POLIOMYELITIS/

/VACCINES/ /TESTING/ /DIARRHEA/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /EQUIPMENT/

\$340450 24 months

-PROGRAM FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTH (PATH), SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, US

82-0227 (IS)
SPECIALIZED INFORMATION CENTRES (CIAT)

In the years from 1973 to 1979 the International Centre for Agricultural Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) established a specialized information centre on cassava. Subsequently CIAT also launched information centres on field beans and tropical pastures. However, budgetary restraints have forced CIAT to staff these centres with relatively junior personnel, and it lacks the resources required to expand and meet ever-increasing demands for the information products of the centres. This project will provide funds to upgrade several staff positions, and supplement existing operations with new ones that are perceived as necessary at the three information centres.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /CASSAVA/ /BEANS/ /FORAGE CROPS/
\$784345 48 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL (CIAT), CALI, CO

82-0228 (SS)
AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION INTERRELATIONS (KENYA)

One consequence of rapid population growth in Kenya is increased pressure on what are already restricted supplies of agricultural land throughout the country. The objective of this project is to analyze the interrelationships between agricultural development and population variables. Specifically, the project will undertake an overall assessment of population trends in Kenya, particularly as these trends relate to agricultural change, income levels and the availability of social services.

/POPULATION DYNAMICS/ - /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /POPULATION INCREASE/
/FERTILITY/ /AGRICULTURAL AREAS/ /COMPARISON/
\$240000 24 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

82-0229 (SS)
TRAINING PROGRAM FOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SCHOLARS (THAILAND) - PHASE II

There is limited research capacity in the area of social sciences generally in Southeast Asia, and in population studies in particular. This project will enable the Thai University Research Association (TURA) to undertake the second phase of a research and training activity designed to improve the competence of intermediate level scholars in Thailand to carry out policy relevant studies on population and development issues. Support will be in the form of an award program incorporated within the Microlevel Studies Program (MLSP) administered by TURA.

/GRANTS/ - /TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ /POPULATION/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/
\$260000 28 months
-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, TH

82-0230 (SS)
COARSE FOOD GRAINS DEMAND (WEST AFRICA)

This project provides funding to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for a research program on coarse food grains demand in the semi-arid tropics of West Africa. IFPRI and researchers from collaborating institutions propose to address policy issues concerning maize, millet and sorghum in the semi-arid tropics of West Africa. Researchers will examine, for example, what effect relative price changes have on production and consumption, given the nature of supply and demands who consumes domestically produced coarse grains (and conversely imported grains) and what are the income distribution implications of price changes; what is the impact of cereal food aid; and what are the export prospects for semi-arid tropics of West Africa coarse grains.

/CEREALS/ - /MILLET/ /MAIZE/ /SORGHUM/ /SUPPLY AND DEMAND/ /PRICES/ /PRICE POLICY/ /ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ /FOOD AID/
\$325000 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI), WASHINGTON, D.C., US

82-0231 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL GRANT - INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (GUYANA)

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) was established in 1973 to promote an understanding of the economic and social development of Guyana and the Caribbean. A constituent part of the University of Guyana, it has tried to maintain a balance between teaching, research and policy studies. Guyana's current economic and fiscal crisis has forced the government to cut funds to the University and subsequently IDS. The purpose of this project is to provide funds to IDS which will permit IDS to continue their development research. Specifically the project will provide funds for equipment, books and journals from abroad, the publication of a journal, and the establishment of a research fund which will allow IDS members and associates to visit other countries and attend training courses.

/RESEARCH CENTRES/ - /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/
\$63000 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, GEORGETOWN, GY

82-0232 (SS)
INFANT MORTALITY (MEXICO)

Recent research suggests that socioeconomic conditions and cultural practices with respect to nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene are key factors in infant death. Research on infant mortality in Mexico is limited by inadequate data. Socioeconomic, environmental cultural and program delivery variables are either inadequately specified or non-existent in the country. The objectives of this project are to develop and test new measures of socioeconomic conditions, measures of nutritional status, health and sanitation practices, and access to health programs that can be applied in future diagnostic and evaluative surveys.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /NUTRITION/ /SANITATION/ /HYGIENE/
\$79300 18 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIALES, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO, COYOACAN, MX

82-0233 (SS)
URBAN SERVICES MANAGEMENT (INDIA)

Most Third World cities have found it extremely difficult to maintain existing levels of basic services. The large number of Indian cities which have found themselves in this situation have been trying to find means to improve service delivery by maximizing existing resources through superior management procedures and minimal capital investment. This project will attempt to find ways to optimize the use of existing resources - manpower, material and money - to upgrade urban services in Indian cities. Researchers will evaluate the efficiency of selected urban services; assess the effectiveness of delivery of these urban services; and describe and analyze the management capability of local urban bodies, and their financial structure.

/PUBLIC SERVICES/ - /URBAN AREAS/ /PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ /EVALUATION/
\$96500 18 months
-INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (ICRIER),
NEW DELHI, IN

82-0234 (IS)
DOCPALITO DOMINICANO

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) is a regional information system operated by the Latin American Demographic Centre that was established to improve the flow of population information in Latin America and the Caribbean. This project will enable the Dominican Association for Family Welfare, Inc. (PROFAMILIA) to become the DOCPAL participating centre for the Dominican Republic by setting up a special population information unit. The objectives of the DOCPAL centre are to collect, organize, and centralize all pertinent information; participate in the DOCPAL system by contributing population information from the Dominican Republic; and to provide relevant information to requestors in the form of copies of documents, microfiches, or bibliographies.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /POPULATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DEMOGRAPHY/
\$55685 18 months
-ASOCIACION DOMINICANA PRO-BIENSTAR DE LA FAMILIA, INC. (PROFAMILIA),
SANTODOMINGO, DO

82-0235 (SS)
ARTISANAL FISHERIES (NORTHEAST SOMALIA)

Somalia has an extended coastline with underexploited fisheries resources. Government efforts to develop the fisheries sector have been severely hampered by the almost complete lack of information about coastal communities engaged in fishing. Little is known about the role of fishing for household income and employment or about the potential roles of fish in the diet of coastal peoples. There is also little accurate information about the potential fish catch using traditional techniques or those that may be adopted by artisanal fishermen as opposed to modern trawler techniques. This project will collect and analyze baseline data on coastal fishing communities of Northeast Somalia in order to provide a basis for possible artisanal fisheries development in the region.

/COASTAL FISHING/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISHING
EQUIPMENT/ /FISHING VESSELS/
\$73800 24 months
-SOMALI ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS (SOMAC), MOGADISHU, SO

82-0236 (SS)

INFORMAL SECTOR TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY (SIERRA LEONE)

Greater efforts are being made in developing countries to encourage the development of enterprises that use local raw materials and skills. In Sierra Leone, small-scale metalworking and auto-repair activities, due to restrictions on imports, have shown a capacity to expand and innovate to provide goods and services of an acceptable standard. This project will investigate the potential of these activities in Sierra Leone to provide the basis of a self-sustaining local technological capability. Researchers will examine how informal metalworking and auto-repair enterprises acquire, transfer and diffuse technical skills.

/INNOVATIONS/ - /INFORMAL SECTOR/ /METALWORKING INDUSTRY/ /AUTOMOBILE SERVICE/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /TECHNICAL EDUCATION/ /DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS/

\$27300 12 months

-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

82-0237 (SS)

REVIEW OF KOREAN NATIONAL STANDARDS SYSTEMS (SOUTH KOREA)

Standards and specifications play a critical role in the development of industry and trade. National standards systems set units of measurement and standards for testing, provide information on properties of materials, and develop control systems for and manufacturing and processing. They also develop, adapt and enforce quality standards for many manufactured and traded goods. Korea established its own standards system over two decades ago. The purpose of this study is to examine the organization and activities of the country's national standards system and, keeping in view the changing technological needs of Korea, to suggest policies to improve the working of the Korean Standards Organization. Researchers will evaluate the national standards system, comparing it to the structure and role of such systems in selected countries.

/STANDARDS/ - /STANDARDIZATION/ /SPECIFICATIONS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$85000 18 months

-INCHEON UNIVERSITY, INCHEON, KR

82-0238 (SS)

WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TO EDUCATION AND CAREERS (KENYA)

As the actual, and particularly the potential, role of Third World women in the development process becomes recognized, questions about their educational and occupational development are coming to the fore. This project will develop a more comprehensive understanding of factors influencing the educational and occupational development of women through an investigation of the perceptions and attitudes of women themselves. Women from three broadly defined classes of Kenyan society will be selected to participate in the study. Respondents will be asked to consider their education work experiences, and expectations within the broader context of personal attributes and motivation, family background and socioeconomic status.

/WOMEN/ - /ATTITUDES/ /EDUCATION OF WOMEN/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /MOTIVATIONS/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /SOCIAL CLASSES/

\$15750 24 months

-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

82-0239 (SS)
SELF-HELP HOUSING AT LUBUMBASHI (ZAIRE)

Urban centres in Zaire are experiencing a growth in squatter settlements as are most other cities in Africa. Out of concern for an improved housing environment for the people of these settlements, many of them migrants, the Office for Urban Housing Studies (BEAU) will study this urban phenomenon of unplanned housing. Details of the construction process will be examined, particularly the costs, materials, techniques, financing and time factor, as well as the families and household budgets. The research will take place in Lubumbashi, Zaire's third largest city.

/SQUATTERS/ - /HOUSING/ /SELF-HELP/ /CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES/
\$65700 12 months
-DEPARTEMENT DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET D'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE, KINSHASA, ZR

82-0240 (SS)
STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) - PHASE II

Mathematics is an extremely important area of learning in developing countries. It is used as a common criterion to decide on student promotion and affects the eventual choice of technical careers. Phase I of this project sought to assess the teaching and learning of mathematics at the high school level in the Dominican Republic. Researchers have produced a detailed analysis of the curriculum objectives and content of the mathematics program at the high school level, and have developed and applied as a pre-test an instrument measuring mathematics skills at the eighth grade level. In Phase II researchers will measure student achievement in mathematics at the high school level, and student attitudes toward courses and careers related to mathematics; and determine the relationship between student achievement and attitudes in mathematics, and socioeconomic and school factors.

/MATHEMATICS/ - /SECONDARY EDUCATION/ /STUDENTS/ /ATTITUDES/ /TESTING/
\$67700 12 months
-UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA MADRE Y MAESTRA, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, DO

82-0241 (SS)
ACTION-RESEARCH PROGRAM IN RURAL COOPERATIVES (UPPER VOLTA)

In certain African countries, particularly in Francophone Africa, few social scientists have been trained to do research. This project will give 12 social scientists in Upper Volta the opportunity to research different aspects of the cooperative movement. They will receive professional training in Upper Volta by the staff of the International Cooperative University, based in Paris. Each participant will be taught the methodology of project research and will apply it throughout his or her own study. Among the subjects of investigation will be functional literacy, community development and participation, the training of young farmers and artisans, and the impact of cooperatives on migration.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /COOPERATIVES/ /RURAL AREAS/ /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/
\$79000 12 months
-UNIVERSITE COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONALE, PARIS, FR

82-0242 (FAD)

GROUP TRAINING COURSE ON URBANIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - PHASE I

Research into urban problems has been of major interest to the governments of developing countries. The Working Group on Urbanization in Developing Countries was established within the International Geographical Union to study urbanization issues. This project will support a Working Group course designed to train participants in the use of the latest techniques and methods of research and analysis, including theories and models applicable to the experience of urbanization in developing countries. The course will be conducted at the University Sains Malaysia (USM) in Penang and will be aimed at students, researchers, planners, and policymakers from the Asian and Pacific region.

/URBANIZATION/ - /URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ /policy making/ /RESEARCH METHODS/
/TRAINING COURSES/

\$48345 1 months

-UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

82-0243 (SS)

A STUDY OF THE NEEDS FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MANPOWER (THAILAND)

With the expansion of universities, technical and vocational schools and skill training centres in the country the supply of scientific, technical, and skilled manpower has been growing fairly rapidly in Thailand. However, there are no coherent national plans for the development of skilled manpower in different fields and at different levels. In an attempt to correct this situation, the Thai government has begun a major policy study to evaluate the nature of supply and demand for skilled manpower in Thailand. This project will support the efforts of the government study to identify qualitative and quantitative gaps between supply and demand, and devise improved manpower development policies.

/MANPOWER NEEDS/ - /SKILLED WORKERS/ /OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION/
/MANPOWER PLANNING/ /LABOUR SUPPLY/

\$84000 36 months

-MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY, BANGKOK, TH

82-0244 (FAD)

GROUP TRAINING: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

This project will support a workshop to train staff of several Latin American-based IDRC projects in methods of analyzing and interpreting qualitative ethnographic data-information which tend to be rich in detail, descriptive, and difficult to quantify and analyze, as in the more traditional kinds of survey research. The workshop will develop the potential of Latin American researchers in theoretical, conceptual, methodological and policy-related aspects of qualitative research as it relates to schools.

/DATA ANALYSIS/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /METHODOLOGY/ /SCHOOLS/ /TRAINING
COURSES/

\$43335 1 months

-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO (CIID), BOGOTA,
CO

82-0245 (SS)
POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMS (KUALA LUMPUR)

The Government of Malaysia has formulated a set of bold development policies: generally referred to as the New Economic Policy. One of the underlying goals of this broad policy is eradication of poverty, irrespective of ethnicity and geographic location. This project will evaluate the programs and policies that have been designed to eradicate poverty in squatter settlements in the Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area. The project will involve a thorough analysis of data on poverty-eradication program structure, implementation and performance collected from a survey of both government officials/local leaders responsible for implementing poverty-eradication programs and a representative sample of urban squatters themselves.

/SQUATTERS/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /POVERTY/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /BASIC NEEDS/

\$71800 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

82-0246 (SS)
FERTILITY IN URBAN SLUMS (PARAGUAY)

Studies of human fertility in Paraguay are rather recent, and have largely been carried out as part of national surveys designed to assess general levels and trends. It is the intention of this project to generate new knowledge on patterns of fertility in Paraguay as a whole, and on fertility and family planning in relationship to health, family planning and social service delivery among the poor sectors of Asuncion, the capital city. Researchers will assess the relationship between poverty and fertility in Paraguay as a whole; assess in greater detail the socioeconomic and motivational factors associated with higher fertility among poor families in Asuncion; determine the access to and demand for health and social services in the capital; and determine family size aspirations among the urban poor in Asuncion.

/FERTILITY/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /POVERTY/ /FAMILY SIZE/ /MOTIVATIONS/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$96000 18 months

-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD (IICS), ASUNCION, PY

82-0247 (SS)
FOOD SUPPLY IN YAOUNDE (CAMEROON)

Rapid population growth in capital cities and other urban areas in developing countries is usually accompanied by serious problems of food supply and distribution to these areas. Periods of food shortage can be followed by an oversupply of foodstuffs and consequently food prices fluctuate greatly. Efforts in the past to improve the food supply system have failed partly because it is not clearly understood how the food distribution system works. This project will concentrate on the food supply system in the capital of Cameroon, Yaoundé. It will investigate the origin of diverse food products, distribution channels, wholesale operations, transport, prices, profit margin, and food wastage.

/FOOD SUPPLY/ - /DISTRIBUTION/

\$23300 24 months

-UNIVERSITE DE YAOUNDE, YAOUNDE, CM

82-0248 (IS)

Information Analysis on Avian Haematozoa - Phase II

Research on the blood parasites of birds - avian haematozoa - may prove to be important to the understanding of insect-borne diseases in humans. The International Reference Centre for Avian Haematozoa is the largest and most significant research nucleus on avian blood parasites in the world. Phase I of this project enabled the Centre to continue to provide a range of information services to researchers in developing countries and prepare a host-parasite index on specific bird families and their parasites. Phase II will enable the Centre to computerize its data banks and information services; to develop a computerized model for other specialized information analysis centres; and to continue its information-delivery functions, particularly for developing countries.

/parasites/ /birds/ /tropical diseases/ /disease transmission/
/information services/ /bibliography/

\$85500 36 months

-Memorial University of Newfoundland. International Reference Centre for Avian Haematozoa, St. John's, CA

82-0249 (IS)

ICARDA INFORMATION SERVICES - ARABIC DIMENSION

Established in 1977, ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas) is a major link in a worldwide network of international agricultural research institutes that seek to improve and increase food production. The information section at ICARDA, under the general direction of the faba bean and lentil breeders, has established two very successful information activities with newsletters, namely, FABIS and LENS. In 1982, the cereals program at ICARDA also established a newsletter (RACHIS) to help improve the exchange of information amongst scientists and extension workers working in the region. The main objective of this project is to enable ICARDA, in operating its information services, to progressively build a capability to work in Arabic, and thereby strengthen the overall information services at ICARDA.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /ARABIC/

\$93000 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA), ALEPPO, SY

82-0250 (IS)

AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENT DELIVERY (ARGENTINA)

Argentina is participating in AGRINTER, the Latin American and Caribbean regional agriculture information network, and AGRIS, the global agricultural information network. Argentina's National Agricultural Information System (SNICA) is well-known not only within the country, but also in the region as a whole for its excellent collection of books and journals. This project will enable the Library of the Faculty of Agronomy of the University of Buenos Aires, which is the central coordinating node for SNICA, to implement a microfiche distribution system of nonconventional documents to users within the country through SNICA, as well as regionally to users of the AGRINTER and AGRIS systems.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /MICROFICHES/

\$48070 12 months

-UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES, BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0251 (AFNS)
SHELTERBELTS (NIGERIA) - PHASE II

The need to establish shelterbelts against desiccating winds and sandstorms has long been recognized in the semi-arid areas bordering the Sahara. Research is required to improve the benefits of shelterbelts. In phase I of this project, researchers carried out trials to select the most useful tree species for shelterbelts in Nigeria; investigated various planting methods; and studied the economic and agronomic effects of shelterbelts on small farms in Nigeria. Phase II will continue work begun in phase I on species performance and planting techniques, and the effects of shelterbelts on crop yields, water conservation and the local environment. A specific objective of phase II will be to investigate the benefits and effects of protective tree plantations in the form of dispersed planting for comparison with those obtained from shelterbelts.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /ARID ZONE/ /TREES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CROP YIELD/
/PLANTING/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /WATER CONSERVATION/
\$231700 36 months
-FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF NIGERIA, IBADAN, NG

82-0252 (SS)
INVESTMENT CODES (SENEGAL)

Developing countries try to attract direct foreign investment in order to acquire new technologies, build up national savings and foreign currency reserves and create markets abroad for local products. On a worldwide scale, foreign investment in sub-Saharan Africa is negligible, but the flow of capital does influence the rate of growth in particular countries. The investment incentives offered to foreign companies in the form of industrial sites and some preferential treatment do exact a cost on the economy. Little research has been carried out by local universities on the effect of foreign investment on this region. This project seeks to study the statutes in Senegal which stimulate corporate investment and will conduct a cost-benefit analysis of these incentives.

/INVESTMENT POLICY/ - /INVESTMENT PROMOTION/
\$22500 18 months
-UNIVERSITE DE DAKAR, DAKAR, SN

82-0254 (IS)
AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SERVICES CENTRE (APROSC) - LIBRARY ENLARGEMENT

Information about agriculture and rural development in Nepal is seen as an important function in the local development process. The Agricultural Projects Services Centre (APROSC), which occupies two small buildings on the outskirts of Kathmandu, has given high priority to modernizing library and information services. The Centre's premises are becoming increasingly congested and, in particular, the library and related services have inadequate space. The purpose of this project is to construct an extension to allow the library to meet its future growth requirements.

/LIBRARIES/ - /AGRICULTURE/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$52950 12 months
-AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SERVICES CENTRE (APROSC), KATHMANDU, NP

82-0255 (SS)

DEVELOPING AN INTEGRATED NEEDS ASSESSMENT STRATEGY (THAILAND)

The Government of Thailand, in an effort to make its development programs more relevant to the most depressed rural areas, recently introduced a policy promoting district-level assessment of needs by local councils. Implementation of this policy, however, is being impaired by a lack of skill at the local level in applying comprehensive needs-assessment strategies. This project will provide a detailed case study of one such strategy: an integrated method of assessing needs that involves non-formal education training. The strategy to be used in this project involves the women of five villages under study in the analysis of community issues and the development of alternative solutions, specifically ones that could be achieved through non-formal education training.

/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ - /RURAL AREAS/ /WOMEN/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/
 /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/ /TRAINING/ /DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/
 \$47300 22 months
 -SVITA FOUNDATION, BANGKOK, TH

82-0256 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUMES (IITA) - PHASE IV

The Upper Volta National Food Legume Improvement Program began in 1977 with IDRC support. In the first phase, from 1977-1979, researchers produced a series of improved varieties well adapted to the region and acceptable to the farmers. In the second phase, from 1979-1981, researchers continued work begun in phase I and started an extensive plant-crossing program. In the third phase, from 1981-1983, an Upper Voltan plant breeder was trained. Phase IV will maintain and accelerate this project by developing cowpea varieties that give high and stable yields, demonstrate seed quality acceptable to farmers and consumers, and are suitable for simple and mixed cropping patterns in the Sudanese and Sahelian areas of Upper Volta and other African countries. Specific objectives are to select cultivars for their resistance to heat, drought, insect pests and diseases; and intensify on-farm testing.

/COWPEAS/ - /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /ARID ZONE/
 /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
 \$591300 24 months
 -INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG

82-0257 (SS)

AGRARIAN STRUCTURE (ECUADOR)

Some important but not very well understood structural changes have occurred in the agricultural production systems in the coastal provinces of Ecuador. The number of small-scale agricultural production units appears to have increased. There has been a corresponding development of a commercial class composed of marketing agents, transport companies, bankers, industrialists, and exporters. This project will describe the changes in the structure of the agrarian economy of Manabi province, Ecuador, since 1960. Specifically, the project will analyze the key factors responsible for changes in the land, labour, and capital relationships; and analyze the relationship between peasant economies and the market, examining the role of the commercial class.

/AGRARIAN STRUCTURE/ - /AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ /SUBSISTENCE FARMING/
 /PRODUCERS/
 \$64600 15 months
 -PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR (PUCE), QUITO, EC

82-0258 (SS)
ARTISANAL FISHERIES (COLOMBIA)

Very little information exists on the small-scale (artisanal) fisheries sector. No systematic study has been undertaken of its social and economic organization or of the effects of large-scale fishing and agro-industry. This project will undertake a preliminary study of these factors in selected Atlantic and Pacific coastal communities in Colombia. Researchers will identify adaptive strategies for fisheries resource management and exploitation under different ecological conditions, namely open seas, bays, and mangrove swamps; assess fish marketing mechanisms and structures; and make a preliminary assessment of the impact of industrial fishing and large-scale agro-industry on the small-scale fisheries sector.

/COASTAL FISHING/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISHING
EQUIPMENT/ /MARKETING/
\$28450 12 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR (FES), CALI, CO

82-0259 (SS)
MASS COMMUNICATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURES (ARGENTINA)

A new perspective emerging in the field of communication suggests that analysis of communication should begin with an examination of individuals and groups who are attempting to create order in a situation and are seeking information. This project will undertake an exploratory study of mass communication and the development of culture in an urban working class environment, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 1920 to 1945. The project will focus on three areas which influence the forming and receiving of messages: cultural mediators, or individuals working in leadership roles; the content of the messages produced; and the socioeconomic and political contexts in which the messages occur. This project will be one of the first studies in Latin America to analyze the role of culture in mass communication.

/MASS COMMUNICATION/ - /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /WORKING CLASS/ /HISTORICAL
ANALYSIS/
\$33800 12 months
-PROGRAMA DE ESTUDIOS DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL AMERICANA (PEHESA),
BUENOS AIRES, AR

82-0260 (IS)
NEPAL AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (NADC) - PHASE II

Agricultural information in Nepal has not been well organized nor well disseminated in the past. Phase I of this project sought to correct this situation by developing a national agricultural library and documentation facility, the Nepal Agricultural Documentation Centre (NADC) and introducing basic information services to agricultural workers within Nepal. Phase II will allow NADC to consolidate and strengthen the programs and services initiated in phase I. Specifically, it will enable NADC to plan and assist with the establishment of a "model library"; and organize a series of users seminars to draw the attention of agricultural workers to the research materials and aids that are available to them.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRICULTURE/
\$86300 24 months
-AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SERVICES CENTRE (APROSC), KATHMANDU, NP

82-0261 (SS)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (PHILIPPINES)

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs), which include quotas, customs procedures, sanitary regulations, and government procurement policies, play an important role in the trade policies of most developing countries. Indeed, their impact on prices, output and employment may be greater than that exerted by tariffs. This project focuses on the economic impact of NTBs on industry in the Philippines. Little research has been conducted on NTBs in that country, partly because of the problems encountered in identifying and cataloguing NTBs. In this project, researchers will compile an exhaustive and accurate catalogue of NTBs currently used in the Philippines; estimate the effect of these on prices, output and employment of select industries; and recommend changes in current trade practices in order to improve industry performance.

/PROTECTIONIST MEASURES/ - /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /INDUSTRIAL POLICY/
\$80000 24 months

-UPECOUN FOUNDATION INC., UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZONCITY, PH

82-0263 (IS)

NATIONAL AGRINTER CENTRE (GUATEMALA)

In Guatemala there is a limited group of agricultural centres dedicated to collecting, procesing, and disseminating technological information. This project will enable Guatemala to increase the cature and control of national agricultural literature, strengthen the national agricultural information network, and improve the services to librarians and documentalists of AGRINTER (Interamerican Information System for the Agricultural Sciences) and AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology).

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$95000 24 months

-CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION E INFORMACION AGRICOLA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN CARLOS, GUATEMALA, GT

82-0264 (AFNS)

DAIRY BEEF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

While technological advances in agriculture have made higher yields and better quality products possible, the benefits obtained from this improved technology have been marginal for small producers. This project will develop improved dairy beef production systems, based on the grazing of mixed grass-legume pastures, that are appropriate for small- and medium-scale farms and that allow profitable and sustainable milk production in the subtropical humid forest ecosystems of the Dominican Republic. Researchers will design and test a production system which could solve the problems and restrictions of the dairy beef enterprise at the farm level. Promising pasture legumes and grasses will be introduced, food conservation schemes developed, agricultural products and by-products utilized, and animal health and management practices assessed.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /FORAGE CROPS/ /FEED/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/

/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC

IMPROVEMENT/

\$265950 36 months

-SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA, SANTO DOMINGO, DO

82-0265 (IS)
HANDBOOK ON MARINE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION RESOURCES
(MASTIR)

The transfer of knowledge and technology in the field of marine science and related subjects has been encouraged by the recently signed Convention on the Law of the Sea and is expected to receive high priority in many developing countries. Increased effort to encourage international cooperation and assistance in such transfers to developing countries is needed. The International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) seeks to establish and improve networks of marine science information exchange and documentation for developing countries. This project will enable the IOC to publish and distribute a Handbook on Marine Scientific and Technological Information Resources. The handbook will serve as a source of information on bibliographies, directories, encyclopedias and other marine science publications.

/DIRECTORY/ - /OCEANOGRAPHY/ /MARINE RESOURCES/ /MARITIME LAW/
\$47900 20 months
-COMMISSION OCEANOGRAPHIQUE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE (COI), PARIS, FR

82-1001 (AFNS CP)
Faba Bean Pathology (Manitoba) - Phase II

Faba beans, together with lentils and chickpeas are important sources of protein rich food to large numbers of people. Faba beans are susceptible to numerous diseases, which vary in incidence and severity from one region to another. Since these diseases frequently cause serious crop losses, a major effort is being made by the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and the University of Manitoba to analyze these disease losses and to breed faba beans for resistance to them. Phase I of this project is supporting work on ascochyta blight resistance. Phase II will be a continuation and expansion of the current ascochyta blight project, and will support work on rust and bean yellow mosaic virus (BYMV) resistance and the development of lines and cultivars with multiple resistance.

/faba beans/ /plant diseases/ /plant breeding/ /genetic improvement/
\$193286 24 months
-University of Manitoba. Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, CA

82-1002 (AFNS CP)
Rhizobial Carrier Systems (Manitoba)

Food legume crops are characterized by high protein content, and an ability to survive and produce well under soil conditions with low nitrogen levels. These capabilities are determined by the efficiency of the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with the roots of these crops. Frequently Rhizobium spp. is introduced into the soil artificially to ensure adequate nodulation and nitrogen fixation through the plant/microbe symbiosis. The objective of this project is to develop, for winter-sown chickpeas, systems of introducing rhizobium bacteria suitable for production in the Middle East. The project will determine the suitability of crop residues available in the Middle East as carrier substrates; and design a system for culturing and harvesting appropriate rhizobia.

/chickpeas/ /bacteria/ /nitrogen/ /cultivation practices/
\$170300 36 months
-University of Manitoba. Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, CA

82-1003 (CP)

GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH ON PRECAMBRIAN AREA IN NIGERIA

During the last decade, airborne geophysical surveys of the land mass of Nigeria have been carried out. One of the methods used was the aeromagnetic survey. An in-depth study of the geophysical data would greatly benefit Nigeria as it would lead to a greater understanding of the crustal structure, and economic spin-offs such as mineral and energy resources development. In this project, the Ahmadou Bello University and the University of Manitoba will carry out the interpretation of aeromagnetic survey coverage of Nigeria; develop the aeromagnetic interpretational methodology and techniques in the form of computer software; and strengthen the research capabilities of the Ahmadou Bello University.

/MAPPING/ - /GEOPHYSICS/ /MAPS/

\$140520 18 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

-UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CA

82-1004 (SS)

Fertility and Family Planning (Tunisia)

Tunisia is one Arab country that has successfully adopted family planning measures in order to reduce fertility and slow population growth. The National Office of Family Planning and Population will undertake a demographic study in cooperation with the Population Studies Centre of the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. The study will review fertility patterns over the last 20 years in Tunisia, paying attention to urban-rural differences, the role of women, and acceptance of contraceptives. Current family planning practices and socioeconomic factors relating to fertility will be established by in-depth interviews. The statistical data will be analyzed in Canada.

/family planning/ /fertility/

\$71900 18 months

-Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP), Tunis, TN

-University of Western Ontario. Department of Sociology, London, Ontario, CA

82-1005 (AFNS CP)

Fish Gamete Preservation (Victoria) - Phase I

It is clear that fish-farming in the developing world cannot rely on seed from natural sources, and that the production of fry under controlled conditions must increase. Two major obstacles to the breeding of fish are the reluctance of many cultured species to release their gametes (spermatozoa and ova) in captivity, and the production of eggs and spermatozoa at different times or at different locations. These obstacles to breeding would be overcome if one could collect mature gametes opportunistically, and conserve them for later use. This project will develop simple, practical methods for short and medium term preservation of gametes of warm water fish species of interest to tropical aquaculturists. Researchers will determine optimum storage of spermatozoa and ova and suitable environmental manipulation methods for obtaining maximum amounts of milt (sperm) and ova.

/fish culture/ /fish breeding/ /fertilization/

\$79700 14 months

-University of Victoria. Department of Biology, Victoria, British Columbia, CA

82-1007 (SS CP)

CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1983-1984 (CAAS) - PHASE V

The Centre has supported three Canadian area-specific learned societies since 1974. The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. Phase V of this project will provide CAAS (the Canadian Association of African Studies) with travel support for African visiting scholars and researchers and for attendance of African graduate students in Canada at annual meetings of CAAS; funds will also go toward the publication and distribution at the society's newsletter in Canada and Africa and the distribution in Africa of the Canadian Journal of African Studies.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$104800 24 months

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (CAAS), OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

82-1008 (HS)

Bio-control of Mosquitos (South Pacific) - Phase II

Dengue, a common and serious viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes, has been recognized as a serious health problem in the South Pacific islands. Phase I of this project studied the effects of two biologic agents, a pesticide, and a sanitation education program in controlling the mosquito populations on several different islands on Tuvalu. The education program and two of the control agents were found to be highly effective. Phase II will consist of an integrated program to control and perhaps eradicate *Aedes (A.) Aegypti*, the species of mosquito which is responsible for dengue transmission, from Funafuti, the major populated island of Tuvalu. Researchers will conduct a sanitation education campaign; train local authorities in all aspects of the mosquito control program; and apply the mosquito control agents.

/pest control/ /sanitation/ /biochemistry/ /insecticides/

\$38400 12 months

-Memorial University of Newfoundland. Research Unit on Vector Pathology, St. John's, CA

82-1009 (CP)

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL PEAT SITES IN SENEGAL

In 1980 vast deposits of peat were discovered in Senegal. Since 60 percent of all energy used in Senegal comes from wood, the use of peat could reduce the rate of desertification and soil erosion which severely affects the country. The Senegalese government is hopeful that the development of peat as an energy resource will provide at least a medium-term solution to the energy problem, including the high cost of imported fuels. The primary objective of this project is to carry out an inventory of the peat deposits in Senegal and to assess the quality and potential use of this fossil fuel in electricity production, agriculture and industry, before any major investments are made.

/FOSSIL FUELS/ - /ENERGY RESOURCES/ /RESOURCES INVENTORY/

\$563900 18 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

-COMPAGNIE DES TOURBIERES DU SENEGAL, DAKAR, SN

-SOCIETE D'INGENIERIE CARTIER LTEE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CA

82-1010 (CP)

Cooperative Management: A Case Study Involving Tanzania and Canada - Phase I

The government of Tanzania believes that local and regional cooperatives are important means of improving the well-being of its rural people as well as restoring national growth and productivity. It wishes to train people to establish and manage agricultural, industrial, housing, and credit co-ops. By their very nature, co-ops depend on grassroots participation and control. What then is the role of central organizations in the cooperative movement? A team of Canadian and Tanzanian researchers will study the strengths and weaknesses of the cooperative systems of the two countries, and see what strategies each uses to act effectively at the national or central level, while promoting genuine development and cooperation at the local level.

/cooperative movements/ /North-South dialogue/ /cooperatives/ /comparative analysis/ /decision making/ /trade unions/

\$324450 20 months

-York University. Faculty of Environmental Studies, Downsview, Ontario, CA
-Cooperative College, Moshi, TZ

82-1011 (CP)

STRENGTHENING DATA PROCESSING AND STATISTICAL/BIOMETRICAL SERVICES AT CIMMYT

The mandate of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) is to promote and carry out national and international programs to improve maize and wheat production. The mutual interest of Canada and CIMMYT in wheat, barley, triticale and maize, forms a natural bond for cooperation in many aspects of research. This project will promote cooperation in statistical analysis and biometrics research between CIMMYT and Agriculture Canada as a means of strengthening the statistical support available to CIMMYT's biological research program. Likewise, the project will provide for the development of systems software for the new CIMMYT computer facility, and provide on-site training to CIMMYT staff in the use of the newly available hardware and software.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /CIMMYT/ /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ /COMPUTER PROGRAMMES/

\$243520 24 months

-Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), MEXICO, MX

82-1012 (CP)

Strategic Planning of Freight Transportation in Brazil: Quantification of Major Impacts

Transportation plays an important role in efforts towards socioeconomic development of all countries. Because of the size and the widespread distribution of natural resources in Brazil, the development of an efficient freight transportation system is seen to be essential for its economic recovery and development. The purpose of this project is to develop strategic planning tools for the evaluation of freight transportation policies for Brazil, mainly from the point of view of their implications in the area of technological changes, increases in the capacity of various modes of transportation and in the area of consumption and supply of energy. By the use of the evaluation models, various possible scenarios of the freight transportation system in Brazil will be assessed.

/freight/ /transport planning/ /transport policy/ /transport infrastructure/ /transport economics/ /evaluation/ /models/ /modes of transportation/

\$462594 36 months

-Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, BR
-Université de Montréal. Centre de recherche sur les transports, Montréal, Québec, CA
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

82-1013 (HS)

Immunodiagnosis of African Sleeping Sickness (Kenya)

Trypanosomiasis (African Sleeping Sickness) is one of several tropical diseases which severely limit economic development in Africa. Current tests for the diagnosis of African trypanosomiasis are inadequate. In recent years there has been a move to harness modern technology for the early diagnosis of trypanosomiasis. The objective of this project is to develop a simple field test, using immunological techniques, for the early diagnosis of active African trypanosomiasis. The University of Victoria, Canada, will collaborate with the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute in transferring technology and developing a simple diagnostic method that will be used by Kenyan scientists in detecting African trypanosomiasis in humans and animals.

/trypanosomiasis/ /diagnosis/ /immunology/ /disease control/

\$280680 36 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

-University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, CA

-Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, Nairobi, KE

82-1014 (AFNS)

Teleost LH-RH (Victoria)

The requirement for artificially-produced milkfish fry is a well documented imperative, particularly among Asian aquaculturists. An important advance in induced spawning technique is the use of luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LH-RH) to provoke maturation and ovulation. The LH-RH presently available is an hormone of mammalian origin and it is reasonable to expect that the teleost form of the hormone will be more reliable and effective when applied to fish of the teleost species, such as milkfish. This project is based on the development of the teleost form of the hormone and its potential application to the induced spawning of milkfish. Researchers will investigate the nature and activity of milkfish and other teleost LH-RH, specifically, comparing salmon, milkfish, tilapia and mullet LH-RH by immunological and chromatographic means.

/fish culture/ /fish breeding/ /hormones/

\$16800 5 months

-University of Victoria. Department of Biology, Victoria, British Columbia, CA

82-1015 (AFNS)

Carp Genetics (Dalhousie / Indonesia) - Phase II

The life cycle of several important aquaculture species is now routinely under the control of fish farmers. This provides opportunities for genetic improvement, but also serious risks of genetic damage by inbreeding and deterioration of desired characteristics. The goal of this project is to improve aquaculture stocks of Indonesian fish farmers by developing methods for broodstock selection and control of inbreeding. Specifically, the project will formulate broodstock management procedures for common carp; produce non-inbred stocks of one to three local strains of common carp that will have considerably improved growth rates and disease resistance; and establish a program for the systematic selection of carps for disease resistance.

/fish culture/ /fish breeding/ /genetic improvement/ /disease resistance/
/animal diseases/ /fish/

\$332700 36 months

-Dalhousie University. Research Services, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

-Research Institute for Inland Fisheries, Bogor, ID

82-1016 (CP)
Study of Jamaican Bauxite Waste

Jamaica ranks third in world bauxite production. The processing of bauxite for extraction of alumina results in the production of a slurry known as red mud. Red mud is highly caustic and hazardous to human, animal and plant life. In Jamaica this waste is discharged and stored in valleys or in artificially constructed lakes; a method of storage that places constraints on productive land supply and threatens contamination of ground water supplies. This project is aimed at finding means of disposal of red mud which will eliminate ground water contamination and the use of land for dumping. The research strategy will be to dewater the mud through flocculation. The researchers will concentrate on use of local starches (after necessary chemical modification), such as from cassava and yam, as flocculants.

/industrial wastes/ /bauxite/ /environmental effects/ /waste disposal/
/mathematical models/
\$344070 36 months

-University of the West Indies (UWI). Department of Physics, Kingston, JM
-McGill University. Geotechnical Research Centre, Montréal, Québec, CA
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

82-1017 (CP)
Written Languages of India

India is a multilingual country where hundreds of languages are preserved, each with various functional and political values. The objective of this project is to gather sociolinguistic data in India that will help the Indian Government in its language planning in areas such as literacy and education. The project will produce a list of the written languages of India and a supplementary list of the spoken languages; and prepare a volume on India as part of the series The Written Languages of the World.

/languages/ /multilingualism/ /language teaching/ /literacy/ /teacher training/ /bibliography/
\$112700 30 months

-Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi, IN
-Université Laval. Centre International de Recherche sur le Bilinguisme (CIRB), Québec, Qué., CA

82-1018 (SS CP)
CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1983-84 (CASA) - PHASE V

IDRC has supported three Canadian area-specific learned societies since 1974. The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. Phase V of this project will provide CASA (the Canadian Asian Studies Association) with travel support for visiting Asian scholars and researchers and for attendance of Asian graduate students in Canada at the annual general meeting of CASA; funds will also go toward the society's newsletter and journal and distribution of important research papers.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE/
\$71800 24 months

-CANADIAN ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION (CASA), OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

82-1019 (SS CP)

CANADIAN AREA-SPECIFIC LEARNED SOCIETIES - 1983-84 (CALACS) - PHASE V

The Centre has supported, since 1974, three Canadian area-specific learned societies. The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. Phase V of this project will provide CALACS (Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies) with support for visiting scholar exchange, exchange of graduate students between Latin America and the Caribbean and Canada, distribution in Latin America and the Caribbean of CALACS' journal "North South", and publication and distribution of the society's newsletter in those regions.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /STUDENT EXCHANGE/

\$76000 24 months

-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES (CALACS),
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

82-1020 (SS)

Issues in Chinese Education (China and Canada) - Phase I

In the last few years educators and researchers in China have shown great interest in educational research elsewhere in the world. But while the interest in foreign ideas, technology, and experience is strong, exchanges between China and the West are constrained by widely differing environments and definitions of research. This project will build on an already existing relationship between the East China Normal University (ECNU) in Shanghai and the University of Victoria in British Columbia to support educational research and evaluation in both institutions. The project will assist ECNU in the design and implementation of several specific research projects in the fields of curriculum development, evaluation, cognitive development, educational administration, adult education and computer-assisted instruction.

/educational research/ /curriculum development/ /educational
administration/ /adult education/ /programmed instruction/ /educational
theory/

\$96800 24 months

-East China Normal University. Faculty of Education, Shanghai, CN
-University of Victoria. Faculty of Education, Victoria, British Columbia,
CA

82-1021 (CP)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

This project provides support to the International Development Office in Ottawa, Canada, to continue its work with Canadian universities interested in international development. The role of the Office is defined by a liaison committee composed of members from IDRC, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the Association of universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). The functions of the Office are to encourage information exchanges between Canadian universities and those in developing countries, organize conferences, publish lists of Canadian university research projects related to international development, and maintain communication links between IDRC, CISA and Canadian universities so that research needs in developing countries are made known.

/DEVELOPMENT CENTRES/ /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /UNIVERSITIES/
/information exchange/

\$56007 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

82-1022 (CP)

MARINE ECOSYSTEM ENCLOSED EXPERIMENT (MEEE) - PHASE I

The marine environment is shared by all nations; and likewise it has to be cared for by all nations. Canada has been conducting Controlled Ecosystem Pollution Experiments (CEPEX) at the Institute of Ocean Sciences in Sydney, British Columbia. This project will undertake a joint research program involving Canada and China, in order to strengthen marine pollution research in China. The specific scientific aims are to understand the pathways and fate of toxic chemicals in the marine environment by conducting Marine Ecosystem Enclosed Experiments (MEEE); assess the effects, both chemical and biological, of toxic chemicals by the MEEE technique; and establish levels and processes of chemicals in ocean waters.

/MARINE POLLUTION/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /MARINE ENVIRONMENT/ /TOXIC SUBSTANCES/ /OCEANOGRAPHY/

\$61747 7 months

-NATIONAL BUREAU OF OCEANOGRAPHY (NBO), BEIJING, CN

-INSTITUTE OF OCEAN STUDIES (IOS), SYDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CA

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

83-0001 (SS)

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS (KOREA)

In recent years there has been a greater awareness of social equity issues in South Korea. Since the country had made considerable progress in economic development, the new government proclaimed, in 1980, the establishment of a democratic welfare society as its national goal for the 1980s. Anti-poverty programs are being intensified with more generous funding in order to reach the developmental goal of growth with distribution. To date no studies have been undertaken to evaluate anti-poverty programs and the relationship between program characteristics and the intended recipients. This project will assess the existing anti-poverty programs in Seoul, South Korea, with the purpose of enhancing administrative effectiveness and program efficiency.

/POVERTY/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /SOCIAL INEQUALITY/ /PLANNING/ /policy making/

\$50300 18 months

-EWHA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KR

83-0002 (AFNS)

CROPPING SYSTEMS (CHINA)

China has made tremendous advances in increasing the stability and total production of cereals by increasing the area irrigated and the cropping intensity and yields. However, the increase in cereal production has its drawbacks. These include low returns to farmers, potential soil problems, and neglect of other foods important to diet. Research on these problems is required. Within the framework of the Asian Cropping Systems Network, researchers will evaluate all aspects of the existing cropping systems in China according to their efficiency in increasing yields, economic benefits and effects on soil fertility; develop new cropping systems with the emphasis on introducing soybean, maize, oil-bearing crops and other upland crops into rice-based cropping systems to meet rural needs and to maintain or improve soil fertility; and to conduct "wheat-rice integrated trials" and to select suitable varieties for "wheat-rice-rice" and "wheat-rice" patterns.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /CROP YIELD/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /INTERCROPPING/ /PLANT BREEDING/

\$414400 36 months

-CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BEIJING, CN

83-0003 (HS)
BACTERIAL GROWTH IN INFANT FORMULA (CHILE)

Iron deficiency anemia is the most common form of nutritional deficiency in both developed and developing countries. To combat the problem of iron deficiency in Chilean children, the government of Chile is planning to fortify with iron all infant formula distributed through the Milk Supplementation Program of the National Health Service. However, there is concern that the presence of high levels of iron in infant formula bottles may increase the risk of diarrheal disease, by promoting the growth of bacteria in the milk. It is therefore important to clarify the nature and extent of this potential health hazard. This project will measure the growth of various bacteria in infant milk formula and evaluate the effects of iron enrichment upon the proliferation of those bacteria.

/FEEDING/ - /INFANTS/ /BACTERIA/ /MALNUTRITION/ /DIARRHEA/
\$9800 6 months

-INSTITUTO DE NUTRICION Y TECNOLOGIA DE LOS ALIMENTOS (INTA), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0004 (HS)
PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTION (NEPAL)

A failing of health programs in many developing countries has been the inability to establish an effective and efficient pharmaceutical distribution system. A major problem with the delivery of health services in rural Nepal, for example, is the inadequate supply of essential drugs. Research is needed to investigate and correct this problem in Nepal. It is important to assess the entire pharmaceutical distribution scheme from logistical, financial, sociocultural, and administrative perspectives. This project will study the country's pharmaceutical distribution system, from the central purchasing of drugs in the capital city, Kathmandu, to the delivery of drug supplies to rural health centres and posts.

/PHARMACEUTICALS/ - /DISTRIBUTION/ /DRUGS/ /DISTRIBUTION NETWORK/
\$29650 12 months

-INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS (IDS), KATHMANDU, NP

83-0005 (HS)
NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN (KOREA)

Studies have shown that malnutrition remains an important problem in South Korea, especially in rural areas among preschool children (under five years old) and mothers of child-bearing age. In South Korea primary health care programs have not given enough attention to nutrition. There is therefore a need for research to examine the current role of nutrition in primary health care and to make recommendations for improvements. This project will define the nutritional status of infants, preschool children, and their mothers in an area of rural Korea; determine the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour of mothers with respect to their nutritional needs and the needs of their children; evaluate the performance of community health workers in the provision of nutrition education and nutrition services; and develop a nutrition intervention model.

/NUTRITION/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /ATTITUDES/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
/AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/

\$99740 18 months

-SOON CHUN HYANG UNIVERSITY, ONYANG, KR

83-0006 (FAD)

WORKSHOP ON THE METHODOLOGY OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES -
LIBERIA

Researchers and policymakers need to become aware of the potentially important role of applied research in solving major health problems. This project will support a workshop designed to expose health care researchers, potential researchers, managers, and policymakers to the basics of applied research methodology and its important role in solving major health problems. Participants will be drawn from Liberia, the Gambia, Malawi, Cameroon, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho. The workshop will be held at the Fendall Campus of the University of Liberia, outside Monrovia, from July 24 to August 6, 1983.

/METHODOLOGY/ - /APPLIED RESEARCH/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /MEDICAL RESEARCH/
\$64200 6 months

-A.M. DOGLIOTTI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA, MONROVIA, LR

83-0007 (HS)

RURAL WATER FLUORIDES (KENYA) - PHASE II

Studies have revealed high levels of fluoride in drinking water in some parts of Kenya. While low doses of fluoride are beneficial in preventing tooth decay, long-term exposure to high doses of fluoride in water can have serious effects on teeth and the human bony skeleton, leading to a condition known as fluorosis. The objectives of phase I of this project were to assess the feasibility of defluoridating Kenyan water supplies, document fluoride levels, and carry out a survey to establish the effects of fluorosis on the population. Phase II will add to the existing knowledge on fluoride sources, fluorosis, and defluoridation in Kenya in order to develop an effective fluorosis-prevention program.

/drinking water/ /water quality/ /water treatment/
\$65900 30 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0008 (AFNS)

SORGHUM IMPROVEMENT (SOMALIA) - PHASE II

Sorghum is the staple cereal for most inhabitants of Somalia, a seriously food-deficient nation. In phase I of this project, the foundations of an enduring national sorghum program were laid. In phase II, researchers will continue work begun in phase I. To improve sorghum production and utilization, they will develop technology acceptable to small farmers in the rainfed growing areas of Somalia. Specifically, phase II will support research to develop high and stable-yielding sorghum cultivars that mature quickly, resist drought, diseases, pests and birds, and are acceptable to Somalian farmers; improve soil and crop management practices; and train local scientists in order to strengthen Somalia's research capacity.

/SORGHUM/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/HYBRIDIZATION/

\$479500 36 months

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MOGADISHU, SO

83-0009 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT LABOUR (INDONESIA)

Indonesia is one of several Asian countries that have been sending contract workers to the Middle East. The government has promoted overseas employment to increase the flow of foreign exchange through remittances, to ease the serious unemployment problem, and to improve the standards of living of the migrants' families. To facilitate the flow of workers, Indonesian planners urgently require information on the country's temporary labour migration to the Middle East, its characteristics, and its social, and economic impact on the sending community. Researchers will examine the effects of Middle Eastern remittances on national balance of trade payments; describe the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of migrant workers and their families; describe the working and living conditions of Indonesian workers in the Middle East; and examine the social and cultural impacts of migration.

/LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ - /CONTRACT LABOUR/ /REMITTANCES/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/
/WORKING CONDITIONS/ /MOTIVATIONS/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/ /SOCIAL
IMPLICATIONS/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/

\$38500 18 months

-ATMA JAYA FOUNDATION, JAKARTA, ID

83-0010 (SS)

TECHNOLOGY, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION (URUGUAY)

Uruguay has not been able to create employment or establish firms that can compete internationally. The problem will become more acute as current technological innovations make capital investment cheaper and require skills different from those being taught in schools. Researchers in this project will review and analyze the nature and type of employment and unemployment in Uruguay; examine the educational system and its effect on the level and quality of labour supply; and review recent changes in the Uruguayan economy with particular reference to the impact of technology.

/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ - /EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/
/UNEMPLOYMENT/ /LABOUR SUPPLY/

\$23650 4 months

-CENTRO DE INFORMACIONES Y ESTUDIOS DEL URUGUAY (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, UY

83-0011 (AFNS)

DEHYDRATED FRUITS/VEGETABLES (SRI LANKA/

The production of fruits and vegetables in the dry zone of Sri Lanka is highly seasonal, and severe shortages occur during the long dry period. To ensure adequate supplies, processes to preserve fruits and vegetables should be developed and improved. The purpose of this project is to develop techniques for the production and marketing of dried fruits and vegetables suitable to the small-scale farmers of the dry zone. Researchers will select fruits and vegetables for dehydration trials and then conduct research to assess demand for the dehydrated produce in rural and urban markets. Solar driers will be introduced to farms in the dry zone and modifications to traditional fruit and vegetable processing will be tested.

/DEHYDRATED FOOD/ - /FRUITS/ /VEGETABLES/ /post-harvest systems/ /FOOD
PROCESSING/ /QUALITY STANDARDS/ /DRYING/ /MARKETING/ /ARID ZONE/

\$12200 12 months

-CEYLON INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CISIR), COLOMBO,
LK

83-0012 (FAD)
MEDICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM - PHASE I

In tropical medicine, the advances achieved during colonial periods have waned in the last few decades. The diagnosis and therapy of tropical illnesses remain relatively primitive despite an ever-increasing disease burden on developing country populations. In order to increase the number of Canadian physicians expert in tropical medicine and international health, medical students and post-graduate physicians must be exposed at early stages in their training to tropical medicine, research and public health programs in field settings in developing countries. This project will provide support for the Canadian Society for Tropical Medicine and International Health and the Canadian Public Health Association to establish a medical exchange program. Medical students and post-graduate physicians will be exchanged between developing country and Canadian institutions for three- to four-month training periods.

/STUDENT EXCHANGE/ /MEDICAL EDUCATION/ /PHYSICIANS/

\$198510 24 months

-CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE AND INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

83-0013 (SS)
BIRTH INTERVAL DYNAMICS (INDIA)

Many attempts have been made to study and explain India's continuing high fertility. Most studies have focussed on the social and economic determinants of fertility, including education, income and the financial contribution of children. While these studies have been useful in describing broad relations between socioeconomic characteristics and fertility, they have been largely unable to explain the underlying reasons for these associations. There is a need to examine the variables through which socioeconomic factors influence fertility. This project will analyze the components of fertility change in 11 villages in the Khanna area of Punjab State in India, concentrating upon the variables through which socioeconomic factors influence fertility, in particular, birth intervals.

/FERTILITY/ - /FAMILY SIZE/

\$264300 30 months

-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NCAER), NEW DELHI, IN

83-0014 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (COLOMBIA)

The National University of Colombia has been conducting research and development in agricultural areas in the south of Bogota. The Usme Experimental Regional Development project has priority within the University's Faculty of Agronomy. It has been active for two and a half years and has contributed to community organization, improvement of crop-production techniques, and the introduction of new species and varieties of vegetables and fruit crops. This grant will support the on-farm cropping systems research component of the Usme project. Researchers will develop improved varieties of potatoes, peas and onions, as well as improved production and marketing techniques suitable for introduction to the cropping systems of small-scale farmers of the Usme district of Colombia.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /vegetable crops/ /fruit crops/ /SOIL FERTILITY/
/PLANT BREEDING/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$167200 36 months

-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA, BOGOTA, CO

83-0015 (AFNS)
CROPPING SYSTEMS (COSTA RICA)

The population of the low humid tropics of Costa Rica's Atlantic plains is growing rapidly. The area is one of the last agricultural frontier lands in the country. The Institute of Agrarian Reform (IDA) fosters development in this area through the promotion of "development areas", such as the community of Rio Frio. Under this scheme, land and basic support services are provided to landless farmers for their agricultural activities and family needs. This project will support IDA's program in Rio Frio by undertaking research on the cropping systems of small scale farmers. The aim is to develop alternative cropping systems to increase their productivity. Researchers will undertake an economic and agronomic evaluation of activities, methods, and crops adapted or adopted by farmers in Rio Frio. Cultivation practices and systems will be examined for the following crops: maize, common beans, cowpeas, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, and cocoa.

/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ - /TROPICAL ZONE/ /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/ /MAIZE/ /BEANS/ /COWPEAS/ /CASSAVA/ /RICE/ /SWEET POTATOES/
/COCOA/ /INTERCROPPING/
\$260200 36 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE, CR

83-0016 (FAD)
GROUP TRAINING COURSE ON DEVELOPING RESEARCHERS FOR EDUCATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

This project will enable the Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH), Quezon City, Philippines, to offer a training program to upgrade the research skills of project managers and researchers of specific national educational development projects in Southeast Asia. Researchers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand will undertake a 10-week course to be held at INNOTECH and a two-week on-site follow-up training course. The program aims to provide participants with the specific skills needed to implement, monitor, evaluate, and disseminate project results and to enable them to apply research skills to current educational projects.

/TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ - /EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/
/PROJECT DESIGN/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/
\$52760 6 months
-SEAMEO REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY
(INNOTECH), QUEZON CITY, PH

83-0017 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS BY SMALL FIRMS (ARGENTINA)

Multinational enterprises contribute to the productive resources, access to technology and employment of developing countries. But they often do so in terms of their own interests rather than those of the host country. In recent years increasing attention has been paid to the potential of technologically advanced medium- and small-sized companies from developed countries as a source of knowledge and skill for developing countries. Cooperation with such firms may be more compatible with the national development goals of developing countries. The purpose of this project is to examine the role and behaviour of smaller companies (non multinationals) in host developing countries with particular emphasis on the transfer of technology. Researchers will undertake case study research in Argentina and Brazil.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /FOREIGN INVESTMENTS/ /FOREIGN ENTERPRISES/
/BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$98500 14 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS ECONOMICOS INTERNACIONALES, BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0018 (AFNS)
PADDY AND RICE PHT (MALAYSIA)

Two post-production problems faced by Malaysian rice producers are wet paddy handling and inadequate storage facilities. Over 90 percent of all paddy is purchased by urban dwellers away from the production site, forcing producers to store milled rice. To reduce losses, the Dehumidified Storage System, with air-recycling and fumigation facilities, was recently constructed. It has not yet been tested, however, under operating conditions. This project will develop improved technologies for the handling of wet paddy and milled rice. Specifically, the project will develop and test partial-drying and handling technology for wet paddy for use at storage depots; test and evaluate technologies for dehumidified bulk storage for paddy and milled rice; and provide training in the use of the technology developed.

/RICE/ - /post-harvest systems/ /DRYING/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /STORAGE/
\$118900 36 months
-MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI),
SELANGOR, MY

83-0019 (HS)
WATER SYSTEMS EVALUATION (COLOMBIA)

In an attempt to supply rural communities with safe drinking water, Colombia, like many developing countries, has allocated resources for the construction of small-scale community water systems. Some of these systems have deteriorated and now deliver contaminated water or have ceased to function altogether. The objective of this project is to identify administrative and technical problems associated with the operation and maintenance of Colombia's rural community water supply systems. Researchers will collect and evaluate technical and socioeconomic information from water system users, operators and administrators; analyze policies and procedures regarding water system administration and maintenance; and develop guidelines and disseminate recommendations for the optimum administration and maintenance of these systems.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /WATER QUALITY/ /WATER
CONSUMPTION/ /WATER TREATMENT/
\$105800 18 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR (FES), CALI, CO

83-0020 (HS)
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/LACTATION (KOREA)

Evidence has been accumulating that oral contraceptive pills containing medium- or high-dose estrogen may have adverse effects on lactation in women who are breast-feeding. As a result, low-dose estrogen and progestin-only oral contraceptive pills have been advocated as preferable methods of contraception in lactating women and are now widely used in developing countries. There is, however, insufficient and conflicting data on the mechanism of action of these formulations, and on their effects on the quantity and quality of breast milk. This project will enable researchers in South Korea to conduct two studies involving commonly used low-dose estrogen and progestin-only contraceptive pills. The first study will investigate the physiological mechanism of action of these formulations by examining their effect on the function of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis. The second study will examine their effect on milk volume and milk composition in lactating women.

/ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES/ - /breast feeding/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/
/HORMONES/
\$110820 24 months
-YONSEI UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTRE, SEOUL, KR

83-0021 (AFNS)
PADDY GRADING (MALAYSIA)

Although new high-yielding and fast maturing cultivars of rice have been widely adopted in several Asian countries, postharvest losses continue at a higher than acceptable level. Furthermore, scant attention has been given to the formulation of reliable grading standards. In Malaysia there are grading systems for both paddy and milled rice. While the grading system for milled rice is acceptable, the one for paddy is not. This project will develop an efficient, objective and practical paddy grading system acceptable to both farmer and buyer in Malaysia. Researchers will determine the relationships between various physical characteristics of paddy and the quality of milled rice; develop a rapid and accurate procedure for sampling and testing for these characteristics; develop a new paddy pricing schedule based on the new grading system; and determine the acceptability to farmers of the new system.

/post-harvest systems/ - /RICE/ /GRAIN PROCESSING/ /QUALITY STANDARDS/
\$74600 36 months
-LEMBAGA PADI DAN BERAS NEGARA (LPN), KUALA LUMPUR, MY

83-0022 (AFNS)
PLANTAINS (CAMEROON) - PHASE II

Plantains are an important subsistence food crop throughout the rain forest zone of West Africa. Recently, black sigatoka disease, a variant of the common yellow leaf spot of plantains and bananas, was identified for the first time in Africa, in Gabon and South Cameroon. This disease is expected to spread widely in Africa and cause serious losses in the production of both plantains and bananas. In phase I of this project, work was started on measures to counter the serious threat posed by the spreading black sigatoka disease to the whole plantain and banana crops in Cameroon. The general objective of phase II is to develop improved cultivars, agronomic techniques and marketing systems for small-scale producers of plantains, bananas and associated crops. Continuing work begun in phase I, researchers will test and select plantain cultivars for high and stable yield, and disease and pest resistance.

/BANANAS/ - /TROPICAL ZONE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /INTERCROPPING/ /post-harvest systems/ /MARKETING/
\$174900 36 months
-DELEGATION GENERALE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE, YAOUNDE, CM

83-0023 (SS)
LOW-COST TRAVEL MODES (SOUTH ASIA)

Poor people in the cities of South Asia usually get around by traditional transport modes, powered by muscle or small engines. Researchers have agreed that, while government agencies are planning for and trying to manage traditional transport, they have little information on which to base their actions. This project will gather and analyze information on the traditional transport sector in three cities of South Asia (Dhaka in Bangladesh, Kathmandu in Nepal and Trivandrum in India) in order to improve urban transport planning. Researchers will evaluate the role of mass transport in meeting the needs of the urban poor and will analyze transport and modernization policies, particularly with regard to low-cost transport.

/URBAN TRANSPORT/ - /LOW INCOME/ /MODES OF TRANSPORTATION/ /TRANSPORT
PLANNING/ /MODERNIZATION/ /URBAN AREAS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/
\$154000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CELL (HERC), BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DACCA, BD
-NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH CENTRE (NATPAC), NEW DELHI,
IN
-CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (CEDA), KATHMANDU, NP

83-0024 (AFNS)
LAND USE SURVEY (ZIMBABWE)

Zimbabwe has developed an enviable system of agricultural research to support large commercial farmers. However, further agricultural expansion and future equity in the country depend on the extension of this agricultural research success to the communal agricultural areas where over 750 000 households earn their living. Such improvements in communal-land agriculture are particularly essential in the semi-arid and arid regions of Zimbabwe, areas which have been largely neglected in the past. This project will undertake socioeconomic research and resource surveys of the semi-arid and arid Sebungwe area southeast of Lake Kariba. Researchers will study the region's marketing system and its relationship to farm production systems in the region, and will also carry out a soil survey of the region to identify areas suitable for irrigation.

/AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/ /ARID ZONE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/AGRICULTURAL MARKET/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /SOIL SURVEYS/ /IRRIGATION/
\$144100 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE, HARARE, ZW

83-0025 (AFNS)
FOOD LEGUMES (MALI) - PHASE II

In phase I of this project researchers sought to develop high- and stable-yielding cowpea cultivars resistant to drought, pests and diseases, and acceptable to Malian farmers. The research begun in phase I will continue in phase II, but will also include bambarra groundnuts. Researchers will survey the existing food legume production methods and farming systems in Mali; select cowpea and bambarra groundnut cultivars adapted to each of the agro-ecological zones within Mali; develop packages of agronomic practices for both monocropped and intercropped cowpeas and bambarra groundnuts; and train Malian scientists to undertake the food legume research program.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /COWPEAS/ /GROUNDNUTS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT
BREEDING/ /INTERCROPPING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /FOOD PREPARATION/
/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR/ /STORAGE/
\$198920 36 months
-MALI. MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES ET DE LA COOPERATION
INTERNATIONALE, BAMAKO, ML

83-0026 (HS)
INTRODUCING PVC HANDPUMP (THAILAND)

Since 1976 IDRC has been actively supporting research on the development of an inexpensive handpump that can be operated and maintained by villagers. Most of the internal components of this pump are made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) an inexpensive material readily available in most developing countries. Field tests demonstrated that the pump holds considerable promise for use in developing countries. The need for handpumps is especially acute in northeastern Thailand, the poorest and driest region of the country. The overall objective of this project is to determine an effective strategy for promoting the acceptance and adoption of the PVC handpump. Researchers will install PVC handpumps in northeastern Thai villages; test several ownership schemes for the pumps; train villagers to maintain the pumps; monitor the technical performance of the pumps and water quality; and develop a handbook in Thai to increase local awareness of the technology.

/PUMPS/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /WATER QUALITY/
\$142500 24 months
-POPULATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, BANGKOK, TH

83-0027 (SS)
HOUSING POLICIES IN ASUNCION (PARAGUAY)

In the last decade Paraguay's economy has been characterized by rapid growth. This is due, in part, to the construction of the world's largest dam, whose hydroelectric power promises to transform rapidly Paraguay's social and economic structures. The rapid growth of the capital city, Asuncion, has been accompanied by a serious worsening of housing conditions. There is a shortage of evaluative research on housing in Paraguay--research which could serve as a basis for improving and expanding housing programs, particularly for the urban poor of greater Asuncion. The purpose of this project is to provide a better understanding of housing policies in Asuncion since the 1960s. Researchers will review the major economic, social, and political trends in the country since the 1960s; analyze housing policies for the low-income population; assess housing needs; and consider the potential contribution of mutual help programs.

/HOUSING/ - /HOUSING NEEDS/ /SELF-HELP/ /LOW INCOME/ /URBANIZATION/
/GOVERNMENT POLICY/
\$48400 12 months
-SOCIEDAD DE ANALISIS, ESTUDIOS Y PROYECTOS (SAEP), ASUNCION, PY

83-0028 (SS)
URBAN SERVICES IN MONTERIA (COLOMBIA)

The damming of the upper Sinu River in Colombia will considerably change the ecosystem of the river basin and is expected to cause a massive influx of rural migrants into the city of Monteria. This influx will place a heavy burden on the service infrastructure of the city, which is already inadequate. There is therefore an obvious need for a thorough study of urban services, an assessment of priorities, and a projection of service needs over the next several years in order to accommodate the additional population. This project will study the expansion of the urban services infrastructure of Monteria in relation to the city's population growth, focussing on water, sewerage, electricity, roads, sanitation, and housing.

/PUBLIC SERVICES/ - /URBAN AREAS/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/ /URBAN PLANNING/
/COST ANALYSIS/ /ROADS/ /SANITATION/ /HOUSING/
\$30500 12 months
-CARIBBEAN FOUNDATION, MONTERIA, CO

83-0029 (HS)
LACTATION/AMENORRHEA (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Breast-feeding is of particular importance to maternal and child health in developing countries because it provides the child with a nutritious diet and has a contraceptive effect on the mother. In Egypt, prolonged breast-feeding has always been common practice. Phase I of this project gathered information on the duration of postpartum amenorrhea (absence of menstruation after giving birth) in urban and rural women in relation to breast-feeding patterns and nutritional status. Urban/rural differences were observed. Phase II will enable researchers to take the work performed in phase I a step further by determining the pattern of ovulation in nursing women during and after the period of postpartum amenorrhea. Researchers will observe any differences in the time of resumption of ovulation between urban and rural women and will study various social, nutritional and medical factors that may be determinants of the length of the postpartum anovulatory period.

/breast feeding/ - /FERTILITY/ /GYNAECOLOGY/ /CONTRACEPTION/
\$122430 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EG

83-0030 (HS)
ANTENATAL/PERINATAL CARE (SUDAN)

In Sudan, as in many other developing countries, the resources available for the delivery of maternity health care are meagre. Research is therefore needed to develop methods by which maternity care services can be made more equitable, effective and efficient. This project will enable researchers to study the problems in the delivery of maternity care services in rural Sudan, and to test and evaluate a method of improving them. Specifically, the project will attempt to strengthen the system of maternity care services in a rural area of the country, using a community-based approach and emphasizing in-service training and supervision; evaluate the effect of intervention on pregnancy outcome; and examine various social, cultural and medical characteristics of the families studied, in order to better define indicators of high risk.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/
\$205570 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SD

83-0031 (HS)
HOSPITAL WASTEWATER (THAILAND)

Fecally contaminated surface water used for domestic purposes by unaware villagers is a major source of waterborne diseases in developing countries. Discharges of raw sewage from hospitals in which people with these diseases are treated pose serious hazards to public health. In Thailand, the Ministry of Public Health is seeking a simple, inexpensive method of treating wastewater. A design combining Imhoff tanks and anaerobic upflow filters is thought to be the answer. This project will investigate the technical efficiency and economic feasibility of this method in a demonstration hospital in Thailand. Researchers will design and construct a full-scale working model; investigate the use of locally available, low-cost construction materials; test the operational efficiency of the treatment system; evaluate the cost of the treatment process; and develop instructional manuals on the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the system.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /WASTE WATERS/ /HOSPITALS/ /SANITATION SERVICES/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /COST ANALYSIS/ /EFFICIENCY/
\$103700 36 months
-MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BANGKOK, TH

83-0032 (COMM)
SCIENTIFIC JOURNALISM TRAINING COURSE

This project funds a two-week training course for journalists who write scientific articles in Africa. The course will take place at a school of journalism in Yaoundé, Cameroon and will host about fifteen science writers from Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Zaire. Previous work of the journalists will be analyzed at the seminar and new articles will be written. The journalists will have an opportunity to visit and report on two agricultural projects funded by IDRC in Cameroon. The participants will be encouraged to publish articles that result from the workshop.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /WRITING/ /SCIENCE/ /JOURNALISTS/
\$34200 5 months
-ECOLE SUPERIEURE DES SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES DE L'INFORMATION (ESSTI),
YAOUNDE, CM

83-0033 (SS)

ECONOMIC CRISIS AND URBAN SURVIVAL STRATEGIES (CENTRAL AMERICA)

Problems of rising inflation, unemployment, balance-of-payment deficit, and public debts have been particularly acute in Central America. The hardest hit by the economic crisis have been low-income people whose standards of living are close to mere survival. Many researchers wonder how the urban poor in such countries as Costa Rica and Honduras manage to survive. To answer this and related questions, a joint team of researchers from Costa Rica and Honduras will analyze the impact of the economic crisis on survival strategies among the low-income population of San José, Costa Rica, and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Researchers will analyze changing income patterns of poor families, and the role of informal employment in providing income; determine household expenditure patterns; and assess the role of grassroots and community organizations in fulfilling some of the basic needs of the urban poor.

/BASIC NEEDS/ - /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /LOW INCOME/ /URBAN AREAS/ /INCOME/
/INFORMAL SECTOR/ /WELFARE/

\$53600 18 months

-CONFEDERACION SUPERIOR UNIVERSITARIA CENTROAMERICANA (CSUCA), SAN JOSE, CR

83-0034 (IS)

DATE PALM INFORMATION CENTRE (NENADATES)

Date palms were originally cultivated in the Near East and North Africa, and are among the oldest cultivated crops in the world. As date trees die, few new plantations are being established because of the high cost of production and low prices for produce. Better information facilities are needed to support research into date palms. This project will assist the Regional Project for Palm and Dates Research Centre in the Near East and North Africa to establish an information storage and retrieval system to serve researchers and extension officers trying to help small-scale farmers in poor areas of the region. A bibliography on the date palm and a directory of researchers also will be published.

/DATE PALMS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/
/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /DIRECTORY/

\$205700 24 months

-PALM AND DATES RESEARCH CENTRE IN THE NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
(NENADATES), BAGHDAD, IQ

83-0035 (AFNS)

SWEET POTATOES (PHILIPPINES) - PHASE II

In phase I of this project, the polycross breeding technique for the sweet potato was introduced in the Philippines. The technique was a success with over 160 000 seeds produced and 30 000 sweet potato types harvested and screened. Phase II will enable scientists to continue work begun in phase I and in so doing benefit the poor farmers throughout the Philippines and other Asian countries. Researchers will acquire, document and maintain a sweet potato germ plasm collection; increase sweet potato genetic variability; screen sweet potato types from seed for high yield, and resistance to insects and diseases; identify varieties acceptable to consumers and of good storage stability; and evaluate the profitability and acceptance of the high-yielding, short-duration sweet potatoes among the farmers.

/SWEET POTATOES/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION
PRACTICES/ /MARKETING/

\$379900 48 months

-VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE (VISCA), PASAY CITY, PH

83-0036 (AFNS)
AGROFORESTRY (KENYA)

Traditional methods of farming and ranching have led to a low standard of living for much of the rural population in Kenya. The semi-arid lands of sub-Saharan Africa were identified by the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) as one of the ecological zones in which agroforestry research should be initiated. This project will develop agroforestry systems for the semi-arid areas of Kenya and other East African countries. Specifically, researchers will increase the productivity of the crop production system by establishing hedgerows in the cropland; improve the quantity, quality and seasonal distribution of forage on the farm by planting fodder tree/shrub species in the grazing areas and by developing cut-and-carry forage systems; and reduce the fencing costs and labour needed for the free-grazing system by establishing "live" fences around the grazing land.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /GRAZING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /SHELTERBELT/ /FORAGE CROPS/
/TREES/ /SOIL EROSION/ /SOIL CONSERVATION/
\$386300 48 months
-KENYA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

83-0038 (COMM)
SCIENCE WRITERS MANUAL (PFA - PHILIPPINES)

The Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) has been active in the field of science writing for several years. The Foundation has organized and run a number of courses for science writers, throughout South and Southeast Asia. From these activities and feedback obtained, it has been demonstrated that a major obstacle to improving science coverage in Asia is the lack of a well written manual on science writing. Such a manual is urgently needed for both practicing science writers and journalism students. This project will allow PFA, in cooperation with a Canadian expert, to prepare a reference text on science writing and to interest more young Asian journalists in writing about science and technology.

/MANUAL/ - /WRITING/ /SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/
\$13775 10 months
-PRESS FOUNDATION OF ASIA (PFA), MANILA, PH

83-0039 (IS)
ATLAS OF ETHIOPIA - PHASE I

National atlases have been produced for many developing countries, particularly in Africa. Their publication could well be attributed to the pressing need for useful and synthesized information for development planning and administration at the national and regional levels. In Ethiopia, the production of a national atlas has not been entirely ignored, but such plans have lagged behind similar efforts in other African countries such as Kenya (1970), Madagascar (1971) and Zambia (1972). In 1981, the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) produced a provisional edition of a national atlas which included 90 black-and-white maps. This project will enable IDRC to produce a national atlas of Ethiopia, consisting principally of 64 pages of coloured maps and accompanying texts.

/ATLASES/ - /MAPS/
\$167080 24 months
-ETHIOPIAN MAPPING AGENCY (EMA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

83-0040 (AFNS)
TRADITIONAL BREAD (EGYPT)

Bread accounts for 70 percent of the average Egyptian's daily intake of calories and protein. The most common type is a two-layer, flat, sourdough bread, called balady bread. Twenty-five percent of balady bread produced is discarded due to poor quality. To reduce the waste, the government of Egypt has put high priority on research into the quality of balady bread. The objectives of this project are to identify the major sources and amounts of loss in the production and marketing of balady bread in Egypt; and to identify areas for further research to reduce these losses. A survey will be conducted to gather information about the raw materials used in the baking processes, the loss associated with each step, quality standards used by bakeries and consumers, economic constraints within which bakeries operate, problems associated with distribution and retailing, and losses in the home.

/BREAD/ - /FLOUR/ /QUALITY STANDARDS/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /BAKING/
\$44600 6 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY, DOKKI, GIZA, EG

83-0042 (HS)
DEPARASITIZATION/MALNUTRITION (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

Parasites deplete the supply of nutrients to the human body and constitute an additional physiological stress when malnutrition is involved. To deal with this problem, mass deparasitization projects have been carried out, some with considerable success. Phase I of this project studied the effectiveness of periodic administration of the antiparasitic drug mebendazole in improving nutritional status of children in Colombia. Among children treated periodically with mebendazole indicated there was a marked decrease in the incidence of malnutrition and helminthic infestation. However, it was also found that mebendazole has no effect on protozoal infections. Phase II will determine whether combined treatment of both protozoal and helminthic infections using mebendazole and teclozan is more effective in improving nutritional status than the single treatment of helminthic infections using mebendazole.

/MALNUTRITION/ - /PARASITES/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /DRUGS/
\$105700 22 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR (FES), CALI, CO

83-0043 (SS)
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE: ACTORS AND PROCESSES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM (CHILE) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project permitted the Interdisciplinary Program for Research in Education (PIIE) to lay the groundwork for an integrated program of research, training, and dissemination. It allowed the Chilean institution to participate more directly in discussions about the role of the educational system in development and in the implementation of public policy in education, and about the forms and types of participation by parents, students and teachers. In Phase II, PIIE will continue research on four complementary themes dealing with the relationship between education and society as affected by state policies. Specifically, phase II will review state educational policies and practices and their effects on access to education; identify the roles of teachers; examine non-formal education activities; and examine the teaching/learning process.

/EDUCATIONAL POLICY/ - /ACCESS TO EDUCATION/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/ /TEACHERS/
/SOCIAL ROLE/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /TEACHING METHODS/
\$315000 24 months
-PROGRAMA INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN EDUCACION (PIIE),
SANTIAGO, CL

83-0045 (SS)

FAMILY PLANNING PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (INDONESIA)

Indonesia's national family planning program has been recognized as one of the most successful in the Third World. The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB) produces an annual ranking of program performance for each district and sub-district, based on the number of new acceptors. This exercise has revealed regional differences in family planning program effectiveness. This project will investigate the factors influencing the differential success of the Indonesian program in the various districts and sub-districts of Java and Bali. Researchers will obtain census information on the socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of households; project future patterns of contraceptive use for planning purposes; and develop a methodology for the improvement of data collection and evaluation techniques within the NFPCB.

/FAMILY PLANNING/ - /EVALUATION/ /REGIONAL DISPARITY/

\$71000 24 months

-CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, JAKARTA, ID

83-0047 (IS)

RIALIDE - NETWORK STRENGTHENING

The Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) is the international body representing development banking in the region. As part of its functions, ALIDE tries to maintain a continuous flow of information among association members through its information network (RIALIDE). The information units of the RIALIDE national centres vary considerably in their levels of development and operation. Technical training for the personnel of these units would help to create a better balance between the supply and demand for information as well as assist in the further development of the RIALIDE network. This project will strengthen the RIALIDE network by improving the technical capacity of the national centres. Three main activities will be undertaken in this project: a training workshop, technical assistance missions to participating centres, and a project evaluation meeting.

/INFORMATION NETWORK/ - /FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/ /DEVELOPMENT BANKS/

\$73985 24 months

-ASOCIACION LATINOAMERICANA DE INSTITUCIONES FINANCIERAS DE DESARROLLO (ALIDE), LIMA, PE

83-0048 (IS)

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION MANUAL - ASIA

The urgent need for a practical manual to facilitate the work of industrial extension officers in Asia has long been felt by managers of extension services. The need is accentuated by the growing importance attached by policymakers and development planners to industrial extension services in the development of small industries. Technonet Asia is a network of 14 organizations from 11 countries. It aims at improving the quality and efficiency of production in small and medium-scale enterprises. This project will enable Technonet Asia to produce a manual that will attempt to cover all major aspects of industrial extension practice appropriate to the Asian environment. The manual will serve as a handy guide to small industry extension officers, managers of extension services and extension trainers.

/INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION/ - /MANUAL/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/ /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRY/

\$97760 18 months

-TECHNONET ASIA, SINGAPORE, SG

83-0049 (SS)

MARKET IMPACT ON AMAZON COMMUNITIES (PERU)

In recent years, migrants from the highland regions of Peru have moved to the 'selva' (jungle) to build new homes and livelihoods. This has resulted in the native peoples of the Amazon being simultaneously 'pushed' and 'pulled' out of their traditional subsistence way of life and into a market economy. The purpose of this project is to examine the impact of the market on native communities and to suggest ways in which the expansion of market activity can be guided for the benefit of its indigenous peoples. Researchers will examine incomes in Amazon communities; analyze the reallocation of labour from subsistence activities to wage labour; examine changes in the consumption of self-produced vs. purchased goods; and examine the cultivation and marketing of coffee.

/MARKET ECONOMY/ - /REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ /INDIGENOUS POPULATION/
 /TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY/ /ADAPTATION/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /CONSUMPTION/
 /COFFEE/ /MARKETING/
 \$54300 15 months
 -CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y PROMOCION AMAZONICA (CIPA), LIMA, PE

83-0050 (COMM)

JOURNAL SUPPORT - SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN UGANDA

"Mawazo" is one of many formerly successful journals in East Africa that have suffered problems as a result of political and economic problems in the region over the past few years. A significant number of able and interested social scientists on staff at Makerere University in Uganda are committed to a serious effort to reinitiate social science research in the country by reestablishing "Mawazo". This project will supply crucial support for workshops designed to plan each issue of the journal, and in the process to permit Ugandan scholars to reengage in serious discussion about social science research issues. Specifically the project will finance the publication of four issues of "Mawazo"; finance planning workshops to discuss research papers related to the themes of upcoming issues; and assist the editorial committee of "Mawazo" to establish itself on a firm financial basis.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /PERIODICALS/
 \$44400 24 months
 -MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, KAMPALA, UG

83-0052 (SO)

CONSUMERS' LAW (MALAYSIA) - PHASE I

Consumers in developing countries are confronted with more harmful products and less acceptable levels of service than consumers in industrialized countries. Yet they do not have the means to inform themselves about what they are consuming and what standards they should expect of suppliers. The creation of laws to control abuses in the marketplace is essential if consumers are to be protected. This project will analyze consumer law in Malaysia and propose legal reform in various areas. Specifically, the project will produce memoranda to government on the legal aspects of consumer problems and will extend information on consumer law problems to the practising bar, law teachers, and the public through the media.

/CONSUMER PROTECTION/ - /LEGISLATION/ /CONSUMERS/ /LEGAL PROTECTION/
 /CONSUMER GOODS/
 \$68726 12 months
 -CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENANG, PENANG, MY

83-0053 (SS)
CENTRAL-CITY REVITALIZATION (ARGENTINA/URUGUAY)

In developing and developed countries alike, central-city districts are important social, economic, and cultural areas. They generally suffer from a number of socioeconomic and environmental problems such as poor housing, limited urban services, and pollution. Although the problems of central-city districts have been increasingly recognized in recent years, little thorough research has been conducted in Latin America. This project will analyze the socioeconomic and environmental problems of the central districts of three Latin American cities: Corrientes and Catamarca, in Argentina, and Montevideo, in Uruguay. Specifically, the project will examine the role of community participation in the rehabilitation of central districts and identify ways to revitalize certain functions and areas of central districts.

/URBAN RENEWAL/ - /URBAN ENVIRONMENT/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /QUALITY OF LIFE/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /URBAN PLANNING/
\$97300 12 months
-CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0054 (SS)
EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS IN RECIFE (BRAZIL)

There are enormous social and regional income inequities in Brazil. In an attempt to alleviate social disparities, various levels of government in the countries have designed and implemented a wide range of programs in recent years to improve the standards of living of the low-income urban population. Yet these programs have often not been evaluated thoroughly, particularly in the lesser developed regions of the country where research capacity is frequently limited. In this project researchers will evaluate the public programs aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor in the city of Recife in Northeast Brazil. They will inventory and analyze the public programs and assess the degree of awareness and use of such programs by the low-income population.

/LOW INCOME/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /URBAN AREAS/ /BASIC NEEDS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /PROGRAMME PLANNING/
\$71200 18 months
-UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO, RECIFE, BR

83-0055 (FAD)
SECOND FORESTRY RESEARCH COURSE

This project will support the second forestry research course which, like the first, aims to familiarize forest research officers from Asian and Pacific countries with the principles and practice of forest research, emphasizing wood production rather than utilization. One of the major outcomes of the first course was the development and production of an instructional manual entitled Manual of Statistical Procedures for Forestry Research. The manual will be used in the second forestry research course to teach the participants the importance of statistics in forestry and forest products research, how to apply them, and how to use data processing techniques in statistical analysis.

/FORESTRY RESEARCH/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /FORESTRY/ /STATISTICAL ANALYSIS/
\$86200 5 months
-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS (UPLB), LOS BANOS, PH

83-0056 (SS)
SQUATTER PRODUCE MARKET VENDORS (EGYPT)

As the largest and one of the fastest growing cities in the Middle East, Cairo is being stretched to the limits in its attempt to feed itself. In response to the increasing demand for fresh produce, informal and unregulated produce markets have emerged in many parts of the city. These squatter markets are so called, because they occupy locations meant for other uses. This project will study squatter market vendors in Cairo and their role in the food distribution system. Specifically, researchers will describe the location and organization of urban markets; appraise the role of squatter markets in providing employment; and make policy recommendations on the future of the markets.

/VENDORS/ - /MARKETING/ /INFORMAL SECTOR/ /FOOD SUPPLY/
\$80000 15 months
-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO, CAIRO, EG

83-0057 (SS)
HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION (MALAYSIA)

A main objective of development policy in Malaysia is to restructure employment so that people from each income stratum and major language group are more equitably represented in key government and private-sector positions. To this end, policies have been adopted to provide greater access to university education. Little is known, however, of the effectiveness of these policies or their costs. This project will measure costs and benefits of university education for the various income and ethnic groups represented among the 1983 graduating class. The information will be analyzed in terms of human capital theory, whereby costs of education are regarded as an investment that yields economic returns in the form of additional income that accrues over the life of the graduate.

/UNIVERSITIES/ - /HUMAN RESOURCES/ /ACCESS TO EDUCATION/ /EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/
\$57700 15 months
-INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR,
MY

83-0058 (AFNS)
GLIRICIDIA (ILCA)

Alley farming, the growing of crops between rows of frequently pruned trees, is an agroforestry system which holds great promise. The Gliricidia, a multipurpose tree that is a native of Central America and the West Indies, has been identified as an outstanding candidate for use in alley farming systems. It is widely used for agricultural shade, live fences, green manure, forage and firewood. This project will collect Gliricidia germplasm throughout its natural range, extending from northern Colombia to southern Mexico. Researchers will evaluate the various species in a number of sites in the humid and sub-humid zones of West Africa in order to incorporate suitable varieties into integrated crop/livestock alley farming systems for small farmers.

/TREES/ - /MIXED FARMING/ /PLANTING/ /HUMID ZONE/
\$99600 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA (ILCA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

83-0059 (AFNS)
NITROGEN-FIXING TREES (SIERRA LEONE)

Shifting cultivation, in which the land is cultivated for one year and kept fallow for 5 to 10 years, is the predominant form of land use in Sierra Leone. But, traditional shifting cultivation practices cannot sustain the country's rapidly increasing population, and are reducing soil fertility and crop yields. One method of alleviating problems associated with shifting cultivation is to plant fast-growing nitrogen-fixing trees (NFT's), of which -- in addition to improving soil fertility -- provide forage, firewood, building materials, and erosion control. This project will collect, propagate, and evaluate indigenous fast-growing NFT's and compare their performance with that of exotic species with a view to identifying appropriate species for incorporation into agroforestry systems in Sierra Leone.

/TREES/ - /SHIFTING CULTIVATION/ /NITROGEN/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /SOIL EROSION/
\$109200 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

83-0060 (AFNS)
TANNINS (CHILE)

The northern arid zone of Chile previously contained scattered stands of tree species whose fruit formed the main source of tannin for the leather industry. Most of these stands were destroyed in the early years of this century, however, and local tannin production ceased in the fifties. Now, the bark of *Pinus radiata*, a by-product of the pine milling industry, has been shown by laboratory tests to contain 15-16 percent tannins. This project will study methods for regenerating local, tannin-producing tree species in the arid zone of the country; and determine the tannin content of the wood, bark, and fruits of selected local and exotic tree species by laboratory analysis.

/TREES/ - /FOREST RESOURCES/ /TANNING INDUSTRY/ /LEATHER/
\$115830 36 months
-INSTITUTO FORESTAL, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0061 (HS)
DETERMINANTS OF INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES (GLOBAL)

Promotion of breast-feeding has become a key strategy in efforts to improve the health and well-being of young children in developing countries. Although studies have shown breast milk to be nutritionally superior to infant formula, more and more mothers in developing countries are turning away from breast-feeding to bottle-feeding. The mother's choice of feeding method is probably the result of several interrelated social, economic and biological factors. This project will review these factors using comparative data already available from Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya and Thailand. The analysis will focus on the discussion of strategies to improve infant feeding practices. Study findings will be published in book form and widely disseminated.

/FEEDING/ - /INFANTS/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /breast feeding/ /LOW INCOME/ /URBAN AREAS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/
\$34500 12 months
-POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, US

33-0062 (SS)

NEW FORMS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (FRANCE)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is valued by many developing countries as a means of obtaining foreign exchange, technology, and access to overseas markets. Policies towards FDI reflect a trade-off between the host country's efforts to achieve economic goals at the lowest economic and political cost to itself, and the attempt on the part of the multinational enterprise to fulfill its corporate objectives. In recent years, there has been increased recourse to "new forms" of FDI involving little or no equity participation by the foreign firm. Relatively little research has been conducted into the benefits and disadvantages of these new forms of investment. This project will examine the incidence and significance of new forms of investment in developing countries; and investigate the extent to which new forms of investment shift economic risk to the host country, while preserving or even enhancing economic returns to the foreign investor.

/FOREIGN INVESTMENTS/ - /MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES/ /INVESTMENT RETURNS/

\$42000 24 months

-CENTRE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'OCDE, PARIS, FR

83-0063 (COMM)

AIJSA - FEATURES SERVICE AND OPERATING BUDGET

The Association internationale des journalistes scientifiques africains (AIJSA) was created in Dakar, Senegal, in 1981 to help popularize science and technology in French-speaking Africa. The objectives of this project are to enable the Association to meet operating expenses, to enable the executive to meet regularly, and to establish a monthly feature service for the dissemination of scientific and technical information via the news media.

/SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ - /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION

DISSEMINATION/ /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /JOURNALISTS/

\$13285 12 months

-ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES SCIENTIFIQUES AFRICAINS (AIJSA), DAKAR, SN

83-0064 (SS)

TEACHERS' WORKSHOPS IN RESEARCH (URUGUAY) - PHASE I

Because the Uruguayan government offers limited courses to train teachers, several private organizations have emerged to fill this void. Without doubt, one of the most important of these groups is the Centre for Pedagogic Research and Experimentation (CIEP). It is estimated that in the last 10 years CIEP has trained over 6000 teachers. CIEP wants its training role to be complemented with research activities in the area of teaching and teacher training. This project will provide CIEP with the opportunity to undertake research on the problems of Uruguayan classroom teaching. CIEP will train both its own staff and a core of teachers to conduct, disseminate, and evaluate educational research.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /TEACHING/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/

\$48500 12 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y EXPERIMENTACION PEDAGOGICA (CIEP), MONTEVIDEO, UY

83-0065 (SS)

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR (CHILE)

One of the outcomes of urban modernization has been the unprecedented growth of large groups of low-wage workers unprotected by labour legislation. Their jobs are commonly "informal sector". Understanding of this sector is still fragmentary. Some studies have been carried out in Asia, but in Latin America this issue is just beginning to be explored. This project will produce a detailed description of the informal sector in Santiago, Chile, as it affects women and their families. Researchers will describe the major features of the informal sector occupations held by women and the characteristics of the various job holders or seekers.

/INFORMAL SECTOR/ - /WOMEN/ /OCCUPATIONS/ /INCOME/ /EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/

\$37100 12 months

-CIRCULO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA MUJER (CEM), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0066 (HS)

HANDPUMP MANUAL (ASIA)

Major efforts have been made to develop a reliable handpump that can be produced, installed and maintained in developing countries at a reasonable cost. IDRC has field-tested an inexpensive handpump in Africa and Asia. The design incorporates a simple piston and foot-valve assembly made of readily available polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Field trials have shown that the pump is technically viable and has high potential for village-level operation and maintenance. However, to ensure its proper use and care, villagers need simple instructional materials. This project will develop an instruction manual for the installation, maintenance and repair of the IDRC/PVC handpump in developing countries in Asia. The manual will be designed for illiterate and semi-literate villagers and will incorporate their input.

/PUMPS/ - /MANUAL/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/

\$96835 18 months

-PROGRAM FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTH (PATH), SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, US

83-0067 (SS)

TECHNOLOGY, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (EAST AFRICA)

Investment in science and technology via the education system has become a major policy concern in East Africa. But there is a lack of fundamental information on the nature and impact of technical training, and its application in industry and agriculture. This project will explore the relationship between the supply of technologically and scientifically trained people and the utilization of their skills in the countries of East Africa. It will sponsor small exploratory research grants, strengthen individual and institutional research capability through training seminars and the encouragement of research networks, and develop a bibliographic inventory of recent research.

/TECHNICAL EDUCATION/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ /TECHNICAL
INFORMATION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL OUTPUT/ /QUALITY OF
EDUCATION/

\$147800 18 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0068 (SS)
POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE (ETHIOPIA)

The Science Popularization Sub-Council of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission wishes to improve the participation of peasants in scientific and technological progress in Ethiopia. The Council recognizes that it needs basic information about the current beliefs of the peasantry in order to change entrenched social and economic practices. Before the Council undertakes a large-scale nationwide study to collect this information, it wishes to undertake a small pilot study to test the reliability and validity of the survey instruments. Researchers in this project will gather preliminary data about the non-scientific beliefs of Ethiopians living within the vicinity of Addis Ababa.

/SCIENTIFIC CULTURE/ - /ATTITUDES/ /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/ /PEASANTS/
/TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
\$30000 12 months
-ETHIOPIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, ADDIS ABABA, ET

83-0069 (SS)
ECONOMIC POLICY AND AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES (ZAIRE AND NIGERIA)

A principal objective of agricultural policy is to ensure adequate and stable supplies of food at minimum social cost. However, this goal is affected by macroeconomic policies on the exchange rate, trade, and government expenditure. Changes in such policies can have major repercussions on the production and distribution of food. Despite its significance, this linkage between macroeconomic policy and agricultural development has been under-researched. This project will investigate the relationship between trade and exchange policies and food strategies in Zaire and Nigeria. Researchers will examine protectionist measures; assess how trade and exchange rate policies affect allocations of resources; and examine how the presence of dominant export sectors (petroleum in Nigeria and minerals in Zaire) have affected production and incomes in agriculture.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /TRADE
POLICY/
\$87900 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI), WASHINGTON, D.C., US

83-0070 (SS)
SOCIAL LEARNING THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN GRASS ROOTS GROUPS (BRAZIL)

Participation links women to the development process. It can be seen as a form of social learning whereby individuals assume new roles made available to them by the changes in their society or adapt to new roles created and made necessary by the development process. In recent years, numerous studies have examined women's involvement in the labour force. Less frequent, however, have been studies looking at women's involvement in grass roots groups. This project will examine an important form of such participation, the mothers' clubs or centres of Brazil. It will assess the types of activities they undertake and their potential for facilitating social learning and individual- and community-level development through greater involvement in political and social affairs.

/SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ - /WOMEN/ /LOW INCOME/ /WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/
/SOCIAL ROLE/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
\$55400 18 months
-REDE DE APOIO A ACAO FEMININA, SAO PAULO, BR

83-0071 (SS)

ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM ON SEXUAL STEREOTYPES (ARGENTINA)

Socialization into sexual roles occurs through the family, the peer group, the school, and the mass media. Because the school has a strong socializing influence on children, it is important to consider the messages it transmits regarding sexual roles. This project will identify the attitudes and values of teachers regarding sexual roles and assess the extent to which they can be modified. Specifically, researchers will record the behaviour, perceptions, and attitudes of teachers regarding differences between the sexes; translate and adapt for use in Argentina an educational curriculum comprised of audiovisual modules dealing with sexual stereotypes and information regarding sexual differences; and apply experimentally this curriculum to the training of primary school teachers and assess its impact on the teachers' perceptions, attitudes and behaviour.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /TEACHERS/ /ATTITUDES/ /SOCIALIZATION/ /CURRICULUM/
/PRIMARY EDUCATION/ /MALES/ /FEMALES/ /BEHAVIOUR/

\$49700 20 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA MUJER (CEM), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0072 (COMM)

INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH CHILDREN IN KENYA

"Rainbow" is a children's magazine published in Kenya. Each year since 1979, the Mazingira Institute in Nairobi has collaborated with the editor of "Rainbow" on the June issue and produced a special "information package" on a specific environmental topic. This project will provide funds for the special June 1983 issue of "Rainbow". The issue will provide children with information on the kinds of diseases spread by unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation, and how these diseases can be prevented. Articles, diagrams, and a comic strip will be used. The issue will also run a contest requiring the children to answer a series of questions on water use and sanitation practices in their home districts. This information will later be used to describe preventive health measures and specific techniques for the children.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /SANITATION/ /WATER SUPPLY/

\$35000 15 months

-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

83-0073 (SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY (CARIBBEAN)

Statistics offices in most countries have continued to make annual estimates of population and to publish registered births and deaths. However, only those in the larger, more developed countries have been able to undertake critical evaluation of their data. In most countries of the Caribbean, statistical officers need the methodological skills to undertake such analyses. The main objective of this project is to improve national capabilities for analyzing and interpreting demographic data throughout the English-speaking Caribbean by holding a six-week regional training workshop on the subject.

/DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS/ - /METHODOLOGY/ /TRAINING/

\$36420 2 months

-INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, ST. AUGUSTINE, TT

83-0074 (HS)
HEALTH INSURANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (KOREA)

Within the context of rapid national economic growth in the past several years, the Korean government has launched various health insurance schemes to improve the national health care system. The latest government effort is a health insurance program for people not covered by any of the previous schemes, mostly farmers and other self-employed persons. This project, to be conducted in Kangwha county, will provide important data concerning the demand for health services and the new patterns of utilization that likely have emerged as a result of the new health insurance program. The project will take advantage of data collected before the insurance program began in Kangwha county.

/HEALTH INSURANCE/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /EVALUATION/
\$68100 12 months
-INSTITUTE OF POPULATION AND HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH, SEOUL, KR

83-0075 (IS)
CURRENT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM (CARIS) EGYPT

Ongoing research activities can be wasted if their results are not documented and recorded. This project will provide support to the Egyptian Documentation and Information Centre for Agriculture to enable it to collect, record and disseminate data on current agricultural research projects in collaboration with the Agricultural Research Information Service (CARIS) of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Through Egypt's participation in FAO's CARIS program, information on all aspects of ongoing agricultural research projects, workers, and institutions in Egypt will be readily available.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ /INFORMATION EXCHANGE/
\$67810 24 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO, EG

83-0076 (FAD)
ENERGY AWARDS - PHASE I

The development of IDRC's activities in energy research requires training and upgrading of staff in key institutions. The 1983/84 Energy Program budget provides for training activities to be administered by the Fellowships and Awards Division. This project will permit the Division to fund training awards in energy-related fields. Funds will be awarded to researchers who are to be or have been team members of an IDRC-supported project, and to researchers, managers, and administrative and financial personnel of research institutions, universities and organizations in developing countries.

/EDUCATIONAL GRANTS/ - /TRAINING/ /ENERGY/
\$100000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0077 (SS)
RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH INVENTORY (TURKEY)

A number of private institutions, governmental agencies and universities in Turkey are undertaking research on new and renewable sources of energy. The size and location of these efforts, however, is not known with any certainty. This has led to the isolation of the researchers, both from each other and from the manufacturing sector; the duplication of effort; and the failure to utilize limited resources effectively. The objective of this project is to produce and disseminate an inventory of research activities and research publications on selected new and renewable sources of energy. Specifically, researchers will compile an inventory of researchers and public and private institutions in Turkey currently conducting research into biogas, biomass (excluding forestry), geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy and the production of fuel alcohol; and compile a bibliography of recent publications of Turkish research on these topics.

/ENERGY SOURCES/ - /RENEWABLE RESOURCES/ /DIRECTORY/ /RESEARCH WORKERS/
/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ /RESEARCH RESULTS/
\$28800 12 months
-ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS FOUNDATION OF TURKEY (TURKIYE CEVRE SORUNLARI
VAKFI), ANKARA, TR

83-0078 (IS)
AGRIS (SENEGAL)

The Documentation Centre of the Ministry for Rural Development in Senegal has been chosen as the coordinating centre in West Africa to disseminate agricultural information through AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). This project will provide for the distribution of Agrindex, a computer-produced index of current world literature related to agriculture, to Senegalese institutes which in turn will input to AGRIS. The publication of a retrospective and current national agricultural bibliography of Senegal and the selective dissemination of information by subject to interested institutions are also projected. The Ministry for Rural Development will sponsor a seminar to train documentalists in AGRIS methodology and will formulate a policy for cooperation and participation by Senegalese institutes in AGRIS.

/AGRIS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/
\$21100 24 months
-MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL, DAKAR, SN

83-0079 (AFNS)
POTATOES FROM SEED (EGYPT)

Potatoes can be propagated vegetatively from seed tubers or sexually from true potato seed. Commercial production has been based on seed tubers because of ease of planting, fast and vigorous early growth, and high yield potential. However, commercial potato production in developing countries has been constrained by high cost of imported seed tubers and the difficulties associated with the storage and handling of large quantities of seed tubers under hot humid conditions. Scientists at the International Potato Centre in Lima, Peru, have focused on improving the quantity and quality of potato production from true seed. This project will support them in their efforts to develop and test varieties of true potato seed suitable for the cropping systems of small farmers in Egypt, i.e., varieties that give high yields, mature early, are resistant to important diseases and pests, and tolerate high temperature and drought.

/POTATOES/ - /SEEDS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /PLANTING/
\$204400 36 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP), LIMA, PE

83-0080 (FAD)

SCHOOL MAPPING AND MICROPLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

In 1981, the Ministry of Education requested the assistance of the International Institute of Educational Planning (I.I.E.P.) in the introduction of school mapping in Jamaica. An I.I.E.P. specialist recommended a training course in school mapping for officers from the Ministry and neighbouring Caribbean countries. This project will provide the funds for the training course. The course will endeavor, in the case of Jamaica, to assist officers in the Ministry of Education in the preparation of a primary school map and the reorganization of the secondary school map; and in the case of other countries, to train a team of planners/researchers in the techniques of school mapping.

/EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ - /MAPPING/ /TRAINING COURSES/

\$65490 1 months

-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, KINGSTON, JM

-INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE PLANIFICATION DE L'EDUCATION (IIPE), PARIS, FR

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

83-0081 (FAD)

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (BUTROS)

This project will provide funds for a Research Fellowship for Dr. Albert Butros, Director General of the Royal Society of Jordan. The award will facilitate a closer working relationship between IDRC and the Royal Society of Jordan, and between other organizations, scientific and educational, in Jordan and Canada.

/RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/ - /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/

\$97500 12 months

-ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, AMMAN, JO

83-0082 (IS)

CARISPLAN - GRENADA

Grenada participates in CARISPLAN, the Caribbean component of the socioeconomic information system known as INFOPLAN. This project will strengthen the documentation centre of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Training of Grenada, established to provide information for the socioeconomic planning needs of Grenada's policymakers and planners. The project will enable the documentation centre to capture, store, and disseminate current socioeconomic information and to participate effectively as the national focal point for CARISPLAN.

/CARISPLAN/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /ECONOMIC PLANNING/ /SOCIAL PLANNING/

\$52900 24 months

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, ST.GEORGE'S, GD

83-0083 (IS)

CARISPLAN - SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participates in CARISPLAN, the Caribbean component of the socioeconomic information system known as INFOPLAN. This project will strengthen the documentation centre of the country's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development. The centre was established to provide information services, emphasizing the socioeconomic planning sector, to officials of the government service. The project will enable the centre to capture, store, and disseminate current socioeconomic information and to participate effectively as the national focal point for CARISPLAN.

/CARISPLAN/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SOCIAL PLANNING/ /ECONOMIC PLANNING/

\$59630 24 months

-MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, KINGSTON, VC

83-0084 (HS)
DENTAL RESEARCH (KENYA)

Dental disease is becoming an increasingly serious public health problem in developing countries such as Kenya. It is often assumed that the major contributing factor to the rise in the occurrence of tooth decay is the increased availability and consumption of dietary sugar. In Kenya, the annual consumption of sugar has increased approximately threefold since independence in 1963. It is therefore pertinent to inquire whether there has been a parallel increase in tooth decay, especially among children. This project will attempt to establish an association between sugar consumption and the incidence of tooth decay in Kenyan children. Researchers will attempt to define a threshold level of per capita sugar consumption, below which such an association does not occur.

/DENTISTRY/ - /SUGAR/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /CHILDREN/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$55600 36 months
-KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

83-0085 (HS)
NUTRITIONAL RECOVERY (ARGENTINA)

Malnutrition is often an underlying cause of many diseases for which children are admitted to hospitals. However, in most cases it is not diagnosed as such and therefore not treated, resulting in the deterioration of the nutritional status of the child who either dies or later has to be readmitted to the hospital. Studies carried out in Argentina have shown a significant relationship between nutritional states at the time of discharge from hospital and the frequency of readmissions. Information on the time it takes a malnourished child to recover is not available. In this project, the Ministry of Health, through its Hospital Nacional Posadas, and the University of Buenos Aires will estimate the time necessary for nutritional recovery in children with different grades of malnutrition. Researchers will determine and compare the cost effectiveness of two different diets.

/MALNUTRITION/ - /DIET/ /EVALUATION/ /COST ANALYSIS/ /NUTRITIVE VALUE/
/HEALTH SERVICES/
\$47930 15 months
-Fundacion de Estudios de Enfermedades Endemicas, BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0086 (HS)
HEALTH OF WORKING MOTHERS (HONG KONG)

In the 1970s, a biosocial survey conducted in Hong Kong revealed that nearly one-third of Chinese adults living in urban areas suffered from stress, and that the symptoms were particularly prevalent among women. Stress-related problems have been found to be particularly acute among working mothers living in Hong Kong's "New Towns", industrial areas recently developed to accommodate a rapidly expanding labour force. This project will test the hypothesis that working mothers in Shatin New Town suffer more frequently from ill health than non-working mothers, and that their children have higher mortality and morbidity rates and grow and develop more slowly than children of non-working mothers. Epidemiological data relating to the health and maternity experience of working and non-working mothers will be collected, as will information on the health, growth and development of their children.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /FEMALE MANPOWER/ /OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/
/CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /HEALTH SERVICES/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/
\$29240 12 months
-THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, SHATIN, HK

83-0087 (HS)

CONFERENCE ON DENGUE/DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DF/DHF) (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Insect-borne diseases continue to pose a major threat to the lives of millions of people in developing countries. One important disease is dengue fever. The most serious complication is dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) which is often fatal. Several countries have expressed an interest in carrying out further research into DHF, and it would be ideal for researchers from different countries to meet to discuss the most appropriate avenues for this type of research. This project will fund a workshop on DHF in Kuala Lumpur from September 1-3, 1983. Aspects of DHF to be covered will include the epidemiology of the disease, the role of vectors and vector-control; diagnosis; immunology and pathogenesis; biochemical and genetic analysis of dengue viruses; vaccines, and the treatment of DHF.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DISEASE VECTORS/ /DIAGNOSIS/
/DISEASE CONTROL/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /VIRUSES/ /VACCINES/

\$45030 9 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), SINGAPORE, SG

83-0088 (COMM SS)

JOURNAL SUPPORT - ZIMBABWE

The severe economic crisis in the Eastern and Southern African region has threatened most social science journals, and forced almost all to cease publication. The Social Sciences and Communications Divisions of IDRC have been active in the region in recent years trying to identify ways the Centre could provide support to struggling social science journals. Without such journals, the basis for a viable research community is very difficult to sustain. This project will provide support for the Zimbabwe Journal on Social Change and Development through the provision of equipment, staff, facilities, and production costs for one year. The Journal has played an important role in Zimbabwe by taking discussion of social and economic issues to a popular audience. The firm establishment of the Journal will provide a unique and valuable forum for future discussion of important social and economic issues in Zimbabwe.

/PERIODICALS/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /economic and social development/
\$22500 12 months

-JOURNAL ON SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT, HARARE, ZW

83-0089 (HS)

PESTICIDE POISONING (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Pesticides are used extensively in agriculture all over the world, and increasingly so in many developing countries. As the world pesticide market has grown, so has the incidence of pesticide poisoning and pesticide-related deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated in 1972 that over 500 000 cases of accidental pesticide poisonings occur annually, approximately one-half of them in developing countries. This project will examine the problem of pesticide poisoning in four Southeast Asian countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. Researchers will assess the magnitude and severity of the problem, examine the legislation regarding pesticide use in each country, and make recommendations for improvements.

/PESTICIDES/ - /POISONING/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/
\$228800 18 months

-ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SINGAPORE, SG

83-0090 (SS)
FERTILITY AMONG THE URBAN POOR (PERU)

Research on social, economic and cultural determinants of high fertility and low rates of contraceptive adoption is now a priority for the government of Peru. The government is seeking to coordinate research and generate new knowledge on ways to reinforce the current family planning program. One of their major priorities is to carry out further research on the social and economic determinants of fertility in low-income urban settlements with a high proportion of rural-urban migrants. This project will study factors determining household composition, fertility and family planning practices in Lima. The project will provide new knowledge on the determinants of fertility in this population, and on the role of family planning services and community institutions in mediating changing patterns of contraceptive adoption.

/FERTILITY/ - /LOW INCOME/ /URBAN AREAS/ /MIGRANTS/ /MOTIVATIONS/
/ATTITUDES/ /FAMILY PLANNING/
\$94400 16 months
-INSTITUTO ANDINO DE ESTUDIOS EN POBLACION Y DESARROLLO (INANDEP), LIMA, PE

83-0091 (HS)
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/PHC (HONDURAS)

It is generally accepted that primary health care will be the key to achieving an acceptable level of health throughout the world in the future. Research is needed to answer questions related to many primary health care issues, one of the most critical being community participation. In 1972, the Honduran Ministry of Health introduced a program to extend its primary health services through community participation. This project will investigate the role of such participation in the delivery of health care, particularly maternal and child care services, in Las Crucitas, a marginal area in the city of Tegucigalpa. Research will focus on the following: motivation, promotion and coordination among health centre personnel, community volunteers and community organizations; incentives for community volunteer health workers; and relationships among community demand, services and support provided by the community.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
/SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/ /VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS/
\$64950 12 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO (CEPROD), TEGUCIGALPA, HN

83-0092 (SS)
TEACHER WORKSHOPS: THE WORLD OF THE CHILD (ARGENTINA)

The question of what characterizes an effective teacher and how such a teacher can be efficiently trained continues to puzzle researchers. In Latin America, teacher training efforts are often highly academic and unrelated to the needs of the teacher, the pupil, or the community. This project will become part of a network of IDRC-funded projects to develop, within participative workshops, new teacher training methods to improve teaching skills and the teachers' awareness of their developmental role in classroom and community. Research will focus on pupil perceptions of the school and their understanding of the world around them. It is hoped that through this research teachers will be assisted in altering their classroom roles and, ultimately, their teaching methods.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH/ /TEACHERS/ /SOCIAL ROLE/
/TEACHING METHODS/ /CURRICULUM/
\$118445 24 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0093 (AFNS)

RURAL UNIVERSITY (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

FUNDAEC (the Foundation for the Application and Teaching of Sciences) believes that what rural areas need is not minimum learning, but the application of higher education and scientific insight, and the opportunity to collaborate with experts from their own area committed to their development. FUNDAEC has achieved a high degree of success both in rural education and in cultivation systems research. In Colombia, FUNDAEC has fostered the training of young farmers, grammar school teachers and agronomists through a "rural university". Phase II of this project will continue work begun in phase I, specifically, the testing of improved crop and animal production subsystems, the agronomic and economic evaluation of annual and perennial cropping systems, and the development of village-level tutorial extension programs.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
/NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /TECHNICAL EDUCATION/

\$380100 36 months

-FUNDACION PARA LA APLICACION Y LA ENSEMANZA DE LAS CIENCIAS (FUNDAEC),
CALI, CO

83-0094 (SS)

PROSPECTS FOR URBANIZATION (NEPAL) - PHASE I

By any index, Nepal is one of the world's least developed countries. Below-subsistence conditions in the mountain and hill areas for many years have forced people to move to the Terai plains of Southern Nepal. This migration has been so heavy that all agricultural land is now being used and the forests have been severely depleted. As a result, an urgent priority is to prevent migration to the Terai. There are not yet sufficient towns in the hills and mountains to stem the exodus to the Terai. The roles of the existing small towns need to be examined. This project will assess the feasibility of analyzing the resource and employment characteristics of different-sized towns along the Gandaki Growth Axis, as well as their linkages to the rural areas, with a view to stabilizing populations in the mountain and hill regions. The study will be expanded in Phase II to 13 towns.

/URBANIZATION/ - /SMALL TOWNS/ /INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ /DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/
\$16300 6 months

-NEW ERA, KATHMANDU, NP

83-0095 (SS)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (BRAZIL)

The state of Piaui in Northeast Brazil has long been an exporter of human resources but there has been evidence of increased rural urban migration within Piaui over the past two decades. This accelerated urbanization may be due to the push of rural poverty rather than the pull of urban jobs, but there has been little research conducted to date to substantiate this hypothesis. This project will endeavor to identify the trends and causes of migratory flows in Piaui state for the period 1960-1980, to provide a basis for policy formulation. It will also undertake an evaluation government policies in Piaui designed to create employment, return workers to their areas of origin, and improve the living conditions of rural and urban populations.

/INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/ - /RURAL MIGRATIONS/ /MIGRANTS/ /LAND TENURE/
/AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /policy making/

\$87000 19 months

-FUNDACAO CENTRO DE PESQUISAS ECONOMICAS E SOCIAIS DO PIAUI (CEPRO), PIAUI,
BR

83-0096 (SS)
COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (TANZANIA)

The grave economic crisis in Tanzania has been marked by the growth of a massive gap between import requirements and export earnings. A contributing factor has been declining production of agricultural crops for export, a trend the government of Tanzania is intent on reversing. This project will identify the constraints and problems facing the coffee industry in Tanzania, and suggest policy directions for improvement. The project will analyze coffee smallholders in six regions; survey the problems of estate production in selected areas; and probe Tanzania's role in the international coffee market to suggest prospects for future coffee exports if policy changes can increase domestic production.

/COFFEE/ - /CROP YIELD/ /MARKETING/ /PRICING/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/
\$33000 18 months
-ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

83-0097 (AFNS)
DESERT FARMING SYSTEMS (EGYPT) - PHASE II

Most desert soils in Egypt lack clay and silt and contain a high proportion of coarse sand. Phase I of this project sought to develop cultivation methods and systems suitable for these light textured desert soils and that could be undertaken by small-holders and cooperatives. Research focused on water management, soil regeneration and fertility, drought-tolerant fodder crops, animal production, and different trees for use as windbreaks and as sources of fuel, food, and fodder. The yields obtained in phase I were very low, with the major limiting factors yet to be identified. Phase II will continue the work, placing greater emphasis on crop management, tillage and planting methods and weed control.

/ARID ZONE/ - /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /SHELTERBELT/ /CROP YIELD/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/
\$412744 24 months
-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO, CAIRO, EG

83-0098 (HS)
ANEMIA (TUNISIA)

Anemia, which is caused by a lack of iron and folic acid in the body, is a serious public health problem in many countries. Young children and pregnant and nursing women face the highest risk. In some developing countries as many as 60 percent of children may suffer from the disease. Studies in Tunisia have shown that poor nutrition during pregnancy, frequent pregnancies among young women, a decline in breast-feeding, gastrointestinal disease and poor hygiene all contribute to anemia. This study will determine the incidence of anemia among women at different stages of their pregnancies and in children up to age five. The women will be given iron and folic acid supplements and the effect of these on their newborns will be evaluated. The data will come from both urban and rural areas in Tunisia and should be useful in planning better programs to combat the problem.

/DEFICIENCY DISEASES/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/
\$84590 30 months
-INSTITUT NATIONAL DE SANTE DE L'ENFANCE, TUNIS, TN

83-0099 (SS)

MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS PROGRAM (EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA)

During the seventies, the countries of sub-Saharan Africa experienced major macroeconomic problems: accelerated inflation, major balance of payments disequilibria, fiscal and debt crises, and reduced growth. These macroeconomic problems and the associated need for effective stabilization and adjustment programs now dominate all other economic policy issues. Increased realization on the part of sub-Saharan African governments of the need for more research into macroeconomic issues has been marked by growing demands for IDRC support from government agencies, universities, and research institutions. In response to these requests, this project will establish a macroeconomic analysis program to support research on macroeconomic issues affecting the economic stability of countries in the region, and to enhance the capacity of local scholars and institutions to conduct high level research in this field.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /STABILIZATION/ /RESEARCH PROJECTS/
/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$302000 18 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), NAIROBI, KE

83-0100 (SS)

HOUSEHOLD-DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (GLOBAL)

Over the past decade the impact of development programs and policies on demographic behaviour in developing countries has received considerable attention. IDRC has supported research on the response of rural households to social and economic change, focusing on the behaviour of individual family members. Although these individual studies have made an important contribution, a number of fundamental questions remain unanswered. This project will provide funds to hold workshops in which participants will analyze, compare and synthesize the results of several IDRC-supported projects on household demographic behaviour. It will permit more in-depth analysis of research already completed in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and make possible the preparation of a document incorporating and comparing various regional perspectives.

/DEMOGRAPHY/ - /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /MODERNIZATION/ /FAMILY/ /RURAL/
/HOUSEHOLD/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /ADAPTATION TO CHANGE/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /DATA
ANALYSIS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/

\$92500 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0101 (AFNS)

RURAL FOOD PATTERNS (ZIMBABWE)

Many of Zimbabwe's rural children, particularly the youngest, are malnourished. However, there is little information about the quantity and quality of food available and consumed in rural areas and how such factors relate to levels of the nutrition-related disorders, kwashiorkor and marasmus. Information is required to enable the planning of community-based action programs. This project will undertake a survey of child nutrition in rural Zimbabwe as a basis for future nutrition research and rural action programs. Researchers will survey existing food patterns and the prevalence of nutrition-related disorders in children under five in selected rural areas. They will also devise action programs aimed at improving nutritional and agricultural practices.

/FOOD CONSUMPTION/ - /FOOD SUPPLY/ /MALNUTRITION/ /CHILDREN/ /DEFICIENCY
DISEASES/ /RURAL AREAS/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/

\$90400 12 months

-SILVEIRA HOUSE, HARARE, ZW

83-0102 (HS)

BREAST-FEEDING/CHILD SURVIVAL (INDONESIA/PHILIPPINES)

Breast-feeding is of particular importance for the health of mothers and young children in developing countries; however a trend towards a decline in levels of breast-feeding has become apparent in many developing countries in recent years, resulting partially from bottle-feeding promotion activities. The objective of this project is to develop popular education materials for women in lower socioeconomic groups in Indonesia and the Philippines, aimed at improving their knowledge, attitudes and behaviour with regard to breast-feeding and related child survival practices. The project will identify and use established information and dissemination networks and commercial retail sales outlets for the distribution of popular education materials; and conduct a sample marketing study to determine whether it is economically feasible to market selected popular education materials developed in the project.

/breast feeding/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
/TEACHING AIDS/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$184620 24 months

-YAYASAN KUSUMA BUANA (YKB), JAKARTA, ID

-KABALIKAT NG PAMILYAND PILIPINO, MAKATI, PH

83-0103 (HS)

NUTRITION EDUCATION/WEANLINGS (CFNI)

Nutritional deficiencies associated with the weaning period are well known in most developing countries. Education and training form a major component of the strategy to improve weaning practices. However, the actual messages to be developed, the most effective methods of delivering educational messages to mothers, and the most appropriate communications media, have not yet been defined. Research is required both to understand current weaning practices better and to develop and evaluate effective educational materials. This project will update information on current weaning practices in St. Kitts-Nevis and Grenada, and using this information, develop a teaching package for teachers of mothers and child-minders. Researchers will also develop and test methods of preparing weaning foods.

/breast feeding/ - /CHILD REARING/ /MALNUTRITION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
/TEACHING AIDS/ /FOOD PREPARATION/

\$95930 30 months

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, US

83-0104 (HS)

HIGH RISK PREGNANCY (EGYPT)

In most rural areas of the developing world, health services before and after birth are virtually nonexistent. Where services are available, they are often provided in overcrowded clinics, where high-risk pregnancies are frequently missed. In order to plan rationally for improving the delivery of maternal and child health services, it is essential that accurate and reliable baseline data be collected. In Egypt, data on perinatal and maternal death and illness, and on risk factors contributing to that death and illness, is very scarce. The purpose of this project is to develop a detailed data base on the health problems of pregnant women in an area of rural Egypt, and to study risk factors associated with pregnancy. From the information collected, recommendations aimed at improving health services, so as to improve pregnancy outcome, will be made.

/PREGNANCY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /INFANT MORTALITY/
/EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /HEALTH SERVICES/

\$140950 30 months

-UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ALEXANDRIA, EG

83-0105 (AFNS)
PALM OIL PROCESSING (SIERRA LEONE)

The average Sierra Leonean depends heavily on palm oil as part of his/her daily meal. There are many wild and cultivated plantations of oil palm that produce large quantities of the fruit. However, the traditional method of processing the fruit is unhygienic, tedious and inefficient. Palm oil presses using screw threads have been made in Sierra Leone but have been sold on a very limited scale without systematic evaluation of their performance. This project will develop and test palm oil extractors suitable for use in small farming communities and for manufacture in Sierra Leone. Specifically, researchers will survey traditional palm oil production processes; test and improve two existing prototypes of palm oil extraction machines developed in Sierra Leone; design, construct, and field test alternate models; and disseminate the results.

/PALM OIL/ - /post-harvest systems/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$157700 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

83-0106 (AFNS)
COWPEA STORAGE (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE II

In Sierra Leone, very little cowpea is grown and stored by farmers because they feel losses due to insects and molds are too high. Adequate storage systems are therefore required to encourage production. The general objective of phase I of this project was to develop systems for storing cowpeas in the wet, humid zone of West Africa. The first phase of work surveyed existing storage systems in West Africa and produced results on natural pesticides which need to be tested. The second phase of work will consist of field tests and comprehensive on-farm trials undertaken to assess losses in typical storage systems identified in phase I as being used in Sierra Leone. Researchers will design and test improved storage systems and evaluate the use of natural pesticides, such as cloves, within these systems

/COWPEAS/ - /PEST CONTROL/ /STORAGE/ /post-harvest systems/
\$113650 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

83-0107 (AFNS)
SOLAR CROP DRYERS (SIERRA LEONE) - PHASE II

The current national thrust in agriculture in Sierra Leone is to attain self-sufficiency in rice production. One mean to increase the amount of available rice for consumption is to improve drying and storage practices. An improved drying system could encourage earlier harvesting, thus reducing pre-harvest losses, and a reduction in drying losses would increase the quantity and quality of rice available for the market. In phase I of this project, solar crop dryers were built and tested. In phase II, researchers will test in the laboratory the Prototype III developed in phase I under no-load and rice-loaded conditions; make any required modifications and prepare final drawings of the dryer; construct Prototype III dryer models of various local and other materials; test the dryers under typical farm conditions to assess their acceptability by farmers; and train extension workers in the building and operation of solar dryers.

/DRYING/ - /SOLAR ENERGY/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /RICE/ /AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION/ /post-harvest systems/
\$174000 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, FREETOWN, SL

83-0108 (HS)
PERINATAL AND INFANT HEALTH (COSTA RICA)

Costa Rica has registered remarkable improvements in the health status of its people over the past few decades. However, over the past few years, infant mortality in Costa Rica has begun to rise again. Along with the increase in infant mortality, significant increases in the incidence of both intrauterine growth retardation and preterm deliveries have been noted. It is important to attain a better understanding of the social and biological determinants of child health in Costa Rica. This project will monitor the occurrence of high-risk pregnancy, preterm delivery, fetal growth retardation, and premature infant death in the Puriscal area of Costa Rica. Researchers will investigate the factors associated with poor pregnancy outcome; and assess the influence of preterm delivery and low birth weight on infant growth and development.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ - /PREGNANCY/ /INFANT MORTALITY/ /CHILD REARING/
\$406740 36 months
-UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE, CR

83-0109 (AFNS)
POST-PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (SADCC)

The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) took place in Lusaka in April 1980 at a Heads of State meeting of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SADCC has recognized the importance of establishing a regional food security program. With the support of IDRC, it is therefore establishing a Post-production and Food Industry Advisory Unit (PFIAU) which will be responsible for advising member countries of the research, technological development, training, and information necessary to ensure that existing and future post-production, food processing, and distribution systems operate efficiently and effectively.

/post-harvest systems/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD PRESERVATION/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/
\$589400 60 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HARARE, ZW

83-0110 (AFNS)
BY-PRODUCTS (SUDAN) - PHASE II

Sudan is seeking additional inexpensive sources of animal feedstuffs in order to increase the level and quality of its meat production. Phase I of this project investigated the use of local by-products - sorghum stalks, sugarcane bagasse, molasses, and groundnut hulls - in animal feed rations. Phase II will apply the results of by-product research obtained in phase I to an animal production system in the Khartoum area of Sudan. The project will examine the different beef production systems in the Khartoum area; and endeavour to improve the traditional beef feedlot industry by formulating and testing fattening rations in accordance with feed composition, animal requirements, and production objectives. The close linkage with feed lot operators will allow a realistic evaluation of the performance of low cost, by-product-based, feeding systems.

/FEED/ - /BY-PRODUCTS/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/ /CATTLE/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /COST ANALYSIS/
\$239100 36 months
-INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION, UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SD

83-0111 (AFNS)
DAIRY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (SUDAN)

The focus of this project is on dairy production in the large irrigated Rahad region in the Sudan. The general objective of the project is to develop improved feeding systems for dairy cattle in the irrigated Rahad region. Specifically, the project will identify high forage species for production during the cooler irrigated months and during the hot months, and evaluate their productivity and nutritive value; develop suitable crop husbandry practices for these forages; and introduce and test new varieties of existing or introduced forage species.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /FEED/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /DAIRY INDUSTRY/ /ANIMAL
NUTRITION/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/
\$255600 36 months
-UNIVERSITY OF GIZERA, WAD MEDANI, SD

83-0112 (HS)
IRON-DEFICIENCY ANEMIA (ARGENTINA)

Anemia is one of the most frequently observed diseases in the world today. The cause of anemia is a lack of iron and folic acid in the body. Widespread malnutrition in developing countries accounts for the high prevalence of iron-deficiency anemia in these countries. Studies undertaken in Argentina have shown that iron-deficiency anemia is widespread, however, there is very little data available on the prevalence of anemia in children. This project will enable researchers in Argentina to investigate the prevalence of anemia in children in that country, as well as to study factors contributing to the development of anemia. Specifically, researchers will determine the incidence of anemia in populations of Argentinian children aged 9 to 24 months in Greater Buenos Aires and in Misiones province; and evaluate the dietary patterns of the study population. Recommendations will be made to alleviate the nutritional problems observed.

/DEFICIENCY DISEASES/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /MALNUTRITION/
\$108200 19 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE NUTRICION INFANTIL (CESNI), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0113 (SS)
ASEAN AND SHIPPING CONFERENCES (SINGAPORE)

Shipping is an important element in the economy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Only recently, however, have associations been formed to represent the interests of shippers and have ASEAN governments become concerned with shipping policies. Traditionally shipping conferences have controlled shipping in the region and have been able to concentrate and maintain economic power to such an extent that they have been able to dictate terms to ASEAN shippers. This project will focus on the role and practices of shipping conferences operating from and to ASEAN ports with the objective of identifying and recommending policies and regulations that would best serve the interests of both governments and shippers.

/SEA TRANSPORT/ - /TRADE DEVELOPMENT/ /DECISION MAKING/ /SHIPS/
/REGULATIONS/ /FREIGHT/ /PRICES/ /CARGO/
\$92000 24 months
-INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), SINGAPORE, SG

83-0114 (AFNS SPA)
SMALL-SCALE ENERGY SYSTEM (PHILIPPINES)

As additional supplies of wood become available from the newly established tree farms in the Philippines, a widespread use of charcoal is planned. This project aims to develop a village-scale energy system involving the burning of wood and agricultural residues, the improvement of charcoal production, and the recovery of by-products such as wood tar, acetic-acid, and methanol. Members of the community will be trained to operate and maintain the energy system. The project will include an economic feasibility study and an import evaluation component.

/RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES/ - /FUELWOOD/ /CHARCOAL/ /BIOGAS/ /AGRICULTURAL
WASTES/ /WASTE UTILIZATION/ /THERMAL POWER PLANTS/ /ELECTRICITY/
\$340000 36 months
-FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (FPRDI), LOS BANOS, PH

83-0115 (SS)
PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND TRAINING (INDIA)

Participatory programs represent a new and potentially powerful way to strengthen non-formal education as a tool for development. This project will explore in depth the theoretical and practical elements of what is known as participatory research, evaluation and training. Specifically, the project will document examples of participatory research, as it has been applied in community development projects, socioeconomic surveys, adult education programmes, etc. in India; analyze the nature of the participation that has occurred during these efforts; and disseminate the findings to other professionals and grass roots activists.

/PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH/ - /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/ /METHODOLOGY/
\$59700 21 months
-INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CA

83-0116 (SS)
IN-DEPTH FERTILITY SURVEY (CHINA)

Little is known about China's population trends and, in particular, fertility regulation at the family and individual levels. To help remedy this situation, this project will gather information on family planning and other population characteristics in three provinces. Researchers will be trained in research design, survey practices, and data processing and analysis both with a view to strengthening national research capability and enabling China to participate in the World Fertility Survey and to benefit from the international comparability of data.

/FERTILITY/ - /SURVEYS/ /METHODOLOGY/ /STUDY TOURS/ /FAMILY PLANNING/
/INFANT MORTALITY/
\$200000 48 months
-INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (ISI), LONDON, GB

83-0117 (SS)
LEADING COMMUNITIES (PERU)

Peru has one of the largest rural populations in Latin America. During the last 15-20 years, some rural communities have achieved dramatic improvements in their standard of living, while at the same time maintaining their cultural identity. This project will attempt to shed some light on the factors responsible for this phenomenon and to assess the degree to which their experience can be reproduced in other communities. Researchers will collect information on Peruvian peasant communities; formulate a typology of peasant communities in five regions in order to identify regional variations; and identify, with reference to four community-level case studies, elements of community organization and economic activity which contribute to development.

\$86500 24 months
-INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS (IEP), LIMA, PE

83-0118 (IS)

APICULTURAL SOURCE MATERIALS - FRENCH AND SPANISH TRANSLATIONS

The International Bee Research Association (IBRA), with headquarters in the United Kingdom, is a non-profit organization which publishes manuals, bibliographies, periodicals, and an abstract journal for scientists and beekeepers. IDRC supported the publication of IBRA's Apicultural Source Materials, a series of pamphlets dealing with subjects relevant to beekeeping in the Third World. This project will enable IBRA to translate the series into French and Spanish in order to reach more people in developing countries.

/APICULTURE/ - /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$32600 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (IBRA), BUCKS, ENGLAND, GB

83-0119 (AFNS)

AMAZONIAN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (PERU) - PHASE II

The Amazonian region of Peru is a new colonization area and technologies appropriate to its particular conditions are required. Phase I of this project introduced pasture legumes and grasses, developed feed conservation schemes, designed an animal disease prevention program, and developed and tested improved dairy-beef production systems. Phase II of the project will provide needed information on ecologically sound, land use alternatives for the region. The two production models designed in phase I will be adjusted, according to new research results, and evaluated in on-farm trials.

/ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ - /TROPICAL ZONE/ /LAND USE/ /FEED/ /GRASSES/

/GRASSLAND/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$405000 36 months

-INSTITUTO VETERINARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES TROPICALES Y DE ALTURA (IVITA), LIMA, PE

83-0120 (AFNS)

CHAMECULTURE (ECUADOR) - PHASE II

The fish occurring from Mexico to Northern Peru, *Dormitator latifrons*, locally called "Chame", has long been recognized as an interesting species for fish culture. Phase I of this project has contributed to a strong awareness of the importance of Chame as a cultivated food fish for rural communities in Ecuador. While a great deal has been achieved in phase I, in terms of basic biological information on Chame, the technological knowledge of Chameculture is still insufficient to insure the success of a commercial enterprise. Phase II will develop a technological package for Chame cultivation, which can be transferred to the rural communities of Ecuador. The specific objectives are to complete biological and ecological studies; to study the conditions of growth in earthen ponds; to study the best methods for handling, storage, and transport; and to determine commercialization channels for Chame and advise on improvements for marketing the future production.

/FISH CULTURE/ - /FISH UTILIZATION/ /FISHERY RESEARCH/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISH BREEDING/

\$202290 36 months

-FUNDACION CIENCIA PARA EL ESTUDIO DEL HOMBRE Y LA NATURALEZA, QUITO, EC

83-0121 (SS)

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STRATEGIES AND FERTILITY (KOREA)

The government of the Republic of Korea established its official population policy in 1961. During its first two decades of operation, the program demonstrated considerable success; however, Korea's rate of fertility decline seems to have fallen off since 1980. Researchers hypothesize that the cultural preference for sons may be partially responsible. Successful policy formulation on fertility reduction depends on a clearer understanding of these preferences and their broader relationship to the status of women within Korean society. This project will analyze the relationships between fertility and socioeconomic factors in Korea. Researchers will examine specific factors (e.g. value of children, son preference, female status, and consumption and savings patterns) and how these relate to family size and fertility ideals.

/FERTILITY/ - /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /CHILD REARING/ /FAMILY BUDGET/ /WOMEN/
/SOCIAL ROLE/

\$50000 24 months

-POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF KOREA (PAK), SEOUL, KR

83-0122 (AFNS)

FOOD LEGUME IMPROVEMENT (SUDAN) - PHASE II

Legume crops (especially faba beans) are in ever-increasing demand in the Sudan. In phase I of this project research was conducted to develop varieties of faba beans with high and stable yields and resistance to major diseases (leaf mosaic, powdery mildew, root rot, and leaf curl), and to develop varieties of lentils and haricot beans tolerant to extreme temperatures and high soil salinity. Promising cultivars were tested for yield stability, disease resistance, protein content, and salt tolerance. Phase II will continue research begun in phase I, concentrating upon breeding and selecting faba beans, haricot beans, chickpeas, and field peas. Agronomic research will focus on the verification of earlier research results by combining promising practices in a package appropriate for on-farm testing.

/LEGUMINOSAE/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /PLANT
BREEDING/ /BEANS/ /FABA BEANS/ /CHICKPEAS/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$265200 36 months

-AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION, WAD MEDANI, SD

83-0123 (AFNS)

Food Legumes North Africa (ICARDA)

Faba beans, chickpeas and lentils are important crops in the Maghreb countries of North Africa -- Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. These crops are grown mostly by small farmers in rotation with the major cereals, wheat and barley. The purpose of this project is to develop improved varieties of faba beans, chickpeas and lentils, and to encourage their adoption, together with improved farming practices, by legume growers. Specific objectives are to strengthen national and regional research capabilities in food legumes; and develop legume varieties that have higher and consistent yield potential, and are resistant to disease and the parasitic weed *Orobanche*.

/leguminosae/ /genetic improvement/ /cultivation practices/ /organization
of research/

\$599300 36 months

-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA),
Aleppo, SY

83-0124 (HS)
PROMOTION OF BREAST-FEEDING (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

In the urban squatter settlements of the developing world, the immunological properties of breast-milk can mean the difference between life and death. However, even as its advantages are beginning to be appreciated, the incidence and duration of breast-feeding continue to decline in almost every developing nation. To combat this trend, the government of the Dominican Republic proposes to design and evaluate a program aimed at promoting breast-feeding among poor urban mothers. This project will develop, implement and evaluate a training program for health workers in breast-feeding promotion; gather information on infant-feeding practices among women living in the peri-urban areas of Santo Domingo; and study the factors which inhibit breast-feeding among the women studied.

/breast feeding/ - /HEALTH MANPOWER/ /ATTITUDES/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
\$162510 27 months
-SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE SALUD PUBLICA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL, SANTO DOMINGO,
DO

83-0125 (AFNS)
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (IITA)

It is evident that agricultural research in West Africa needs to give more attention to understanding the opportunities and constraints among the small holder farmers. Over the last decade IDRC has supported on-farm cropping systems research programs. The objective of this project is to strengthen farming systems research capability in West African national research institutions. The project will develop on-farm research methods which are acceptable to West African national research institutions; test measurement techniques, experimental designs, and economic evaluation methods in cooperation with existing farming systems research teams; strengthen the capability of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture to train economists and social scientists from national programs in farming systems research techniques; and cooperate with the West African Farming Systems Research Network in evaluating this research methodology.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /RESEARCH METHODS/
/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$417900 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG

83-0126 (AFNS)
TIMBER GRADING (MEXICO) - PHASE III

The development of appropriate code rules and design specifications for the lumber industry is a major task in a country like Mexico because of the scarcity of technical information. Phase I of this project conducted a series of mechanical tests to determine design stress values for lumber and other technical data of importance for the use of wood in construction. Phase II verified and expanded findings from the first phase by testing the products from several sawmills in other regions. Phase III will facilitate the adoption of the findings by the sawmill industry, implement a suitable quality control program, introduce new design values in the building codes, and conduct confirmatory tests for tension and compression stresses.

/TIMBER/ - /WOOD CONSTRUCTION/ /STANDARDS/ /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /QUALITY CONTROL/
\$146000 24 months
-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE RECURSOS BIOTICOS (INIREB), VERACRUZ,
MX

83-0127 (SS)

ECONOMICS STABILIZATION AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION (GLOBAL)

Economic stabilization policies aimed at lowering inflation and improving the external account inevitably produce changes in income distribution. But with the exception of a number of broadly based studies, there has been little research into such distributional effects. This project will examine the question as it applies to Sri Lanka, India and Zimbabwe. Trends in income distribution in these countries, plus Kenya, will be compared. Project results will indicate which groups or regions are likely to benefit or lose from particular stabilization measures.

/STABILIZATION/ - /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /ECONOMIC STRUCTURE/ /COMPARISON/

\$92500 18 months

-OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (ODI), LONDON, GB

83-0128 (AFNS)

PRACIPA NETWORK (CIP)

The International Potato Centre (CIP) has assembled a team of social scientists to look at the socioeconomic aspects of potato technology. In the Andean countries, CIP has encouraged an informal research network during past years to facilitate training, exchange of information, and exchange of germ plasm. Members of the network PRACIPA (Andean Cooperative Program for Potato Research) recently decided to formalize its structure, and defined a number of priority research topics that should be tackled by the countries. This project will support research activities in five Andean countries: Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela to increase the rate of exchange of information and germ plasm and to promote training for farmers and technical staff. Research activities will include the promotion of viable potato seed multiplication schemes; the determination of an integrated pest management approach; and the development of improved on-farm storage systems.

/POTATOES/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PEST CONTROL/ /post-harvest systems/

\$504000 36 months

-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP), LIMA, PE

83-0129 (SS)

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION (PERU)

In Peru, many peasant communities have undertaken diverse economic activities to supplement their agricultural incomes and these activities have permitted them to achieve a level and security of income which many government programs have been unable to provide. This project will examine three peasant communities in the Huancavelica region of Peru to analyze the importance of economic diversification in providing employment and income to their members. Researchers will estimate the importance and stability of income derived from land relative to that derived from nonagricultural activities; identify those activities which could provide increased income if expanded and suggest appropriate government policies to encourage them.

/ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ - /PEASANTS/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /INCOME/ /TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT/

\$73100 12 months

-CENTRO REGIONAL DE ESTUDIOS SOCIOECONOMICOS (CRESE), LIMA, PE

83-0130 (HS)
NON-SURGICAL STERILIZATION (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Sterilization is the most effective means of fertility regulation available. Conventional female sterilization, however, exposes women to the risk of potentially serious infections associated with major surgery, suggesting that more research into nonsurgical female sterilization techniques is needed. This project will evaluate the intrauterine quinacrine pellet method of nonsurgical female sterilization for safety, effectiveness, acceptability, cost and ease of administration. Clinical trials will be carried out in Bandung, Indonesia; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Bangkok, Thailand.

/STERILITY/ - /WOMEN/ /CHEMICALS/ /FEMALES/ /GYNAECOLOGY/
\$114610 33 months
-INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR FAMILY HEALTH, JAVA, ID

83-0131 (HS SS)
PHARMACEUTICAL MARKETING PRACTICES (MALAYSIA)

Regulation of the quality, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical drugs has been a neglected area in health planning in many developing countries. This has been a serious omission because the increased availability of drugs, and their aggressive promotion in developing countries by drug companies has led to considerable drug misuse and abuse. As is the case in many developing countries, Malaysia's drug regulations are very weak. There has been little progress in Malaysia, in terms of developing regulations, formulating changes in drug policy, or enforcing legislation. Nor has there been a comprehensive study of pharmaceutical marketing practices in the country. This project will investigate the sale and promotion of pharmaceuticals in Malaysia. Information will be collected on commonly prescribed drugs; marketing practices of the drug industry; the adequacy of available drug information; and difficulties in labelling and promotion.

/DRUGS/ - /MARKETING/ /LABELLING/ /CONSUMER PROTECTION/ /ADVERTISING/
/PRICING/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/ /CONSUMER EDUCATION/
\$127320 18 months
-CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENANG, PENANG, MY

83-0132 (AFNS)
ROOT CROPS (CAMEROON/IITA/ - PHASE III)

Root crops are important staple foods in almost all areas of Cameroon. Phases I and II of this project have assisted the Cameroon government in establishing the Cameroon National Root Crop Improvement Program. Significant progress has been made in developing a strong, indigenous, institutional base for research on cassava, cocoyams, yams, and sweet potatoes, particularly by training a number of Cameroonian scientists. Promising cultivars have been evaluated for disease resistance, vigour, and yield. Phase III will continue to develop improved varieties of cassava, yam, cocoyam, and sweet potato, incorporating field resistance to major diseases and pests into improved varieties of the four crops; and develop improved cropping practices for these root crops, which will be readily accepted by farmers.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /DISEASE RESISTANCE/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$455700 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG
-DELEGATION GENERALE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE, YAOUNDE, CM

83-0133 (AFNS)
ROOT CROPS (UGANDA)

Root crops are an important source of food in Uganda. In the drier northern and eastern areas, the staple food is cassava flour mixed with sorghum and further enriched with groundnuts. Sweet potato, which provides both a starchy tuber and a nutritious leafy vegetable, is the other root crop of national importance. But yields of cassava and sweet potato have been reduced by disease. This project will develop improved varieties and husbandry practices which are acceptable to producers and consumers of cassava and sweet potato. Researchers will assess farmers' production methods and constraints; identify varieties with resistance to pests and diseases; develop improved crop management practices that are within farmers' means; and devise control methods for the cassava green mite.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/
/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /PLANT PROTECTION/
\$330400 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, ENTEBBE, UG

83-0134 (IS)
INFORMATION CENTRE ON DEVELOPMENT-POLICY MODELLING

Most work in development policy modelling is conducted at centres in the developed world, and detailed information about current findings and advances in methodology is not readily available to workers in Asia. This project will support the establishment of the Information Centre on Development-Policy Modelling at the Systems Research Institute (SRI) in Pune, India. The Centre will collect, process, and disseminate information on development policy modelling; adapt models which can be run on SRI's minicomputer; select some of these models and create transportable versions of them to run on a microcomputer; prepare user manuals for these computer applications; hold workshops to make information and training available on modelling techniques; and demonstrate the use of these techniques on a minicomputer and microcomputer.

/MODELS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ /SIMULATION/
/DATA PROCESSING/
\$427500 60 months
-SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRI), PUNE, IN

83-0135 (SS)
AGRO-EXPORTS (ECUADOR)

Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas and is highly dependent on earnings from this crop to sustain its economic development. With the anticipated exhaustion of Ecuador's oil reserves, the country will come to rely heavily on its agro-exports for foreign exchange earnings. This project will examine the regional economy of Ecuador's southern coastal region, a zone which produces nearly all of the country's bananas for export and much of its cocoa. Researchers will analyze the marketing system for bananas and for cocoa, and the means by which prices and production quotas are determined; study the contractual arrangements and technical assistance offered by banana exporters to local producers; study the income and living conditions of agricultural labourers; and suggest alternative marketing structures, contractual agreements, and pricing policies for banana and cocoa industries.

/INDUSTRIAL CROPS/ - /EXPORT EARNINGS/ /BANANAS/ /COCOA/ /TEMPORARY
EMPLOYMENT/ /WAGES/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /DEMAND/ /MARKETING/
\$69600 12 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), QUITO, EC

83-0136 (HS)
PNEUMOCONIOSIS (KOREA)

Pneumoconiosis, a dust-related occupational disease, leads to fibrosis of the lungs and is often accompanied by tuberculosis. It is the most prevalent occupational hazard in South Korean industries, taking the form of anthracosis in coal workers. This project will document the progression of pneumoconiosis in Korean coal-face miners in relation to the duration and degree of exposure. Dust conditions in the mines will be assessed in light of current hygienic standards and the amount of dust inhaled by the miners. The results of the research will enable the investigators to suggest further environmental and managerial preventive measures.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /COAL MINING/ /MINERS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/
/OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE/ /OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/
\$86580 18 months
-CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL CENTRE, SEOUL, KR

83-0137 (SS)
SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

Four out of 10 adolescents now attend secondary school in Argentina. This represents a considerable expansion in enrolment over previous years. This project will analyze the structure and role of secondary education within the context of Argentinian society. Specifically, researchers will examine the relationship between secondary schooling and income; the quality and content of the first and last years within the system; and the entry of both early school leavers and graduates into the labour market.

/SECONDARY EDUCATION/ - /QUALITY OF EDUCATION/ /COST OF EDUCATION/
/TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK/
\$284000 36 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0138 (AFNS)
ECONOMICS OF SHELLFISH PROCESSING (THAILAND)

Traditionally, shellfish collection and culture have played an important role in the fisheries of Thailand. Research to date seems to indicate excellent potential for improved shellfish culture along the country's coastal marine and brackishwater zones. Any benefits from increased shellfish production will depend, however, on an efficient, economically viable processing industry. As a first step in this direction, this project will take inventory of the major types of commercial shellfish processing operations; determine the demand for their respective products; analyze the costs and returns associated with each; and identify suitable markets and marketing methods for processed shellfish products.

/SHELLFISH/ - /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /MARKETING/ /COST ANALYSIS/
\$30200 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ICLARM),
MANILA, PH

83-0139 (SS)

IMPACT OF POPULATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (THAILAND)

The Population and Community Development Association (PDA) of Thailand launched the Community Based Integrated Rural Development (CBIRD) project with the intention of improving living standards and employment opportunities of people in 60 economically depressed villages. Support for a second project has been acquired with the stipulation that it be carefully evaluated--the objective of this IDRC supported project. The researchers will evaluate CBIRD II by collecting baseline data on target communities; periodically assessing the progress of CBIRD II; determining the effectiveness of various CBIRD strategies; and measuring the impact of the project in terms of economic, environmental, and health changes within the participating villages.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /INTEGRATED APPROACH/ /EVALUATION/ /FAMILY PLANNING/
/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/

\$243700 44 months

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

83-0140 (HS)

TUBERCULOSIS (KOREA)

Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease and still an important cause of illness and death in South Korea. There has been a growing interest in vaccination measures for the control of tuberculosis. The vaccine commonly used is BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin). Although the vaccine has been used extensively in many developing countries, results from recent field studies in India have raised questions as to the protective effect of the vaccine. This project will determine the incidence of tuberculosis, according to the vaccination status, in Korean children below five years of age who are contacts of new cases of tuberculosis. Researchers will describe the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of tuberculosis in children.

/TUBERCULOSIS/ - /VACCINES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /CHILDREN/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/

\$136050 31 months

-KOREAN INSTITUTE OF TUBERCULOSIS, SEOUL, KR

83-0141 (AFNS)

Fuelwood Plantations (Zambia)

In densely populated areas of Zambia, the rapidly diminishing supply of wood for domestic energy is of great concern. The most feasible solution is to plant fast-growing trees on a large scale in order to meet the demand. The government is committed to solving the wood-energy problem, but does not have the research data needed to guide the establishment of fuelwood plantations. It is important to carry out species trials on different soils in order to obtain needed technical and economic data. This project will provide information about the performance of a range of fuelwood species and their most appropriate spacing for fuelwood and polewood production.

/fuelwood/ /silviculture/ /manmade forests/ /forest management/ /forestry research/

\$192200 36 months

-Zambia. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Lusaka, ZM

83-0142 (FAD SS)

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (WEST AFRICA)

The availability of relevant educational research and analysis is critical to the effective planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of educational policies. To strengthen these research capabilities in Francophone West Africa, this project will support the establishment of a regional graduate educational research training program which will develop research skills for the evaluation of the schooling process, and for educational policy studies within a context relevant to the African educational situation. The research training process will relate to practical problems in order to provide much needed policy-relevant information during the training process.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ /EDUCATIONAL REFORMS/
\$335000 34 months

-ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA FORMATION ET DE LA RECHERCHE EN
EDUCATION EN AFRIQUE, LOME, TG

83-0143 (AFNS)

CASSAVA MITES (EASTERN AFRICA) (CIBC) - PHASE IV

Green cassava mites, introduced accidentally to Africa from South America in 1971, have significantly reduced yields of cassava. In 1974, the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control developed a strategy based on the identification and introduction into Africa of natural enemies of the mites from their native South America. Phases I and II of this project supported survey work in South America and initial testing of predator species in Trinidad. Phase III evaluated the performance of predators under African field conditions and showed the feasibility of introducing and establishing them on farmers' fields. Phase IV will support the extension of the control measure throughout Eastern Africa.

/CASSAVA/ - /PEST CONTROL/ /BIOLOGICAL CONTROL/ /PLANT DISEASES/ /DISEASE
CONTROL/ /ENTOMOLOGY/

\$140100 24 months

-COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (CIBC), CUREPE, TT

83-0144 (HS)

GASTRIC CANCER (KOREA)

Gastric cancer is the main cause of cancer-related deaths in South Korea. This project will attempt to determine whether there is a relationship between the disease and a number of environmental factors (diet, drinking water, use of cigarettes and alcohol, family history, etc.) by comparing populations in two geographical areas of South Korea, one with a high incidence of gastric cancers, the other with a low incidence. The results of the project will provide valuable data to strengthen a national cancer registry established in 1981.

/CANCER/ - /REGIONAL DISPARITY/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /DIET/

\$57490 18 months

-KYUNGPOOK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, TAEGU, KR

83-0145 (SS)

METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON POPULATION, HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT (GLOBAL)

The objective of this project is to support a series of activities which will strengthen the ability of social science researchers in developing countries to undertake studies on infant mortality levels and trends, and on the social, economic, and cultural determinants of these levels and trends. The project support will include the preparation of technical research papers, specialized bibliographical and methodological materials, and the organization of dissemination and technical research methodology workshops. These mechanisms will assist in the rapid dissemination of research results and encourage new approaches to research.

/MORTALITY/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /INFANT MORTALITY/ /INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH/

\$477000 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0146 (HS)

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (KENYA)

Ophthalmia neonatorum is an eye infection of the newborn, caused principally by the sexually transmitted agents *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*. If untreated, it may result in blindness. Ophthalmia neonatorum associated with gonorrhea can be effectively prevented by the administration of silver nitrate eye drops during the immediate post-natal period. This is practiced routinely in many developed countries, but in relatively few developing countries, and in Kenya it has been discontinued. The objectives of this project are to determine the incidence and etiology of ophthalmia neonatorum in a selected population in Kenya and to evaluate the most effective methods of prevention and treatment.

/EYE DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /INFANTS/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /VENEREAL DISEASES/ /MEDICAL RECORD/

\$245300 30 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0147 (HS)

TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH (GLOBAL) - PHASE V

The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases represents an international response to major health problems of developing countries in the tropics. The Programme has concentrated on six major diseases: malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, and leishmaniasis. This grant will provide support for the Programme in its efforts to develop new tools for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases; and strengthen the research capabilities of where these diseases are endemic.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DISEASE CONTROL/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/

\$300000 24 months

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, CH

83-0148 (IS)
REMOTE SENSING AND MANGROVES (THAILAND)

Mangrove resources in Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia have been depleted as a result of exploitation and competition from human settlement. Improved monitoring systems are therefore critical to the management of this important renewable resource. The objectives of this project are to inventory mangrove areas in Thailand using remote sensing techniques, and to strengthen local research capability in these skills. Updated information on mangrove distribution and classification will be compiled and thematic maps for selected test sites will be produced.

/REMOTE SENSING/ - /RESOURCES INVENTORY/ /TREES/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/
/MAPS/ /RESOURCES EXPLOITATION/
\$376900 36 months
-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, BANGKOK, TH

83-0149 (HS)
TUBERCULOSIS (BRAZIL)

Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease and still an important cause of illness and death in Brazil. Chemotherapy, the use of drugs in the treatment or control of disease, remains a keystone as far as effective control programs are concerned. Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of chemotherapy in the last ten years, especially with reference to the duration of treatment. There is a growing interest in the concept of "short-term" chemotherapy. While chemotherapy has successfully been used to treat tuberculosis, the high costs of drugs have severely limited their availability in the Third World. This project will assess the effectiveness of short-term chemotherapy for the control of tuberculosis in Brazil. Researchers hope to show that short-term chemotherapy is significantly cheaper, less toxic and equally effective when compared to the standard treatment which is currently used in Brazil.

/TUBERCULOSIS/ - /DRUGS/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$153450 24 months
-ESCOLA PAULISTA DE MEDICINA, SAO PAULO, BR

83-0150 (IS)
DEVSI CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde is a relatively newly independent country which seeks to give decision-makers, planners and researchers access to information about the development process in their country. Some Cape Verdians have already actively participated in the setting-up of RESADOC (Réseau sahélien d'information et de documentation scientifiques et techniques pour le Sahel). The objective of this project is to allow Cape Verde to establish a national information system in the DEVSI format. This national system will collect, process and disseminate information on social and economic development and will publish the first two issues of DEVINDEX Cape Verde. Training in DEVSI methodology and the installation of a micrographics service and the training of its technician are foreseen. Cape Verde will also participate in the exchange of information at the international level through PADIS (Panafrican development information system).

/DEVSI/
\$148500 24 months
-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COOPERATION AND PLANNING, PRAIA, CV

83-0151 (IS)

MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM (CARIBBEAN) PILOT PROJECT

Up-to-date information on the production and sale of non-traditional export crops in the Caribbean is virtually non-existent at present and its absence has severely hampered the growth of regional trade in food products. This project will develop a pilot information system to provide current market information on domestic food commodities in Antigua, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago with a view to identifying market opportunities and to promoting regional trade. Information will be disseminated through a monthly information bulletin, a bi-annual agricultural status report, and personalized information services.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /COMMODITY MARKET/ /SUPPLY AND DEMAND/ /COMMODITY PRICES/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$284000 24 months

-ASSOCIATION FOR CARIBBEAN TRANSFORMATION (ACT), PORT-OF-SPAIN, TT

83-0152 (IS)

REPIDISCA - CONSOLIDATION PHASE - PHASE III

The primary goal of the Regional Information Network in Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (REPIDISCA) is to assist in the exchange of information on sanitary and environmental engineering needed to meet the health goals of the Latin American and Caribbean regions. Phase I of the project provided for the planning and design of the information network, while Phase II undertook its pilot operation. The network has since grown rapidly and, with the increase in participating national centres, it is necessary to consolidate operations to improve the quality of services. Phase III will enable CEPIS, the regional coordinating centre, to strengthen the network through the development of information infrastructures at the country level, and to consolidate the operation and services of the regional coordinating centre.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /SANITATION/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$538900 24 months

-PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO), WASHINGTON, US

83-0153 (SS)

POPULATION MOBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT (JAMAICA)

Jamaica is facing a persistently high level of unemployment. To address this problem, it is necessary first to understand the nature of the national labour force, including the mobility of the population. This project will analyze the dynamics of the spatial and sectoral mobility of the labour force within the context of national development strategies. Specifically, researchers will conduct a study of the spatial and sectoral mobility of the labour force from 1973 to 1983 and will develop a methodology for assessing the relationship between population mobility and development strategies, that is policies to increase agricultural production and stimulate non-farm employment. Researchers will be trained in all aspects of research design, implementation, and analysis.

/LABOUR MOBILITY/ - /DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/ /MANPOWER PLANNING/ /INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/

\$200000 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI), MONA, JM

83-0154 (SS)
INFANT MORTALITY AND FERTILITY (INDIA)

This project will initiate a number of research projects in India which will focus on the social, economic, and environmental factors associated with infant mortality. Based on household surveys researchers will examine the interrelationship between infant mortality and fertility; the biological, social, economic, and environmental factors associated with infant mortality; the impact of intervention programs, i.e. health and family planning services on fertility and infant mortality; parents' attitudes and beliefs regarding infant death; and the effect of infant death on fertility. Recommendations will be made on interventions that could reduce infant mortality.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /FERTILITY/ /FAMILY SIZE/ /ATTITUDES/ /FAMILY
PLANNING/ /HEALTH SERVICES/
\$272000 36 months
-FAMILY PLANNING FOUNDATION, NEW DELHI, IN

83-0155 (SS)
AGRICULTURAL RESETTLEMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM (SUDAN)

Planned resettlement schemes are of vital importance in arid countries where irrigation is essential to agriculture, but their successful design and implementation depends, in part, on social science research. Recognizing this, the Rahad irrigated agriculture and resettlement scheme in Sudan undertook a research and training program for Masters level students. This project will continue support for research and training relevant to the policy needs of the Rahad scheme, with particular emphasis on population issues.

/LAND SETTLEMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/ /IRRIGATION/ /policy making/
/POPULATION TRANSFERS/
\$135000 36 months
-RAHAD CORPORATION, KHARTOUM, SD

83-0156 (HS)
PIGGERY WASTE TREATMENT (MALAYSIA)

Malaysia, despite being a Muslim country, has a large pig-rearing industry to meet the domestic demand for pork. The industry, however, is posing serious environmental problems due to the indiscriminate disposal of piggery wastes. This project will examine the feasibility of designing a centralized treatment system for a group of small farms at the Bukit Pelandok district of the state of Negri Sembilan. The project will investigate various waste collection and wastewater treatment options and develop preliminary designs for a centralized system which will be pilot-tested and evaluated in a subsequent phase.

/WASTE TREATMENT/ - /SWINE/ /WASTE WATERS/ /WASTE DISPOSAL/ /AGRICULTURAL
WASTES/
\$85600 12 months
-DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, KUALALUMPUR,
MY

83-0157 (SS)
REGIONAL LABOR FORCE DYNAMICS (BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR)

This project will support collaboration, between the Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Economica y Social in Bolivia and the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Socio-economicos in Ecuador, in a study of regional development processes and their effect on labour force dynamics and community development. The project will strengthen regional social science research capability by providing training in research methodology and data collection and analysis.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /MANPOWER/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
\$231700 24 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA REALIDAD ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL (CERES), LA PAZ, BO

83-0158 (IS)
COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Colombian institutions have collected and catalogued their agricultural information, but are now looking for more effective methods of disseminating it. This project aims to coordinate the acquisition of information by agricultural institutions; create a computerized catalogue of agricultural information; offer on-line searching of data bases using MINISIS software; provide access to literature through microfiche copies of items of information; and increase Colombian participation in AGRIS/AGRINTER.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /AGRICULTURE/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /AGRIS/
/INFORMATION EXCHANGE/ /DATA BASES/
\$332470 24 months
-FUNDACION MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ, BOGOTA, CO

83-0159 (SS)
INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING (EGYPT)

In Egypt, the absence of a consistent regional development strategy has resulted in the concentration of new industrial growth and related manufacturing and services in the metropolitan areas of Cairo and Alexandria. Egypt's Minister of Planning has assigned high priority to industrial planning, with particular emphasis on achieving a sound distribution of new industrial activities throughout the country. This project will provide support for the creation of a series of maps summarizing the information essential to industrial planning. The maps will depict the distribution of enterprises within a given area, the human and physical resources available to each region, the capacity of existing services, current and planned transport links, etc. This information will be used to assess the possible consequences of different development strategies on spatial distribution.

/INDUSTRIAL PLANNING/ - /REGIONAL PLANNING/ /LOCATION OF INDUSTRY/ /MAPS/
/LOCATION FACTORS/ /INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL/
\$81800 24 months
-INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING, CAIRO, EG

83-0160 (SS)

UPLAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES I (PHILIPPINES)

Most of the seven provinces of the North Mindanao Region in the Philippines are uplands more than 300 metres above sea level, often with slopes greater than 18 degrees. The government is giving increased attention to upland resource development because the people of these lands are among the poorest in the Philippines and because severe exploitation of timber resources and widespread settlement by migrants practicing slash-and-burn agricultural practices have destroyed much of the upland soil resources. This project is the first of a proposed informal network of research projects to address these issues. Researchers will study and compare the interaction of the population with its environment as reflected in land tenure and resource use, production strategies and conservation technologies. They will determine land tenure arrangements; examine cultivation patterns and farming systems; and identify soil conservation practices.

/ECOSYSTEMS/ - /LAND TENURE/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /RESOURCES INVENTORY/
/RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /RESOURCES CONSERVATION/

\$99000 18 months

-UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC.
(UPLBDFI), LAGUNA, PH

83-0161 (SS)

ORO EDUCATION STUDY (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

Because Papua New Guinea cannot afford to provide all eligible students with a full education, students move from primary to high school on the basis of merit alone. Unfortunately, the merit system tends to discriminate against rural students. This project will investigate why some community schools in Oro Province consistently fail to send their students to high school. Specifically, the project will attempt to identify the factors that seem to account for or be associated with exam success or failure among rural schools (e.g. school resources, teaching practices, cultural factors, etc.); assess the impact of merit selection on the children concerned on the school and its staff, and on the community as a whole; and make recommendations to the province as to how the selection system might be altered to ensure more equitable distribution of access to high school.

/EDUCATIONAL OUTPUT/ - /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /RURAL SCHOOLS/ /QUALITY OF
EDUCATION/ /ACCESS TO EDUCATION/

\$34630 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PORT MORESBY, PG

83-0162 (SS)

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN MICROELECTRONICS AND THEIR IMPACT IN ARGENTINA (ARGENTINA)

Technological innovations in the electronics sector are expected to have profound and wide ranging impact on economic growth, foreign trade, production, skill requirements, etc. in most economies. This project will investigate the production and use of selected microelectronic devices in Argentina to determine the nature and impact of their use. Researchers will examine the present and anticipated demand for microelectronic products and devices in Argentina, and document sources of supply, with special emphasis on the domestic capability.

/MICROPROCESSORS/ - /ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/
/INNOVATIONS/

\$96400 15 months

-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0163 (SS)

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND THE URBAN POOR (CHILE)

Statistics show that nutritional standards have declined among the urban poor in Chile in recent years. While available data provide a fair knowledge of the nature and nutritional value of the population's diet, little is known of the social and cultural factors, especially non-economic ones, that influence eating habits. This project is designed to fill that information gap. Information on food consumption behaviour and access to social programs aimed at improving the nutrition of Santiago's poor will be collected and analyzed. The effect of social and cultural variables on consumption behaviour and on the use of such programs will be examined. The research findings will enable the researchers to recommend ways to improve the delivery and efficiency of these programs.

/FOOD CONSUMPTION/ - /LOW INCOME/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /SUBSIDIES/ /DIET/ /NUTRITIVE VALUE/ /FAMILY BUDGET/
\$68400 18 months

-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0164 (SS)

TRAINING FOR RESEARCH: A NETWORK (LATIN AMERICA)

The reduction of social science research at the university level has resulted in the emergence of a number of independent research centres in the Southern Cone region of Latin America. Of major concern to these centres is the lack of trained researchers and the opportunity for graduate students interested in social science research to pursue their interests. To address these problems, a number of research centres have undertaken training activities. This project will support the creation of a training network which will pool the resources of the social science research centres in order to improve the quality of research training programs. Specifically, the project will support working meetings for instructors, a seminar for researchers, the interchange of students/researchers and instructors among institutions, and visits from scholars from outside the region.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /TRAINING/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /STUDENT EXCHANGE/
\$134200 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0165 (IS)

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR PLANT EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

The Hong Kong Productivity Centre (HKPC) is a statutory organization whose objectives are to promote productivity in industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources. Improved productivity depends on actions and decisions made by plant managers and supervisors. This project will enable HKPC to develop teaching aids for training managers in plant efficiency improvement. The teaching aids will consist of a modular set of programs, designed for a training seminar of up to 10 days, commencing with basic plant efficiency measurement and progressing in complexity through evaluation and improvement. These modules will be based on the metal and plastics industries.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /MODULAR TRAINING/ /PRODUCTIVITY/ /EFFICIENCY/ /MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES/ /METALWORKING INDUSTRY/ /PLASTICS INDUSTRY/
\$86800 30 months

-HONG KONG PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE, TSIMSHATSUI, HK

83-0166 (IS)
CGIAR DATA TRANSFER NETWORK - PILOT PROJECT

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is an international consortium of institutions dedicated to food production research in developing countries. Due to the rising costs of conventional communication, CGIAR has decided to explore the possibility of implementing a data transfer network. In 1982-83, Telematics International carried out a feasibility study; this project will increase the scope of the study and test a small computer-based message service (CBMS) for CGIAR.

/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING/
\$78000 10 months
-CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SECRETARIAT,
WASHINGTON, US

83-0167 (IS)
IDRIS PILOT PROJECT

In conjunction with other development research-sponsoring agencies, IDRC has supported the idea of establishing an information sharing network in which project information is disseminated amongst member agencies. This project will support the pilot phase of IDRIS, a formalized information system that will provide a common data base of information describing research activities located in or concerned with developing countries, funded or coordinated by agencies which are members of a cooperating group. The main objectives of the IDRIS pilot project are to test the feasibility of the system and to supply the cooperating agencies with the information necessary to determine the long-term status of the system.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /RESEARCH PROJECTS/ /INFORMATION EXCHANGE/ /PILOT PROJECTS/
\$58300 9 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0168 (SS)
FOOD MARKETING IN SABAH (MALAYSIA)

Against a background of rapid demographic and economic growth, the problem of escalating food costs and unreliable supply has recently become an issue of public concern in the State of Sabah in Malaysia. Fruit and vegetable prices are relatively uncontrolled and foreign imports have increased markedly. This project will describe and analyze the distribution patterns of fruit and vegetables in the three largest towns in Sabah, with a view to lowering the cost to urban consumers and raising the economic returns to rural producers. Researchers will examine the role of middlemen in the distribution system and evaluate the supposed and actual roles played by government agencies in the distribution network.

/DISTRIBUTION/ - /VEGETABLES/ /FRUITS/ /MARKETING/
\$88400 24 months
-SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH UNIT, KOTA KINABALU, MY

83-0169 (FAD)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (JAGOTA)

This project will provide funds for a Research Fellowship for Dr. S.P. Jagota, the additional Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Government of India. Dr. Jagota is an expert on research relating to the Law of the Sea Conference (UNCLOS). This project will enable him to prepare the text of a book on UNCLOS III and attend relevant meetings and seminars in Canada.

/LAW OF THE SEA/
\$25000 12 months
-JAGOTA, DR. S.P., HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, CA

83-0170 (HS)
FERTILITY RETURN AFTER IUD USE (THAILAND)

The IUD (intrauterine device) is a highly effective method of contraception. In developing countries where women are not accustomed to taking a pill every day, IUDs often have lower pregnancy rates than oral contraceptives. The effect of IUD use on subsequent fertility, however, has not been fully evaluated. This project will investigate the return of fertility among Thai women who have been IUD users for varying periods of time.

/INTRAUTERINE DEVICES/ - /FERTILITY/
\$48810 24 months
-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

83-0171 (FAD)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (FYFE)

One of the most serious problems facing humankind is that of soil degradation. Dr. W.S. Fyfe, Chairman of the Department of Geology of the University of Western Ontario, London, has been involved in collecting geochemical data from soils in certain regions in the humid tropics. He has also been involved in developing mineral-based additives to correct soil infertility. One of the key problems in this area is to better understand the rate processes involved in soil formation and degradation. This grant will enable Dr. Fyfe to conduct research in this area in Nigeria, Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia.

/SOIL FERTILITY/ - /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /SOIL CHEMISTRY/ /SOIL IMPROVEMENT/
\$11000 8 months
-FYFE, DR. W.S., LONDON, ONTARIO, CA

83-0172 (SS)
CHILDREARING PRACTICES AND EDUCATION (LESOTHO)

Pre-school education is expanding rapidly in the developing world. All too often, however, early childhood education programs are based on theories and models of child development established in the developed countries. This project will permit researchers in Lesotho to carry out the first phase of a study on child-rearing practices among the Basotho. Data collected on the education and socialization of young children will be useful in developing Lesotho's pre-school education program and training its teachers.

/CHILD REARING/ - /PRESCHOOL EDUCATION/ /SOCIALIZATION/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/
\$30800 12 months
-INSTITUTE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN STUDIES OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO, MASERU, LS

83-0173 (COMM)
TRAINING COURSE ON TELEVISED DOCUMENTARY PRODUCTION

In Africa, as elsewhere, television has become an effective medium for popularizing scientific and technological concepts. This project consists of a three-week training course aimed at enhancing the skills of journalists from the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and Zaire in presenting results of scientific research in the form of television documentaries. The course will cover audiovisual, interviewing, script writing, and editing techniques. For practice, the participants will produce documentaries about three IDRC projects in Senegal.

/TELEVISION/ - /SCIENCE/ /TECHNOLOGY/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/
\$36530 6 months
-ASSOCIATION INTERINSTITUTIONNELLE POUR LA COMMUNICATION, DAKAR, SN

83-0174 (SS)

POSTGRADUATE ENGINEERING APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES IN KENYAN ENTERPRISES

The Kenyan government is concerned with the slow rate of growth of indigenous technological capacity, which it attributes to the diversity of skills required by industry and the rate at which skill requirements change. On the assumption that appropriate skills must be acquired in the workplace, this project will examine the postgraduate training program for mechanical engineers and recommend ways in which it might be improved. It will also review and evaluate current training practices in various firms and industries.

/APPRENTICESHIP/ - /ENGINEERS/ /INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES/ /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /JOB REQUIREMENTS/

\$18800 12 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0175 (AFNS)

OILSEEDS NETWORK (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE II

Vegetable oils and fats are of great importance in the diet of the peoples of the developing world. During the first phase of this project, a network was set up to link IDRC oilseed improvement projects in Eastern Africa, Sri Lanka and the Indian continent and a Network Advisor was stationed in Ethiopia to work in conjunction with the National Program there. The second phase will allow the Network Advisor to continue to visit network projects in Ethiopia, coordinate visits between scientists, provide information on quarantine requirements and other necessary procedures to obtain and exchange germ plasm, and organize small workshops for researchers involved in oilseed improvement.

/OILSEEDS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /PROJECT MANAGEMENT/

\$472600 36 months

-INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (IAR), ADDIS ABABA, ET

83-0176 (SS)

URBAN MANAGEMENT (KENYA)

The matatu or private taxi, usually an older privately owned car, is a means of low-cost transportation in Nairobi, Kenya. In 1979, IDRC undertook a study on matatus -- how they operate, who uses them, who owns them, and how much income and employment they generate. The project results indicate that the matatu provides an indispensable service to a substantial proportion of the population. This project will update the findings of the matatu study within the broader context of urban management in Nairobi. Results of this project will be disseminated both in Kenya and the region.

/PUBLIC SERVICES/ - /URBANIZATION/ /URBAN TRANSPORT/

\$9800 9 months

-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

83-0177 (HS)

ALCOHOLISM (CHILE)

Alcoholism appears to be an important social and economic problem in Chile, affecting 5 percent of the Chilean population over fifteen years of age. Paradoxically, health workers in Chile are only marginally trained in the management of this disease. This project will test a pilot training program for medical interns aimed at improving their attitudes toward and knowledge about alcoholism and its prognosis and treatment. Project results will be used in formulating specific recommendations pertaining to the inclusion of this training program in Chilean medical school curricula.

/ALCOHOLISM/ - /MEDICAL EDUCATION/ /CURRICULUM/ /PHYSICIANS/ /ATTITUDES/

\$84700 24 months

-UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0178 (SPA)
Development Parallels (Canada / LDCs)

It is argued that some of the devices and processes once so effective in developing the Canadian west contain ingredients that could be adapted to advantage by some developing countries. Equally, developing country experience may be of application to the particular problems faced by Canadian native peoples. This project will investigate "development-type" endeavours in the Canadian Prairies, a region which in many ways can be viewed as a developing one, that could provide insights into development efforts in other regions of the world. Researchers will focus on the challenges of living in an arid zone; resource exploitation; and the role of technical innovations and entrepreneurial endeavours in development.

/economic and social development/ /technological change/ /arid zone/
/resources exploitation/ /innovations/

\$116000 36 months

-University of Regina. Canadian Plains Research Centre, Regina,
Saskatchewan, CA

83-0179 (SS)
FERTILITY AND DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY (SENEGAL)

Senegal has collected a considerable amount of data on fertility patterns and child mortality through a nation-wide household survey. For this data to be of use in social and economic planning, however, it must be processed and analyzed. This project will allow for the training of two Senegalese demographers in multi-variable analysis and other techniques of data processing and modelling.

/FERTILITY/ - /INFANT MORTALITY/

\$97500 24 months

-DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, DAKAR, SN

83-0180 (SS)
DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY (UGANDA)

Uganda is characterized by one of the highest rates of fertility in Africa. The government of Uganda is supportive of family planning, but limited funds and the lack of information on the determinants of fertility has hampered the success of family planning programs. Recognizing the importance of undertaking basic demographic research in Uganda, a team of researchers at Makerere University in Kampala will collect basic information on the levels, trends and determinants of fertility in the Ankole area of Uganda. Ankole has been chosen as the site of this project because it is a typical rural area in which people are engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture, and it exhibits a particularly high level of fertility. This project will strengthen research capacity in the population field in Uganda and provide a useful source of data for policy planning.

/FERTILITY/

\$153800 30 months

-MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, KAMPALA, UG

83-0181 (SS)

PARLIAMENT IN PERU: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION (PERU)

The present government of Peru, (1980-1985), was established under a constitution that allows the president, the Senate, and the House of Representatives -- the principal legislative and review bodies in the policymaking process -- to be elected directly by the population. There is now a growing consensus, however, that the effectiveness of parliament could be improved. As a first step toward its eventual reform, this project will fund a study of parliament using social science techniques. Researchers will examine the structure and performance of the two houses in order to propose ways in which the effectiveness of the policymaking process can be enhanced.

/PARLIAMENT/ - /PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE/ /DECISION MAKING/

\$30000 9 months

-UNIVERSIDAD DEL PACIFICO, LIMA, PE

83-0182 (AFNS)

STRIGA (UPPER VOLTA) III

Striga is a pernicious weed that attacks sorghum and millet, reducing yields in several regions of Africa. In the first two phases of this project, funds were provided to ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics) for a plant breeder to breed sorghum and millet for striga resistance in Upper Volta. The research conducted by ICRISAT has produced a number of high and stable yielding, striga-resistant varieties of sorghum. Phase III will continue work on breeding for resistance to striga in sorghum and millet. Researchers will study striga behaviour in relation to soil moisture, fertilizer, rainfall, host varieties, and other agronomic methods in order to develop integrated striga control practices.

/WEED CONTROL/ - /SORGHUM/ /MILLET/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/

\$300000 36 months

-INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT), ANDHRA PRADESH, IN

83-0183 (SS)

URBAN SERVICES MANAGEMENT (NIGERIA)

Since Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, rapid urbanization has widened the gap between supply and demand in a variety of urban services. Both the quality and quantity of basic services in the major urban centres have deteriorated. There has not been, however, any systematic appraisal of how the supply of and demand for basic urban services relates to population growth. This project will examine the financing and management of water supply, power (electricity) supply, and solid waste disposal in six cities in Nigeria and will evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of these services. On the basis of the study findings, the researchers will make policy recommendations with the view to improving the supply and management of urban services.

/PUBLIC SERVICES/ - /URBANIZATION/ /EVALUATION/ /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/ /DECENTRALIZATION/

\$64500 18 months

-NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NISER), IBADAN, NG

83-0184 (SS)

SOCIAL AWARENESS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

The objective of phase I of this project was to write a history of the San Jorge River Basin in Colombia which could be used by local teachers, priests, peasant organizations and others as an instrument for regional development and change. Phase I generated a large volume of information on the social and economic development of the region, including the fact that the peasants do not rely entirely on the marshland cultivation system for their livelihood, but also keep cattle in the dry savannah areas of Sinu. The combined use of marshland and savannah resources constitutes a single agricultural system and will be studied in phase II. Researchers will examine the farming practices of the peasants of the Sinu and San Jorge regions, as well as the land tenure patterns within and between the two areas.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /LAND USE/ /LAND TENURE/ /PEASANTS/ /POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /PEASANT MOVEMENTS/

\$55500 16 months

-FUNDACION PUNTA DE LANZA, BOGOTA, CO

83-0185 (SS)

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN URUGUAY; RESEARCH PROGRAM SUPPORT (URUGUAY)

Women have begun to play an increasingly important role in Uruguay's economic life and therefore in its development. Female labour force participation has increased in Uruguay, as a result of the decline of the economy. However, women in general receive low wages and work under difficult conditions. With a view to raising society's awareness of the role and condition of women, this project will support meetings and research on five themes; women and the labour force; family and employment; education and employment; fertility and birth control; and the role and perception of women in Uruguay.

/WOMEN/ - /FEMALE MANPOWER/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /ACCESS TO EDUCATION/ /CONTRACEPTION/ /SOCIAL ROLE/ /SOCIAL STATUS/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/

\$58200 24 months

-CENTRO DE INFORMACIONES Y ESTUDIOS DEL URUGUAY (CIESU), MONTEVIDEO, UY

83-0186 (SS)

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (COLOMBIA)

It is generally acknowledged that broadcasting is a powerful medium of communication and can play a crucial role in national development. New technologies such as videotape systems, cassettes, and hand-held cameras, have made it possible for greater numbers of individuals to take part in the development of media programming. But it is questionable whether such an increase in access to media actually occurs. The objective of this project is to examine the regulations, technologies, and financial and human resources available in Colombia which might encourage greater access to new media technologies; and, on the basis of this information, to develop appropriate policy guidelines, strategies, and manuals to increase community utilization of such technologies. In addition, training booklets will be developed to teach community organizations how to express their cultural and educational needs through television.

/TELEVISION/- /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /policy making/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/

\$69600 11 months

-ASOCIACION COLOMBIANA DE INVESTIGADORES DE LA COMUNICACION SOCIAL, BOGOTA, CO

83-0187 (SS)

EVALUATION OF COMPREHENSIVE RURAL EDUCATION (BRAZIL) - PHASE II

The Integrated System of Rural Education (SIER) provides a basic village school, an intermediary school, and a centre of rural education in a severely depressed area in the Northeast Region of Brazil. With the participation of the local communities, Phase I of this project developed an evaluation system to assess the operation of the program. Now, the Brazilian government proposes to extend the evaluation system to other programs and projects. The second phase of this project will apply the evaluation design developed during the first phase; train government officials in its implementation; and design an evaluation plan for the Basic Education Program currently being developed elsewhere in Brazil.

/EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS/ - /RURAL SCHOOLS/ /EVALUATION/ /PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH/ /BASIC EDUCATION/ /RURAL AREAS/

\$81800 12 months

-INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS (IICA), SAN JOSE, CR

83-0188 (HS)

PROLACTIN RESPONSE/LATEX NIPPLE SHIELD (THAILAND)

Breast-feeding is of particular importance for the health of mothers and young children in developing countries. The most important single variable in the nutritional value of human milk is its fat content. To measure the caloric content of breast milk it must be sampled continuously throughout a feeding. A new measuring system has recently become available in Thailand for the accurate assessment of breast milk quantity and quality. It consists of a thin, soft latex nipple shield, with a built-in sampling line and low meter. Data from previous studies have indicated that suckling patterns are not affected by use of this device. This project will test, on breast-feeding mothers in Thailand, whether use of the latex nipple shield interferes with breast milk production or with the normal physiology of lactation.

/breast feeding/ - /HORMONES/

\$30040 9 months

-CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, TH

83-0189 (SS)

THE STATUS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN BOTSWANA

Science and technology activities in Botswana are carried out in a number of institutions, generally working in isolation from one another. To help these institutions to coordinate their efforts, this project will take inventory of science and technology resources and activities in Botswana; identify the extent to which the government's priorities for development are assisted or hindered by national scientific and technological capability; and propose a design for a national science and technology information system.

/SCIENCE/ - /TECHNOLOGY/ /RESOURCES ALLOCATION/ /SCIENCE POLICY/

\$21000 12 months

-BOTSWANA TECHNOLOGY CENTRE, GABORONE, BW

83-0190 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CONTRACTS (GHANA)

Technology transfer agreements are often weighted in favour of the supplier of the technology, particularly when the supplier is from a developed country and the recipient is a developing country. There is considerable evidence that Ghana, heavily reliant on imported technology in all its forms, has had little or no success in using its experience with foreign suppliers to expand its technological capability. This project will investigate the extent to which Ghana's contracts for technology purchases permit or restrict the transfer of technology. Researchers will examine the record of Ghanaian public enterprises in past negotiations for foreign technology in order to determine how their negotiating position can be strengthened.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS/ /PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/
\$25300 12 months
-GHANA INVESTMENTS CENTRE, ACCRA, GH

83-0191 (FAD)
PARTICIPATORY TRAINING APPROACH TO RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (BANGLADESH)

The Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Bangladesh, was founded in 1977 as a non-profit, national voluntary organization. One of VERC's aims is to develop self-reliance among village leaders and village people by training them for village action programs using the "participatory approach". This project will enable VERC to train people at the thana or municipality level in five centres located in various parts of the country. Researchers will implement, monitor, evaluate, and document the "participatory" method of training.

/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ - /TRAINING/ /LEADERSHIP/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/
\$58467 36 months
-VILLAGE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTER, DHAKA, BD

83-0193 (HS)
WOMEN IN HANDPUMP TECHNOLOGY (SRI LANKA)

In many developing countries where people rely on handpumps for potable water, not enough attention has been given to developing and implementing village level maintenance programs. As a result, when pumping systems break down, they often remain unrepaired due to the absence of spare parts and trained local personnel. The Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, a national non-governmental organization in Sri Lanka, recognized this problem and field-tested a locally manufactured, low-cost, PVC handpump which could be maintained by the villagers themselves. This project will organize village women into income-generating cottage industries for the manufacture and assembly of the various handpump components; the women will also be trained to monitor and maintain the Sarvodaya handpump in their own villages.

/PUMPS/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /WOMEN/ /DRILLING/ /WELLS/
\$75015 24 months
-SARVODAYA SHRAMADANA MOVEMENT OF SRI LANKA INC., MORATUWA, LK

83-0194 (AFNS)
OIL PALM PPS SURVEY (THAILAND)

The price of palm oil has risen steeply in Southern Thailand over the past few years, stimulating increased production of oil palm. Local processing capacity, however, has not kept pace with increased production and the small growers in particular are forced to wait, sell to traders at cut prices, or take their crop to the limited village processing centres. Since palm oil quality is dramatically lowered during the 72 hour delay between harvest and processing, an efficient system of transport and processing is needed to enable small growers to obtain maximum returns on their oil palm fruit. This project will describe and analyze the present post-production and pricing systems for oil palm and identify the research needed to develop and improve small-scale palm oil production methods.

/PALM OIL/ - /post-harvest systems/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /MARKETING/ /COST
ANALYSIS/ /EFFICIENCY/
\$8900 12 months
-PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY, HAAD YAI, TH

83-0195 (SS)
UPLAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES II (PHILIPPINES)

This is the second project in an informal network of projects on upland resource development in the Philippines. This research focuses on economic exchanges between two groups: the Mangyans, (indigenous uplanders on the island of Mindoro); and lowlanders and migrant uplanders. There is a lack of information on such exchanges even though they are the primary points of interaction between the two groups. In particular, the researchers will study commodity and labour exchanges, between Mangyan households and migrant uplanders and lowlanders, in order to determine who benefits from them, how livelihoods are affected, and what impact such exchanges have upon the stability of upland resource environments.

/LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ - /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /MARKETING/
\$42600 15 months
-DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, MANILA, PH

83-0196 (HS)
RUBELLA (MALAYSIA)

Rubella (German Measles), when acquired after birth, is usually a harmless viral infection. By contrast, the consequences to the fetus can be disastrous, including deafness, cataracts, glaucoma, congenital heart disease and mental retardation. It can be prevented, however, by ensuring that all women of child-bearing age have been previously immunized against rubella. Vaccination against rubella is generally provided in industrialized nations; but this is not the case in developing countries. The Ministry of Health of Malaysia is considering immunizing all Malaysian girls when they reach the age of menarche. This project will help the government to formulate its immunization policy by collecting data on the incidence of rubella and congenital rubella syndrome in Penang state.

/MEASLES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /VACCINATION/
\$71590 15 months
-UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

83-0197 (SS)

TECHNOLOGY ASSIMILATION AND ADAPTATION IN STEEL AND ALUMINIUM (VENEZUELA)

The central issue in the building of technological capability is whether local personnel are developing basic design and operational abilities or simply acquiring routine maintenance skills in relation to the imported technology. This project will examine the experiences of the Venezuelan aluminium and steel industries in the acquisition of imported technologies, concentrating on the learning processes through which technological capability is acquired. The project will attempt to identify promising training methods and to show how factors of an organizational nature are of vital importance in the assimilation of technical know-how.

/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ - /ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY/ /IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY/
 /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /LEARNING/ /IN-PLANT TRAINING/ /DECISION MAKING/
 \$82000 18 months

-ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA DE TECNOLOGIA (VENTEC), CARACAS, VE

83-0198 (SS)

THE IMPACT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (CHILE)

The first computer was introduced into Chile in 1962 and by 1981 there were an estimated 1,200 installations in the country. This project aims to describe and analyze the impact of computers on education, employment, and professional skills in a number of service and manufacturing organizations. Approximately six case studies will be produced.

/COMPUTERS/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /SKILLED WORKERS/ /TECHNICAL
 EDUCATION/ /OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE/
 \$96800 18 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0199 (AFNS)

ROOT CROPS (SRI LANKA) - PHASE II

Rice is the traditional food crop of Sri Lanka; however, it is expensive to produce and the country is looking for alternative staples. The main objective of phase I of this project was to increase the production of cassava and sweet potatoes through a selection and improvement program. Superior varieties of cassava and sweet potato identified in phase I are being multiplied on government farms, and distributed to farmers. In phase II researchers will continue to develop improved agronomic practices and screen varieties of cassava and sweet potato for early maturing types with good eating quality and storage life. Research will be expanded to include yams and aroids, important root crops in home gardens.

/ROOT CROPS/ - /CASSAVA/ /SWEET POTATOES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT
 BREEDING/ /HYBRIDIZATION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
 \$287400 60 months

-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA, LK

83-0200 (AFNS)
MARICULTURE (CHILE)

Chiloe, an island in the southern part of Chile, is considered to be the country's reservoir of shellfish, providing approximately one quarter of the national mollusc production. Indiscriminate harvesting has nearly exhausted the traditional shellfish grounds around the island. In recent years, a lack of support and technical expertise has caused a steady decline in mariculture activities. Through this project research will be undertaken to increase the production of shellfish in the Chiloe region of Chile. Specifically, researchers will develop improved mariculture methods for three shellfish species: small mussel, giant mussel, and Chilean oyster; develop techniques which will ensure a steady supply of seed for the shellfish farmers; and provide technical advice to rural shellfish farmers on the methods and techniques of mariculture of the species under study.

/SHELLFISH/ - /AQUACULTURE/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /TECHNICAL ASPECTS/
\$362000 36 months
-UNIVERSIDAD AUSTRAL DE CHILE, VALDIVIA, CL

83-0202 (SS)
EXPORT PRICE AND TECHNOLOGY SUBSIDIES (TOGO)

In Togo, commodity prices paid by the government to the producers are fixed at a very low level, with the government maintaining that it is in a better position than the producers to invest export profits. However, low prices reduce incentive resulting in reduced productivity, low returns to farmers, and, ultimately, decreased government revenues. To compensate in part for these negative effects, the government subsidizes the purchase of equipment used for the production of export crops, but shrinking revenues are making this increasingly difficult. Researchers will evaluate the existing policies and provide the Government of Togo with economic data on their effects with respect to the production of three export crops, coffee, cotton, and cocoa. The purpose is to help the government to re-evaluate its current policies and to improve production incentives.

/PRICE POLICY/ - /COMMODITY PRICES/ /ECONOMIC RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /INDUSTRIAL CROPS/
\$36800 24 months
-UNIVERSITE DU BENIN, LOME, TG

83-0203 (HS)
TOILET USAGE (PHILIPPINES)

In 1980, approximately three-quarters of the people in developing countries had no sanitation facilities, particularly in the rural areas. Past efforts to improve sanitary conditions have often failed because the local villagers did not accept or could not understand the need to use and maintain sanitation facilities. This project will seek information on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of ethnic groups residing in the Benguet Province of the Philippines with respect to the use or nonuse of latrine facilities. Based on the findings, the researchers will implement a health education program, and promote the construction, use and maintenance of locally-appropriate latrine models.

/SANITATION/ - /HYGIENE/ /ATTITUDES/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /SANITATION SERVICES/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/
\$32670 24 months
-MOUNTAIN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BENGUET, PH

83-0205 (HS)
VILLAGE HANDPUMPS (PHILIPPINES)

In the Philippines, approximately 70 percent of the country's rural population are without access to safe water sources. To provide adequate and safe water supplies to rural populations, pumping devices must be used which are reliable and easy to repair. IDRC-supported projects have demonstrated that a low-cost locally manufactured pump could function adequately under field conditions for a period of two or more years. This project will attempt to demonstrate that this technology can be transferred to the village level and that the villagers themselves can ensure the continued functioning of the pump if given sufficient training, experience and resources. Local village groups in the Philippines will be trained to install, operate and maintain their own pumps.

/PUMPS/ - /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
\$83840 24 months
-PHILIPPINES BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS, MANILA, PH

83-0206 (AFNS)
FUELWOOD PLANTATIONS (MALAWI) - PHASE II

There is a shortage of wood in Malawi because so much of the land is under cultivation. Phase I of this project sought to provide the rural population with an adequate and continuous supply of wood for fuel and construction by identifying and evaluating suitable tree species for afforestation. A total of 93 species trials were established and valuable information on planting techniques and management of small-scale plantations was obtained. In phase II, researchers will determine the various silvicultural zones of Malawi; continue to identify the best adapted and most productive tree species; and further investigate establishment and management techniques for small-scale plantations. Researchers will also determine the most appropriate species to be grown in association with food crops.

/FUELWOOD/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /TREES/ /AGROFORESTRY/ /SOIL ANALYSIS/ /ARID ZONE/
\$377200 36 months
-MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, LILONGWE, MW

83-0207 (SS)
SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES IN CHILE: CASE STUDIES (CHILE)

Although governments and public institutions continue to express their confidence in the value of science and its results, there is evidence from all countries that funds for civilian research are declining. In Chile, the education system and market forces have determined national and scientific priorities. Recent changes in the education system have reduced access to universities and encouraged those disciplines and professions that have a demonstrable market value. This project will examine the history, development, and role of two scientific communities - made up of sociologists and biologists, respectively - in Chile since 1970; and undertake a survey of scientists in these disciplines to build a profile of scientific behaviour.

/SCIENTISTS/ - /BIOLOGY/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /SCIENCE POLICY/
\$98600 24 months
-FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0208 (SS)

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS (BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND)

The environment for educational research in the southern African nations of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland is a particularly precarious one. Funds are scarce and researchers work in isolation, in small and generally weak institutions. They may be well-trained in an academic sense, but have few opportunities to gain field experience and this limits their potential contribution to development. This project will provide research grants, to be awarded in annual competitions, to senior researchers in independent work and junior researchers in studies supervised by their more experienced colleagues. Research to be undertaken will focus on specific problems confronting the education systems of the three participating countries; will be field oriented; and will encourage collaboration among researchers with different levels of experience and professional status.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/
 \$162700 24 months
 -NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO, MASERU, LS

83-0209 (AFNS)

ANDEAN CROP PROCESSING (PERU)

The people of the high Andes of South America have the lowest incomes and the poorest nutrition in the Andean region. Since 1979, IDRC has supported farming systems research in eight Andean communities of Peru. This project will develop improved techniques and systems for the harvesting, preserving, and processing native grains and tubers in selected Andean farming communities. Researchers will survey and document post-production activities and identify problems; identify local marketing bottle-necks and opportunities for Andean crop products; and develop and test equipment and procedures for improving post-production activities.

/post-harvest systems/ - /HARVESTING/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD
 PRESERVATION/ /MARKETING/
 \$242800 36 months
 -INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA), LIMA,
 PE

83-0210 (AFNS)

RURAL FRUIT PROCESSING (COLOMBIA)

Fruits grown on small farms in the North Cauca region of Colombia are currently sold to the fresh produce market at the time of harvest or consumed at home; there is no commercial fruit-processing plant in the area. This project will enable the Foundation for the Application and Teaching of Sciences (FUNDAEC) to examine the feasibility of establishing a community fruit juice plant; develop and test a simple processing plant for producing fruit juices; and test local market acceptance of the products.

/FRUITS/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FRUIT JUICES/ /MARKETING/
 \$72400 24 months
 -FUNDACION PARA LA APLICACION Y LA ENSEÑANZA DE LAS CIENCIAS (FUNDAEC),
 CALI, CO

83-0211 (AFNS)

LENTIL/CHICKPEA IMPROVEMENT AND MECHANIZATION (JORDAN) - PHASE II

Lentils and chickpeas are a staple food and an important source of protein in Jordan, but low yields, due to insects, diseases, and poor harvesting techniques, have forced the country to import much of its requirement. During the first phase of this project, a plant breeding program was established for lentils and chickpeas with a view to increasing production of these crops. Considerable progress has been made in identifying Ascochyta blight-resistant chickpeas, which will make possible greatly increased yields from winter plantings. In phase II, researchers will continue to breed improved varieties of lentils and chickpeas; adapt mechanical harvesting technology to farm conditions; and develop agronomic practices (i.e. fertilizer requirements, planting dates and weed control) suitable for new varieties adapted to different ecological conditions.

/LENTILS/ - /CHICKPEAS/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/
 /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /HARVESTING/ /AGRICULTURAL
 MACHINERY/ /post-harvest systems/
 \$308100 36 months
 -UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN, AMMAN, JO

83-0212 (SPA CP)

Solar Assisted Underground Heat Storage and Support System

The Government of Turkey has increased its allocation to energy research in order to reduce the country's dependence on imported energy - currently more than 53 percent of total consumption. Research into renewable resources, particularly solar energy, constitutes an important part of this endeavour. This project will examine the feasibility of heating buildings in Turkey using solar energy systems developed by the Brace Research Institute of McGill University in Montreal, Canada. The site-built systems consist of solar collectors on south-facing walls, with wall-and-ceiling heat storage systems.

/solar energy/ /heating/ /engineering design/
 \$93000 24 months
 -McGill University. Brace Research Institute, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Québec, CA
 -University Dokuz Eylul. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Izmir, TR
 -International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

83-0213 (HS)

HEPATITIS B (MALAYSIA)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is endemic throughout the world and occurs with little seasonal variation. In Malaysia, 50 percent of blood donors have evidence of previous or current HBV infection. It is estimated that 5.5 percent of this group are carriers of HBV. Although vaccines against HBV are available commercially, mass vaccination campaigns are not feasible at present. This project will collect data on the rates of HBV infection in selected groups of pregnant women and their newborn; children aged 1 to 10 years; blood donors and blood transfusion recipients. This information will then be used to identify the population groups in Malaysia who would most benefit from the vaccine.

/INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /VACCINES/
 \$75120 24 months
 -UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

83-0214 (HS)
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (TANZANIA)

Utilization of traditional healers and traditional medicine remains widespread in most developing countries, particularly in rural areas. The government of Tanzania has officially recognized the potential contribution of traditional healers, and has established a Traditional Medicine Research Unit within the University of Dar es Salaam to conduct studies in this area. This project will enable the Unit to examine the relationship between the traditional and the formal health systems by means of a survey of the knowledge and attitudes of traditional healers and birth attendants towards modern health practices and health workers; the attitudes of rural people towards traditional medicine and traditional medical practitioners; and the extent to which the rural population relies on traditional healers for medical care.

/TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/ - /HEALTH SERVICES/ /health manpower/ /ATTITUDES/
/RURAL AREAS/
\$133390 18 months
-MUHIMBILI MEDICAL CENTRE, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

83-0215 (AFNS)
PEAS AND MAIZE IMPROVEMENT (BURUNDI) III

The majority of the population in Burundi grow and consume maize. Inhabitants of high altitude areas also produce peas. The objective of this project is to continue research on high yield and disease resistant varieties of these crops for maximum production under growing conditions. A further objective is to train researchers to continue studies on crop varieties and cultivation practices.

/MAIZE/ - /LEGUMINOSAE/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
\$519000 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, BREEDING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BUJUMBRA, BI

83-0216 (SS)
RICE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (TANZANIA)

Despite some recent policy changes and a few signs of improvement in international economic conditions, the Tanzanian economy has continued to experience grave difficulties. Faced with severe economic pressures, Tanzania has focused many of its recovery efforts on the agricultural sector, particularly rice production. This project will study the social, economic and institutional constraints facing small-holder rice producers in Ulanga, an isolated but potentially very productive rice-growing area in the south-central part of Tanzania. Researchers will survey peasant households to understand the marketing and production problems they face; examine the division of labour within households; and study the effects of labour migration and remittances on agricultural productivity.

/RICE/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/
/POST-HARVEST SYSTEMS/ /LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ /REMITTANCES/ /MARKETING/
\$78000 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO, TZ

83-0217 (AFNS)
TROPICAL PASTURES NETWORK (COLOMBIA) - PHASE II

Research to improve animal production in Latin America is hampered by a lack of knowledge on available pasture species and their performance in different environments. In phase I of this project the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia and IDRC collaborated to increase the availability of germ plasm to national research programs for the development of improved forage species. Agronomic trials, which included the evaluation of grasses and legumes, and grazing trials, which used those species with the highest potential, were undertaken in the first phase. During phase II, researchers will continue these activities and conduct on-farm evaluations of animal production systems based on improved pastures. Selected researchers from national institutions will be trained in pasture seed production techniques.

/FORAGE CROPS/ - /PASTURES/ /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/
/ON-FARM RESEARCH/
\$637800 48 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL (CIAT), CALI, CO

83-0218 (AFNS)
CROP-LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS (PHILIPPINES/IRRI)

In 1971, IDRC funded a multiple cropping project at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Since then, with continued support from IDRC and other funding agencies, and increasing assistance from national agricultural research programs, cropping systems research evolved into the Asian Cropping Systems Network (ACSN). The ACSN consists of 12 countries collaborating to improve cropping systems and to develop improved farming technologies. This project is the start of a new phase of research in the ACSN. Livestock, which are an important component in many Asian farms, will be integrated into the research process already developed for cropping systems. The project will support an exchange of information on crop and livestock production systems among scientists in Asia and promote collaborative research.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /LIVESTOCK/ /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/
/ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$658200 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRRI), MANILA, PH

83-0219 (AFNS)
CROP-LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS (THAILAND)

Over the past ten years, considerable research on crops, cropping systems, forage, and animal husbandry has been carried out in northeast Thailand, but the impact on farming has been negligible. This project will endeavour to combine past research results to develop systems and technologies that are suited to the environment and the needs of the farmers. Specifically, researchers will develop appropriate integrated crop-livestock systems; evaluate the effects of by-product feeds on animal production; compare the labour, cash and energy inputs required by traditional and new systems; and compare new and traditional systems in terms of productivity, efficiency, and farmers' preference.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ /FORAGE CROPS/ /BY-PRODUCTS/
/FEED/ /CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/
\$368500 36 months
-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, BANGKOK, TH

83-0220 (SS)

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND RURAL EDUCATION (COLOMBIA)

In 1979, the Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDESARROLLO) conducted a survey on rural education and development in Colombia. This project will analyze the data collected through this survey in an effort to understand the relationship between the distribution of income and education in rural Colombia. Specifically, researchers will measure rural distribution of income and its major determinants; measure the effect of changes in education on the level and distribution of income; conduct statistical tests which compare the role of education (formal and non-formal) with other important factors, such as land distribution and access to credit, in determining income distribution; and make recommendations on government policies affecting rural income distribution.

/INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ - /EDUCATIONAL POLICY/ /RURAL AREAS/ /EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/

\$78500 12 months

-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR Y EL DESARROLLO (FEDESARROLLO), BOGOTA, CO

83-0221 (SS)

ARTISANAL FISHERIES (CHILE)

In Chile, artisanal coastal fishing communities are among the poorest in the country but very little information about them is available. This project will examine the fishing communities of Coliumo, Tumbes, Lo Rojas, Tubul and Isla St. Maria in order to better ascertain their potential for development. Information will be collected on the type and quantity of fishes caught; fishermen's attitudes towards innovation; fishing organizations; training; and credit and marketing channels used by artisanal fishermen. Researchers will also evaluate the possibilities for introducing new fishing techniques and new marketing systems.

/COASTAL FISHING/ /FISHERY INDUSTRY/ /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /FISHERY RESOURCES/

\$66935 12 months

-UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION, CONCEPCION, CL

83-0223 (SS)

MAIZE MARKETING AND EXTENSION (SIERRA LEONE)

In Sierra Leone, the demand for maize has grown significantly in recent years. While some research has been done on the potential for increased production, little is known about the institutional and marketing factors involved in the industry. This project will examine the role of maize in local farming systems -- focusing particularly on marketing, pricing and agricultural extension as factors influencing the level of domestic production -- and assess its potential as livestock feed.

/MAIZE/ - /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /MARKETING/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /FEED/

\$60600 24 months

-NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NJALA, SL

83-0224 (SS)
FRUIT CROPS, RIO NEGRO (ARGENTINA)

The Rio Negro Valley of Argentina has for many years specialized in the production and export of fruit. Recently, for reasons which remain unclear, the valley has had increasing difficulty selling its products in the important markets of Europe, Brazil and the United States. This project will investigate the fruit industry, through production, processing, and distribution, in order to determine the causes of its decline. By examining the performance of the different enterprises within the production/marketing chain, researchers hope to find the key to improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the fruit industry in the valley.

/FRUITS/ - /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS/ /MARKETING/ /BUSINESS
CYCLE/ /PROFITABILITY/ /policy making/
\$52000 18 months
-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COMAHUE, NEUQUE, AR

83-0225 (AFNS)
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE HANDLING (THAILAND)

Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are wasted in many tropical countries due to rapid postharvest deterioration resulting from high heat and humidity and from poor handling, transport, and storage practices. The Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) has identified several potential methods to improve the handling of fruits and vegetables by growers. This project will assess fungicidal and pre-cooling treatments developed by TISTR. Researchers will also assess the effects of transportation systems on produce quality, and will conduct a cost/benefit analysis of postharvest technologies.

/FOOD PRESERVATION/ - /HANDLING/ /DAMAGE/ /STORAGE/ /FRUITS/ /VEGETABLES/
/TRANSPORT/
\$124300 36 months
-THAILAND INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (TISTR),
BANGKOK, TH

83-0226 (AFNS)
SOYBEAN SEEDER (THAILAND) - PHASE II

During phase I, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) scientists undertook to make significant modifications to a very early soybean seeder design, and to test the seeder on farmers' fields. Results showed a significant reduction in the labour required for seeding. Based on the results of phase I, now researchers propose to test, modify, and evaluate the prototype seeder under rainy-season conditions in Sukhothai province and dry-season conditions in Chiang Mai province. It will also be evaluated and adapted for use with other crops, and demonstrated for farmers.

/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /PLANTING/ /SOYBEANS/
/ON-FARM RESEARCH/
\$200300 36 months
-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, TH

83-0227 (AFNS)

Three Strata Forage (Indonesia)

In Bali, one of the islands of Indonesia, the cultivation of rice, maize, sorghum, soybean, peanut and cassava is so intensive that no small holder can afford to allocate land exclusively to pasture production. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the biological and economic viability of producing forage from trees, shrubs, and herbaceous pasture species planted in field borders. Researchers will define a production model for food and forages for the semi-arid rainfall areas by evaluating growth and yield of the grass, legume, shrub, tree, and crop components of the system; by measuring the nutritive value of the feed sources produced in the system; and by measuring the growth and feed intake of the cattle raised.

/forage crops/ /feed/ /mixed farming/ /trees/

\$216000 60 months

-Udayana State University. Department of Nutrition and Tropical Forage Production, Bali, ID

83-0228 (SS)

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (COLOMBIA)

Studies from developing countries, seeking to understand causes of school dropout, show that many children leave school because they are needed at home. This is particularly true in the rural areas where poor families must use child labour in agricultural tasks. In Colombia, only 70 percent of urban and 32 percent of rural children complete their primary education. It is estimated that of the 9 million children in Colombia, 1 million are working. In order to shed light on the influence of economic factors on schooling outcomes in rural Colombia, this project will examine the working conditions of children and identify the extent to which child labour affects performance in school.

/CHILD LABOUR/ /SCHOOLING/ /EDUCATIONAL OUTPUT/ /RURAL AREAS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS/

\$94400 14 months

-PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA, BOGOTA, CO

83-0229 (SS)

TEACHER WORKSHOPS: INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES (ARGENTINA)

Teacher "effectiveness" is crucial in the developing countries where for lack of physical and material resources the teacher is often the sole source of knowledge. In Latin America, however, teacher training is often highly academic and unrelated to the needs of the pupil, the teacher, or the community. The purpose of this project is to develop, through workshops, new methods for improving teaching skills and for raising teachers' awareness of their role in the classroom and the community. The participants will be primary school teachers recruited in Rosario, Argentina. The project will determine the extent to which participation in workshops contributes to more effective classroom behaviour and attitudes among the participating teachers.

/TEACHER TRAINING/ - /PRIMARY SCHOOLS/ /TEACHERS/ /ATTITUDES/ /TEACHING METHODS/

\$39000 14 months

-CENTRO ROSARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES EN CIENCIAS SOCIALES, ROSARIO, AR

83-0230 (FAD)
TRAINING PROGRAM ON INTEGRATED FISH FARMING (CHINA)

Integrated farming of fish, livestock and crops is a traditional practice in China. It promotes the optimum use of all resources, including agricultural wastes, for the production of food. The Regional Lead Center in Wuxi, China, (RLCC) was established in 1981 to conduct research and training on integrated fish farming for developing countries. This project will provide funds for five trainees from selected countries to attend a four-month training course at RLCC. The program is intended to develop a core of senior technicians needed for planning and implementation of integrated fish farming.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /AQUACULTURE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL WASTES/
\$115500 24 months
-REGIONAL LEAD CENTRE IN CHINA (RLCC), WUXI, CN

83-0231 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - GIA

The Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias (GIA) conducts research on the social and economic aspects of Chilean agriculture and rural life, and coordinates the extension efforts of non-governmental organizations. It also provides a forum for peasant leaders, extension workers, researchers and technical advisers and has traditionally looked after the needs of the small farmer. But the demands on GIA are growing, especially since the sale of land reform lands and the reduction in other collective forms of land ownership has pauperized the small farmer. The purpose of this project is to support the research program of GIA with a three-year institutional grant to help it move from voluntary to professional administration at a time of growing demand for its services.

/RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ - /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /PEASANTS/
\$354750 36 months
-GRUPO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGRARIAS (GIA), ACADEMIA DE HUMANISMO CRISTIANO, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0232 (IS)
LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATION DOCUMENTATION (CIDE/REDUC) - PHASE III

The function of the Chilean Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) is to collect documents of educational research and to see that the results of that research are made available for national educational planning. Phase I of this project enabled the establishment of the Latin American Educational Documentation System (REDUC), to improve the flow of educational information among Latin American countries and between Latin America and the rest of the world. Phase II allowed CIDE to strengthen the general Coordinating Centre of REDUC in Santiago. There are now 15 associated centres in 14 countries participating in REDUC. Phase III will allow CIDE to generate a data base of abstracts of research studies, microcomputer based, within the REDUC network; to establish a training package; and to produce a newsletter as a mechanism for exchanging information within the network.

/EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ - /INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/
\$401000 36 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO DE LA EDUCACION (CIDE), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0233 (AFNS)
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CAMEROON/IITA)

Although Cameroon has a well developed national agricultural research system, adoption of improved varieties and new technologies by small-holders has been slow. The government, with help from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) has decided to strengthen its farming systems research (FSR) capability by establishing a number of teams throughout the country to conduct on-farm research. This project will provide funds for one team to work in the Center-South region of the country around Yaoundé, the capital. The project team will collaborate with teams working elsewhere in the country and encourage regular communication between the farmers and researchers. Seminars and meetings will be organized to inform national scientists and researchers about FSR concepts and methods.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /ON-FARM RESEARCH/
\$527000 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG
-DELEGATION GENERALE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE, YAOUNDE, CM

83-0234 (AFNS)
VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION (SENEGAL)

Forest resources are important to Senegal because they supply the population with firewood, they reduce the national debt through exports of gum arabic, and they protect the land by maintaining soil fertility. If woody plants can be cultivated to withstand the environmental pressures of drought and high soil salinity they can eventually be mass produced and used in reforestation programmes in the Sahel. In this project, young African scientists will be trained to use in vitro and in vivo techniques for vegetative propagation. They will carry out laboratory experiments to improve techniques for propagation by cuttings in five important tree species, including the eucalyptus and acacia. The plants will then be transferred to greenhouses and finally nurseries. Once adapted to the environment the genotype will be reproduced on a large scale.

/PLANT BREEDING/ - /TREES/
\$93300 36 months
-INSTITUT SENEGALAIS DE RECHERCHES AGRICOLES (ISRA), DAKAR, SN

83-0235 (SS)
UPLAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES III (PHILIPPINES)

Timber has been severely exploited in the uplands of the Philippines' North Mindano Region. At the same time, the slash-and-burn farming practices of the many migrants who have settled there have destroyed much of the soil. This project will undertake three related studies: to determine why the Bureau of Forest Development's programs of reforestation and conservation have met with little success; to identify alternative practices that farmers are willing to adopt that would reduce upland soil erosion; and to evaluate the impact of a reforestation project run by Xavier University, in order to identify ways of increasing uplander involvement in reforestation and soil conservation.

/CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ - /SOIL EROSION/ /DEFORESTED LAND/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /FARMERS/ /ATTITUDES/ /REFORESTATION/ /SOIL CONSERVATION/
\$57600 24 months
-RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MINDANAO CULTURE OF XAVIER UNIVERSITY, CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, PH

83-0236 (SS)
MANUFACTURING SECTOR STUDIES (KENYA)

Kenya's manufacturing sector has been unable to maintain its post-independence momentum of growth. Despite a change in industrial policy to emphasize manufacturing for export markets, a marked decline in manufactured exports, occurred in the period 1972-80. Kenyan manufacturing has come to be characterized by unproductivity, inefficiency, and excessive reliance on imported technology. This project will assess economic performance of the manufacturing sector, analyze problems in particular industries, and suggest policies to promote efficiency and expansion.

/MANUFACTURING/ - /INDUSTRY/ /INDUSTRIAL POLICY/ /PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS/
/INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS/
\$45000 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0237 (SS)
DEVELOPMENTS IN MICROELECTRONICS AND THEIR IMPACT (GLOBAL)

Technological innovations in the electronics sector are expected to have profound and wide ranging impact on the production systems and skill requirements in most economies. This project will enable a network of research groups from five countries, namely, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, South Korea and India, to study the present and anticipated use of microelectronics based products and devices and their impact in terms of trade, employment, skill requirements, investment, etc. Researchers will examine existing public policies on the microelectronics industry both nationally and internationally and make recommendations for improving them.

/MICROPROCESSORS/ - /ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /SCIENCE
POLICY/ /DECISION MAKING/
\$570000 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR
-KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (KAIS), SEOUL, KR
-MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, MEXICO, MX
-ELECTRONICS COMMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, IN

83-0238 (IS)
GRAIN LEGUME INFORMATION CENTRE - PHASE III

The Grain Legume Information Centre (IGLIC) is one of several specialized agricultural information centres that serve both as a resource and as a means of communication among researchers in the developing world. Phase I of this project supported the establishment of IGLIC, the training of staff, and the introduction of various publication and dissemination activities. Phase II continued and strengthened the operation of the centre. Phase III will further consolidate the work of the centre and will foster greater cooperation with other institutions working in the same field to improve dissemination of information. Specifically, in phase III a grain legume database will be designed and implemented; Brazilian cowpea literature will be collected and analyzed; grain legume literature will be microfiched; and IGLIC publications will be distributed.

/SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES/ - /LEGUMINOSAE/ /COWPEAS/ /DATA
BASES/
\$367520 36 months
-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (IITA), IBADAN, NG

83-0239 (IS)

NATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK AND SYSTEM (JAMAICA) - PHASE II

In 1978, the Government of Jamaica, recognizing the need to coordinate and improve information services, produced a Plan for a National Documentation, Information and Library System. Phase I of this project assisted the National Library of Jamaica in assuming its new role as the coordinating focal point of the system and developed a Socioeconomic Information Network. Phase II will enable the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services to ensure the continued development of the National Documentation Information and Library System for Jamaica. Specifically, it will develop human resources through training programs; create national automated bibliographic data bases; develop the Scientific and Technological Information Network (STIN) and create, within STIN, an automated data base of holdings; establish a Rural Information Service within STIN; and establish a National Micrographics Laboratory within the National Library.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$323510 36 months

-NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES (NACOLADS), KINGSTON, JM

83-0240 (IS)

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES INFORMATION SYSTEM (SEAFIS)

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous institution that promotes and supports fisheries development in Southeast Asia. This project will enable the Secretariat of SEAFDEC to establish SEAFIS (Southeast Asian Fisheries Information System) to provide bibliographic information services for fisheries in the region, and to act as the regional input centre for FAO's ASFIS (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System). SEAFIS will facilitate the exchange of information between national fisheries institutions; provide access to current fisheries documents; expand the collection of non-conventional literature; and, train staff of national centres in modern information handling methods.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$408210 36 months

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), BANGKOK, TH

83-0241 (IS)

BRACKISH WATER AQUACULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM (BRAIS)

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous institution that promotes and supports fisheries development in Southeast Asia. SEAFDEC's Aquaculture Department (AQD) was established in recognition of the potential role of aquaculture in increasing food supplies. AQD is concerned with brackish water species of fish - as opposed to freshwater species - and research focuses on the following economically important aquatic groups: crustaceans, finfish, molluscs and seaweed. This project will enable AQD to provide quality information services on Brackish Water Aquaculture by providing it with the means to collect documents on brackish water aquaculture; set up an appropriate document storage and retrieval system; provide bibliographic searches; and establish a cooperative regional network of information on all brackish water species.

/SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES/ - /AQUACULTURE/ /INFORMATION SERVICES/

\$388000 36 months

-SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SEAFDEC), ILOILO, PH

83-0242 (IS)
SELECTIVE FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE

The International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) is an international, non-profit, scientific centre established in 1977 to conduct and stimulate research on all aspects of fisheries and other living aquatic resources in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions. There is an increasing flow through ICLARM of researchers, consultants and students seeking reliable sources of fisheries information. However, the Information Service at ICLARM was designed to meet staff needs only. The objective of this project is to extend the Information Service to accommodate external users in tropical developing countries. The expanded service will provide individual users with a question and answer service on ICLARM's areas of expertise.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ - /FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ /MARINE RESOURCES/
\$230145 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ICLARM),
MANILA, PH

83-0243 (IS)
TROPMED MUSEUM AND REFERENCE CENTRE - MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES

The TROPMED Museum and Reference Centre (MRC) of Mahidol University in Bangkok is one of the few medical museums in the developing world. Since its establishment in 1971, it has made a modest attempt to collect, document, preserve, store and restore specimens related to the tropical diseases. But in order to be of greater service to public health professionals in Southeast Asia, the MRC needs to develop its information services, technical facilities, and staff. This project will enable TROPMED to strengthen its research and educational capacity through the preparation, dissemination and exchange of information, documents, specimens, audiovisuals and museum exhibits on mosquito-borne diseases -- malaria, dengue haemorrhagic fever, filariasis, and Japanese B encephalitis.

/SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES/ - /TROPICAL DISEASES/ /DISEASE VECTORS/
\$500000 36 months
-SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION (SEAMEO), BANGKOK, TH

83-0244 (HS)
PUMPING TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH (ETHIOPIA) - PHASE II

In order to provide safe and reliable sources of drinking water, the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority (EWRA) undertook research into low-cost water pumping technologies which could be manufactured in Ethiopia at the village level. An economical pump was developed but more research was needed to perfect it. Phase I of this project designed, produced and field-tested several models of handpumps. Results from phase I demonstrated that handpumps with components made of PVC (polyvinyl chloride) can be produced locally and will function adequately on shallow, medium and deep wells. Some technical difficulties discovered during field-testing, however, remain to be solved and these will be addressed during phase II. A maintenance program which incorporates women as handpump mechanics will also be implemented.

/PUMPS/ - /ENGINEERING DESIGN/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/
\$111060 30 months
-ETHIOPIAN WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY, ADDIS ABABA, ET

83-0245 (SS)

SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE IV

Over the past 15 years, intensive efforts have been made by domestic and international agencies to develop research capacity in the social sciences in Eastern and Southern Africa. Phases I, II and III of this project provided support for the Social Science Research Competition, held annually since 1974 for researchers in Eastern and Southern Africa. The Competition facilitates basic research in the social sciences and contributes to the establishment and maintenance of a social science community with high levels of scholarship. Phase IV of this project will provide support for the tenth round of the Competition.

/RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/ - /SOCIAL RESEARCH/

\$239000 24 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), NAIROBI, KE

83-0246 (HS)

ALIMENTARY ANEMIA (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

Nutritional anemia continues to pose grave health problems in developing countries. Women of reproductive age are quite susceptible to this disease. Nutritional anemia is a condition which results when the hemoglobin content of the blood is lowered as a result of a deficiency in essential nutrients. This project will examine to what measure education about good nutrition could improve the nutritional state and lower the rate of anemia in pregnant and lactating women in the Central African Republic. Specifically, researchers will determine the nutritional condition of groups of women in two rural villages and in Bangui. Also, researchers will identify the etiological factors which determine nutritional state, plan and implement nutrition education programs for the groups studied, and evaluate the results of these programmes.

/DEFICIENCY DISEASES/ - /MALNUTRITION/ /WOMEN/ /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$87860 30 months

-SERVICE NATIONAL DE NUTRITION, BANGUI, CF

83-0247 (SS)

OPTIONS FOR ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION: THEIR IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT (COSTA RICA)

Over 75 percent of Costa Rica's commercial energy requirement is imported in the form of petroleum, with close to two thirds of this going to the transportation sector. This project will analyze a variety of energy issues in transportation sector, most importantly fuel conservation and petroleum substitutes. Researchers will examine the introduction of new technological options (electrified transport, biomass fuels, gasifier-driven vehicles, etc.); consider ways in which the transportation system affects land use, urbanization, and location of production activities; and identify options for a transportation system consistent with the rational use of available resources.

/TRANSPORT PLANNING/ - /MODES OF TRANSPORTATION/ /POWER DEMAND/ /ENERGY CONSERVATION/ /policy making/

\$96800 24 months

-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIALES, AMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS (CISAT), SAN JOSE, CR

83-0248 (AFNS)
CHARCOAL PRODUCTION (TANZANIA)

Ninety-five percent of the population of Tanzania depends on wood or charcoal for heating and cooking and the pressure on natural woodlands is becoming excessive. One way of economizing on wood use is to improve charcoal production methods. At present, charcoal is produced almost entirely by villagers and small farmers using traditional earth kilns that require little specialized skill to operate and no capital investment. This project will survey the various types of earth kilns used in Tanzania, and evaluate the yield and quality of charcoal for each. It will also measure the performance of an improved earth kiln model and determine its acceptability for use by rural charcoal producers.

/CHARCOAL/ - /FUELWOOD/ /WOOD PROCESSING/ /EXTENSION SERVICES/
\$62150 24 months
-MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

83-0249 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY POLICY (CENTRAL AMERICA) - PHASE II

In phase I of this project, the Central American Institute for Research and Industrial Technology sought to identify the factors that affect technology decisions in Central America. National studies conducted by the researchers in the first phase pointed out the lack of consistent and effective state activity to promote and regulate the process of scientific and technological development. The purpose of phase II is to support a diffusion and training program for technology policy based on the information generated in phase I. Specifically, researchers will prepare and distribute a number of policy papers and research documents; establish a small information unit; undertake a series of meetings with national policymakers; and organize a training workshop using material developed in the first phase.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /AGRICULTURAL SECTOR/
\$511400 18 months
-ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS), WASHINGTON, US

83-0250 (COMM)
WATER AND SANITATION IMPACT VIDEO PRODUCTION

In 1977, the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR-B) undertook a study in Teknaf, Bangladesh, to evaluate the effectiveness of a health education program aimed at preventing the spread of diarrhea by encouraging the use of handpumps and sanitary latrines. ICDDR has selected videotape documentation as the most effective medium to communicate the study's methodology and findings. This project will support the production of a videotape on how to implement and document a water and sanitation program. The project will include a training component (for the ICDDR-B) in the techniques of visually documenting the results of scientific research.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS/ /SANITATION/ /WATER SUPPLY/
\$13668 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASES RESEARCH (ICDRB), DACCA, BD

83-0251 (FAD)
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) was created to support young Third World scientists working in the developing regions of the world on problems related to the needs of their countries or regions. This grant will enable the IFS to support 35 young researchers and allow the Centre to maintain its support as it encourages and contributes to the development of an indigenous scientific capability in the Third World.

/APPLIED RESEARCH/
\$300000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, STOCKHOLM, SE

83-0252 (HS)
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MCH/FP/PHC (SRI LANKA)

The goal of health for all by the year 2000 is accepted by most countries, but the means by which it might be achieved are not always clear. One strategy suggested is an emphasis on essential health care, universally accessible, in an acceptable and affordable way, to individuals and families in the community, and with their full participation. This project will test the feasibility of this approach in a rural area of Sri Lanka planning and implementing, through active community participation, a primary health care promotion and delivery program, based on health priorities set by the community itself. The project will test the operational feasibility of the WHO guidelines/manual for initiating and promoting active community involvement in maternal and child health/family planning activities.

/PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/ - /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/
\$74170 36 months
-TEACHING HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA, PERADENIYA, LK

83-0253 (SS)
IMPACT OF LARGE ENERGY PROJECTS AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES (BRAZIL)

While Brazil's energy programs have successfully fostered industrialization and expansion of the gross national product, they have engendered a number of serious economic, social, environmental and political problems. This project will analyze and compare Brazil's hydroelectric and nuclear programs, in terms of the companies involved and the impact on technological development and on the environment. Researchers will review existing literature in Brazil on the technological, economic, environmental, social and political aspects of the two programs and prepare an annotated bibliography; analyze the structure of the programs and the process of transfer and absorption of technology; evaluate and compare the social and environmental impact of the two programs; and suggest alternate energy supply options.

/ENERGY/ - /HYDROELECTRIC POWER/ /NUCLEAR ENERGY/ /TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/
/ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/
\$94000 24 months
-UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

83-0254 (IS)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE ON WHEAT AND SMALL GRAINS (CIMMYT)

The mandate of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) is to promote and carry out national and international programs to improve maize and wheat production. CIMMYT is looking to develop an information service that will complement its activities in research and training. Many countries are now participating in AGRIS, the system managed by FAO to compile a comprehensive inventory of the world's new agricultural documents. This project will enable CIMMYT to report its publication to AGRIS and to obtain a bi-monthly indexed output from AGRIS covering wheat and the small grains. CIMMYT will then print and distribute this output to individuals, institutions and libraries in the developing countries.

/WHEAT/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$72477 36 months

-Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), MEXICO, MX

83-0255 (SS)

URBAN SERVICES MANAGEMENT (TANZANIA)

Tanzania has experienced exceptionally rapid urban growth over the past decades resulting in deteriorating urban services. There is a need to improve urban management procedures, without recourse to expensive capital infrastructure investment. This project will examine the delivery of urban services in four cities and make recommendations for improving their managerial and administrative infrastructure. Particular emphasis will be placed on the housing sector.

/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ - /PUBLIC SERVICES/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /URBANIZATION/

/URBAN RENEWAL/ /HOUSING/ /URBAN PLANNING/

\$45300 18 months

-ARDHI INSTITUTE, DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

83-0256 (SO)

CIVIL RIGHTS (ANDEAN REGION)

Three of the most basic civil rights are habeas corpus, free speech, and the right of association. (Habeas corpus is a legal remedy used to question the validity of detentions in the criminal process.) In the Andean Region of South America, a comprehensive picture of current judicial approaches and customs is necessary in order for interested groups, the bar, the judiciaries itself and possibly governments to critique the judicial system and improve the protection of rights. This project will examine how the judiciaries in two countries with different systems of government have dealt with legally recognized civil rights. The project will describe the rights of association and of free speech, and the right to habeas corpus, as contained in the constitutions of Peru and Chile; describe the legal mechanisms through which citizens can exercise these rights; and examine the reasons for judicial actions taken in cases involving these rights.

/CIVIL RIGHTS/ - /CIVIL LIBERTIES/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/

\$92180 12 months

-COMISION ANDINA DE JURISTAS, LIMA, PE

83-0257 (SS)

RURAL-URBAN CHANGE IN CHIPATA (ZAMBIA)

The Chipata District of eastern Zambia is characterized by significant levels of rural-urban migration, declining agricultural production, and problems of over-crowding and inadequacy of services in the major urban centres. Zambian policymakers are attempting to formulate policies to deal with these problems, but are seriously constrained by lack of basic information on rural/urban socioeconomic conditions in Chipata District. The purpose of this project is to collect data useful for developing policies to stop the further decline of rural Chipata and assist the urban area to accommodate the migrants. Specifically, researchers will describe social and economic conditions of households in rural and urban areas; assess the motivations of rural-urban migrants; examine the impact of migration on living conditions in rural and urban areas; and describe the state of basic services in urban areas.

/RURAL MIGRATIONS/ - /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /RURAL AREAS/ /URBAN AREAS/
/MIGRANTS/ /MOTIVATIONS/

\$51900 18 months

-NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, LUSAKA, ZM

83-0258 (IS)

AGRICULTURAL DOCUMENTATION IN MAURITANIA (SONADER): SUPPORT AND IMPROVEMENT

Agriculture is the most important sector in Mauritania where 90 percent of the population lives in rural areas. The country faces severe climatic hardships, especially drought, but through a programme for agricultural and water development the government hopes to achieve self-sufficiency in food by the year 2000. Agricultural researchers in Mauritania need a documentation centre to collect, analyze and disseminate information on rural and agricultural development, particularly irrigation. The goal of this project is to set up such a centre linked to AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) as well as to regional information networks in the Sahel, such as RESADOC. The project provides for training in AGRIS methodology and the use of the AGROVOC thesaurus. The publication of an inventory of documents on agriculture in Mauritania as well as a national agricultural bibliography will be produced.

/INFORMATION SERVICES/ /AGRIS/

\$94930 24 months

-SOCIETE NATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (SONADER), NOUAKCHOTT, MR

83-0259 (SS)

RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM - CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (EGYPT) - PHASE I

The Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC) is a training and research institute established in 1963 to support research and training in the field of demography. CDC has provided demographic training at various levels, has undertaken critical research in population-related fields, and has provided advisory services in population to a number of governments in the regions that it serves. This project will financially assist CDC in achieving its research and training objectives in 1984. Specifically, the project will provide fellowship support for 10 students enrolled in the General Diploma, Special Diploma and Masters degree in demography at CDC; and provide support for an experimental research and training program which will focus on the dynamics of fertility and nuptiality in African and Middle Eastern countries.

/DEMOGRAPHY/ - /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /FERTILITY/ /NUPTIALITY/

\$98440 12 months

-CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE, CAIRO, EG

83-0260 (SS)
HANDICRAFTS STUDIES (SRI LANKA) - PHASE I

Handicrafts are an important source of employment and foreign exchange earnings in the Third World. In order to shed light on their contribution to the national economy of Sri Lanka, this project will determine the primary and secondary employment and foreign exchange earnings generated by the craft industry; examine the socioeconomic conditions of artisans and their methods of production; and identify constraints to the development of the industry. Data will be collected in rural and urban locations on the following major craft industries: rush-ware, reed-ware, and palm-ware; brass and silver products; and, pottery.

/HANDICRAFT/ - /COTTAGE INDUSTRY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /HANDICRAFT PROMOTION/
\$59200 20 months
-MARGA INSTITUTE, COLOMBO, LK

83-0263 (AFNS)
POTATO PROCESSING SYSTEMS (PERU)

Potatoes are the major agricultural food crop in Peru and the main source of carbohydrates in the diet of poor families. Lately, however, the price of potatoes has put them beyond the range of low-income consumers. Efforts have been made by the International Potato Centre (CIP) to develop dried, potato based food products incorporating a mixture of potatoes, local cereals, and legumes. They are designed to be cheaper than potatoes, to provide a good nutritional balance, and to be acceptable for common meal preparations. This project will enable CIP to develop, test, evaluate, and promote two simple processes for the production of nutritious, potato based products, one for manufacture at the household or community level and the other, on a factory scale.

/POTATOES/ - /FOOD PROCESSING/ /DRYING/ /post-harvest systems/
\$54600 12 months
-CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP), LIMA, PE

83-0264 (SS)
HANDICRAFTS STUDIES II (NEPAL)

While cottage industries are a major source of employment in Nepal, little is known about the artisans or the problems faced by these industries. This project will examine the contribution of the craft industry to the national economy in terms of primary and secondary employment and foreign exchange earnings; examine the socioeconomic conditions of artisans and their methods of production; and identify constraints to the development of the industry. Data will be collected in rural and urban locations on the textile, art-metal, and wood-carving industries.

/HANDICRAFT/ - /COTTAGE INDUSTRY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /HANDICRAFT PROMOTION/
\$85500 20 months
-TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KATHMANDU, NP

83-0265 (SS)
HANDICRAFTS STUDIES III (THAILAND)

There is probably no other country in Southeast Asia with such a rich handicraft tradition as Thailand, but little data on handicrafts or artisans are available. By focusing on the three most important handicraft products from both rural and urban areas of Chiang Mai and Lumpun provinces -- woodcarvings, handwoven products, and wickerware -- this project will examine the contribution of the craft industry to employment and foreign exchange earnings; the socioeconomic conditions of artisans; and production methods and constraints to growth within the industry.

/HANDICRAFT/ - /COTTAGE INDUSTRY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /HANDICRAFT PROMOTION/
\$59000 20 months
-THAI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (TURA), BANGKOK, TH

83-0266 (SS)
HANDICRAFTS STUDIES IV (PHILIPPINES)

Although the handicraft industries play an important role in the Philippine economy, little information on them is available. This project will examine the contribution of the craft industry to primary and secondary employment and foreign exchange earnings; examine the socioeconomic conditions of artisans and their methods of production; and identify constraints to the development of the industry. Data will be collected in rural and urban locations on the rattan, needle work and mat weaving industries.

/HANDICRAFT/ - /COTTAGE INDUSTRY/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /HANDICRAFT PROMOTION/
\$67200 20 months
-RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION, MANILA, PH

83-0267 (SS)
Macroeconomic Policy (Turkey)

Turkey's trade deficit, inflation and unemployment are all on the rise. The researchers undertaking this project contend that earlier attempts at economic stabilization did not address deeply rooted problems. The purpose of this project is to formulate a macroeconomic strategy encompassing short-term stabilization measures, financial reform, and a structure of protection appropriate to export-oriented growth.

/macroeconomics/ /economic policy/ /stabilization/
\$66650 18 months
-Bogazici University. Economics Department, Istanbul, TR

83-0268 (SS)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT (COLOMBIA) - PHASE I

Regardless of the outcome of the present debt crisis, countries with large external debts are unlikely to enjoy the same inflow of commercial foreign capital in the future. A greater proportion of their investment requirements will need to come from domestic savings. The mobilization of domestic resources cannot be isolated from other factors affecting macroeconomic stability, especially those involved in balance of payment adjustment. This project will study the balance of payment adjustment process in Colombia with particular reference to the role played by changes in saving and investment activities. Researchers will examine the impact of changes in export earnings on private saving and investment behaviour; the effect of devaluation on prices and economic activity; the effectiveness of import controls as an adjustment mechanism; and the impact of balance of payment adjustment on saving and investment by the public sector.

/BALANCE OF PAYMENTS/ - /MACROECONOMICS/ /SAVINGS/ /INVESTMENTS/ /PRICES/
/FISCAL POLICY/ /DEVALUATION/ /ECONOMETRIC MODELS/
\$98600 15 months
-FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR Y EL DESARROLLO (FEDESARROLLO),
BOGOTA, CO

83-0269 (SS)

QUALITY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (KENYA)

Various reports on Kenyan education indicate the quality of secondary education has been adversely affected by the rapidity of the system's expansion over the last two decades. There is little information to suggest, however, what could be done to improve the situation. This project will analyze patterns of quality and their determinants in a sample of Kenyan secondary schools, with particular attention to management, resource allocation and staffing. The researchers will attempt to determine the extent to which managerial and financial practices influence the quality of schooling as defined by academic achievement and school activities.

/SECONDARY EDUCATION/ - /SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT/ /QUALITY OF EDUCATION/
/EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION/

\$61500 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0270 (OPE)

EVALUATION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THAILAND

Between 1970/71-1982/83, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) provided more funding for projects to Thailand than to any other country. This project will assess the impact of five completed agricultural projects in terms of development of local research capability and production of useful knowledge. Also included will be an evaluation of the contributions made by the Central Agency and Production Ministries of the Government of Thailand to the development and implementation of the projects.

/PROJECT EVALUATION/ - /AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS/ /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/
\$10614 4 months

-DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (DTEC), BANGKOK, TH

83-0271 (SS)

MACROECONOMICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS RESEARCH (CHILE) - PHASE III

The Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) undertook an analysis of Chile's macroeconomic stabilization policies in phases I and II of this project, including studies on indexing, national accounts, income distribution, and external trade. In phase II research focussed on a number of specific topics that bear directly on balance of payments and stabilization policies, e.g. price formation and the relationship between wage policy and employment. This third phase of support will permit CIEPLAN to analyze several more crucial macroeconomic relationships in detail (in fiscal policy and in the financial sector) - and to model the Chilean economy so as to test the impact of alternative macroeconomic policies for future years.

/MACROECONOMICS/ - /STABILIZATION/ /BALANCE OF PAYMENTS/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/
/FISCAL POLICY/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/

\$450000 18 months

-CORPORACION DE INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS PARA AMERICA LATINA (CIEPLAN),
SANTIAGO, CL

83-0272 (AFNS)
MAIZE STORAGE (TOGO)

Considerable grain loss due to insect infestation and fungi occurs in Togo during the postharvest period as a result of hot and humid climatic conditions and poor storage techniques. This project will examine current storage techniques to determine what can be done to reduce future losses. The researchers will evaluate traditional storage methods, propose and test improved silos and relay the results of the study to farmers through a series of seminars and a final report.

/FOOD STORAGE/ - /MAIZE/ /post-harvest systems/
\$173100 36 months
-UNIVERSITE DU BENIN, LOME, TG

83-0273 (SS)
COSTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (THAILAND)

Within Thailand a serious debate is growing on the question of university expansion. Social critics point out that costs per university student are about 12 times those for primary students and the social rate of return for higher education, based on previous research, was small relative to that of other levels. Faced with the accelerating demand for higher education on the one hand and serious questions about its social returns on the other, policymakers with limited resources need guidelines to help them make choices between alternative courses of action. This project will attempt to assess the cost and socioeconomic contribution of university graduates (bachelor's degree), as measured by their social behaviour, values, and attitudes.

/HIGHER EDUCATION/ - /COST OF EDUCATION/ /EDUCATIONAL OUTPUT/ /QUALITY OF EDUCATION/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/
\$94600 36 months
-NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION (NEC), BANGKOK, TH

83-0274 (SS)
TRADE UNION RESEARCH CAPACITY (KENYA)

Trade unions have a long history in Kenya, and were important political factors in the struggle for independence. However, in recent years, the trade union movement has become weaker as a social institution. One significant factor in this weakness has been the failure to exploit research in such fields as industrial safety, occupation hazards, training needs, etc. This project will support studies which will investigate the potential for adult literacy programs within the Kenyan trade union movement; and examine the feasibility of establishing a cooperative catering to union members in Nairobi and Mombasa. The project will also prepare several unions, through a study seminar, to undertake, monitor, and evaluate research on occupational health problems in industry and estate agriculture.

/TRADE UNIONS/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /INSTITUTION BUILDING/
\$40100 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), NAIROBI, KE

83-0275 (AFNS)
TIMBER PRESERVATION (BOLIVIA)

The timber used in the construction and mining industries of Bolivia comes from natural and plantation forests. Most of it is not preservation treated and therefore has a limited period of usefulness. The result is a more rapid depletion of forests. This project will help to determine the availability and durability of native and plantation-grown timber, and to evaluate the effect of preservatives on these species.

/FORESTRY RESEARCH/ - /FOREST TREES/ /TIMBER/ /FOREST PRODUCT PROCESSING/
\$235100 36 months
-MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS CAMPESINOS Y AGROPECUARIOS, LA PAZ, BO

83-0276 (AFNS)
AGROFORESTRY (PERU)

Most of the population of Peru live in the coastal and highland regions but arid conditions of these areas is resulting in an increased migration of farmers to the Amazon basin (the selva). Agricultural development of the Amazon is a national priority but it has so far been inhibited by the large cash and labour inputs required to overcome soil infertility and other natural constraints. This project will support the study of improved alternative agroforestry production systems in the selva and will contribute to the strengthening of the agroforestry research capability in Peru.

/AGROFORESTRY/ - /AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/
/INTERCROPPING/ /FOOD CROPS/ /FRUIT TREES/ /SOIL FERTILITY/ /TROPICAL ZONE/
\$383600 36 months
-INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y PROMOCION AGROPECUARIA (INIPA),
LIMA, PE

83-0277 (AFNS)
FOREST REGENERATION (CHILE)

Natural regeneration of forest resources is the most cost-effective method for producing fuelwood and fodder, especially in areas of low rainfall. The government of Chile has sponsored incentives for investing in the forestry sector but these have had little impact in the semi-arid zone of central Chile due to the lack of knowledge of silvicultural techniques appropriate to the area. This project will support the development of suitable silvicultural techniques for the regeneration and management of depleted native woodlands and the identification of appropriate exotic tree species and techniques for their establishment in small-scale artificial plantations.

/SILVICULTURE/ - /CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES/ /SEMI-ARID ZONE/ /FORESTRY
RESEARCH/ /FOREST TREES/ /PLANTATIONS/ /REFORESTATION/ /FUELWOOD/
\$321200 36 months
-INSTITUTO FORESTAL, SANTIAGO, CL

83-0278 (AFNS)
SABAH RICE LAND EVALUATION (MALAYSIA)

Rice is the staple food of the 800 000 inhabitants of Sabah province in Malaysia but local production meets only half the demand. With a view to opening up new areas for rice production, this project will enable the Ministry of Agriculture to develop criteria for determining--from soil surveys--the production potential of various areas. The project will define the relationship between soil characteristics and rice yields; evaluate nitrogen response on the major rice-growing soils; and, develop an evaluation system to select the best rice-producing areas.

/RICE/ - /CROP YIELD/ /SOIL SURVEYS/ /AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL/
\$14100 12 months
-CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERVICE OVERSEAS (CUSO), OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CA

83-0279 (SS)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND CULTURAL POLICIES (PERU)

During the past decade, new information technologies particularly microprocessors have achieved unprecedented levels of data collection, processing and dissemination in the areas of industry, office management, banking, library services and education. This project aims to bring together existing knowledge about the state of communication technologies in Latin America. Information will be collected on the manufacture and importation of microelectronic hardware and software; existing policies, laws and regulations governing microelectronics; and state regulatory agencies in the field of microelectronics. The information collected will enable policymakers to make informed choices from among the different options offered by information systems manufacturers.

/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ - /MICROPROCESSORS/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /policy making/ /ACCESS TO INFORMATION/ /INFORMATION NEEDS/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/
\$65000 8 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE LA CULTURA TRANSNACIONAL, LIMA, PE

83-0280 (HS)

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DIARRHEA (HONDURAS)

In Honduras, diarrheal disease is the major cause of childhood illness and death. Health planners require data on the epidemiology of diarrheal disease in order to effectively plan and evaluate their control programs and their national oral rehydration program. This project will investigate the epidemiology of diarrheal disease in rural Honduras in a population of children under five years of age. Researchers will determine the nutritional status of the study population; evaluate the relationship between nutritional status and the occurrence of diarrheal disease; assess the immune status of the study population; and, study the social, cultural and economic factors which contribute to the occurrence of diarrheal disease.

/DIARRHEA/ - /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /CHILDREN/ /NUTRITION/ /HEALTH PLANNING/ /DISEASE CONTROL/
\$200150 24 months

-UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE HONDURAS, TEGUCIGALPA, HN

83-0281 (AFNS)

DAIRY/BEEF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (BOTSWANA)

Milk supplies in Botswana are inadequate, especially in the urban centres. With a view to increasing milk production and national livestock research capability, this project will carry out a diagnostic survey of the existing physical infrastructure, resources, and management and marketing practices. Specifically, the project will identify the constraints affecting milk production; develop, test and evaluate appropriate technologies; and devise a suitable milk-marketing strategy. Short course training in milk production, marketing, and animal and fodder production will be made available to two research fellows.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /CATTLE/ /DAIRY INDUSTRY/ /CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /MILK/
\$445700 36 months

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, GABORONE, BW

83-0282 (AFNS)

Phosphate Fertilizers (IFDC/West Africa) - Phase II

In West Africa, use of local phosphate rock for crop fertilization has declined in recent years from previous low levels. Instead, imported processed phosphate fertilizers are employed. High world prices and transport costs make these too costly for small farmers. Phase I of this project sought to identify efficient phosphate fertilizers, agronomically and socio-economically appropriate to Mali, developed from indigenous phosphate deposits. Researchers in phase II will complete measurements of residual phosphate availability and agronomic effectiveness of local phosphate sources in continuing on-station trials; develop a preliminary model for phosphate responses; develop phosphate fertilizer recommendations for principal crops; and, conduct an extended program of farm trials.

/fertilizers/ /on-farm research/

\$322500 24 months

-International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Muscle Shoals, Ala., US

83-0284 (AFNS)

PROCESS IMPROVEMENT BAKERIES (CHILE) - PHASE II

Under current operating conditions, small-scale bakeries in Chile are no longer viable, mainly due to the ending of wheat price subsidies and rising costs of raw materials, labour, and energy. This project will support the improvement of neighbourhood bakery operations in order to increase productivity, profitability, and quality. Project developments and results will be disseminated to bakers and to other process improvement projects developed by IDRC.

/BAKERY PRODUCTS/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /OPERATIONAL RESEARCH/

/COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /QUALITY CONTROL/

\$166900 24 months

-INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES TECNOLOGICAS (INTEC), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0285 (HS)

PROMOTION OF BREAST-FEEDING (PHILIPPINES)

In the urban squatter settlements of the developing world, the immunological properties of breast-milk can mean the difference between life and death. However, even as its advantages are beginning to be appreciated, the incidence and duration of breast-feeding continue to decline in almost every developing nation. To combat this trend, researchers in the Philippines will develop an educational program aimed at promoting breast-feeding among women of low income groups in three urban centres on the island of Mindanao. The project will train government midwives and nurses as motivators to encourage women to breast-feed; implement and evaluate the effectiveness of the educational program; and examine the relationship between various socio-demographic factors and the duration of breast-feeding.

/breast feeding/ - /HEALTH EDUCATION/

\$80720 24 months

-NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, COTABATO CITY, PH

83-0286 (AFNS)
FISH SEED RESOURCES (PHILIPPINES)

Under current exploitation technology, the catch of milkfish fry obtained in the Philippines is contaminated with the fry of other finfish and crustaceans, which are left to die on the beaches. Recent advances in aquaculture have indicated the availability of markets or outlets for extraneous fry. This project will investigate the feasibility of utilizing fry other than milkfish in fish farming. Specifically, researchers will collect and identify larval fishes in the coastal waters of Negros Oriental; study the seasonal fluctuating of extraneous finfish and crustacean fry; test-rear different species; and, provide training in the identification and handling of indigenous fry.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /FISH UTILIZATION/ /AQUACULTURE/
\$211700 36 months
-BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES (BFAR), METRO MANILA, PH

83-0287 (AFNS)
FISH DISEASE (PHILIPPINES)

Aquaculture, although a promising supplier of animal protein to the world's population, is highly susceptible to environmental influences such as diseases and parasites. Vast populations of fish can be wiped out within a few weeks or even days by an uncontrolled outbreak of disease. This project will develop a system for fish disease prevention and control in the Philippines. Specifically, researchers will take inventory of major fish diseases and identify the pathogens in their etiology; establish a central fish disease laboratory and train staff in elementary disease diagnosis; and investigate possible ways of preventing the introduction of fish pathogens to the Philippines and their transfer within the country.

/FISH/ - /ANIMAL DISEASES/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /DIAGNOSIS/
\$501600 36 months
-BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES (BFAR), QUEZON CITY, PH

83-0288 (AFNS)
RATTAN (INDONESIA)

Indonesia is by far the most important rattan producing country in Southeast Asia, providing over 80 percent of the world's supply of raw rattan. Much of the raw material is wasted during collection and processing, however, and this valuable natural resource is rapidly being depleted. Researchers in this project will identify improved methods for production, collection and utilization of native rattan species and develop techniques for the establishment of rattan plantations. They will survey rattan species; investigate silvicultural and propagation potential of large-diameter rattans; improve harvesting, processing and grading procedures and determine the properties and possible uses of unexploited species; and investigate rattan pests and their control.

/PALMS/ - /SILVICULTURE/ /FOREST MANAGEMENT/ /PEST CONTROL/ /FOREST UTILIZATION/
\$208970 36 months
-Ministry of Forestry, Bogor, ID
-Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, ID

83-0289 (AFNS)
MINERAL NUTRITION (MALAWI)

Malawi would like to expand its cattle industry to meet domestic demands for meat and milk but present cattle reproduction rates are low, mainly due to poor nutrition. The objective of this project is to determine the mineral requirement of cattle grazing on Malawi's natural pastures. Researchers will determine the effects of salt, phosphorus and copper supplements on the reproductive performance of the heifers and cows grazing natural pastures; develop appropriate mineral mixtures; and, conduct a cost-benefit analysis of mineral supplementation.

/FEED SUPPLEMENTS/ - /ANIMAL NUTRITION/ /CATTLE PRODUCTION/ /FORAGE CROPS/
\$69400 36 months
-MINISTRY OF FINANCE, LILONGWE, MW

83-0290 (SS)
LOW-COST URBAN SANITATION (MOZAMBIQUE)

In an earlier project carried out by the Health Sciences Division, urban planning authorities in Mozambique developed a low-cost latrine for use in outlying areas of the capital city of Maputo. A somewhat conical, round concrete slab was designed to fit over pit latrines to maintain cleanliness and discourage flies. This project will study cooperatives producing latrines and latrine slabs in order to plan an effective strategy for spreading the technology. Researchers will assess local acceptance of the latrines and describe the management, financing and marketing arrangements of the cooperatives and provide training as required.

/SANITATION SERVICES/ - /PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES/ /EVALUATION/
\$62500 24 months
-NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING, MAPUTO, MZ

83-0291 (AFNS)
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT (COLOMBIA)

Colombia reported a total catch of 93 250 metric tonnes (ton) of marine and fresh water production during 1981, of which only 28 000 ton were marine fish and crustaceans. Estimates of Colombia's fisheries potential suggest a marine catch of around 235 000 ton and the government has made fisheries development a priority in the National Development Plan. Unfortunately, knowledge of fishery resources is fragmentary and outdated; statistics are incomplete and unreliable; the number and size of fishing operations are unknown; and, specialized personnel to collect and analyze data are lacking. The objectives of this project are to update information on the status of fisheries resources, fishing operations, and marketing infrastructure on the Northeast Caribbean coast in order to prepare a pilot development plan for its small-scale fisheries; and, to devise a practical model of fisheries development for small communities that would be applicable to other regions as well.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISHING/ /MARKETING/ /FISHERY
PRODUCT PROCESSING/
\$187200 18 months
-Fondo Colombiano de Investigaciones Cientificas y Proyectos Especiales
Francisco José de Caldas (COLCIENCIAS), BOGOTA, CO

83-0292 (SS)

RURAL ENERGY PLANNING - CASE STUDY IN THE MICROREGION OF VALENCA, BAHIA (BRAZIL)

Energy planning and decision-making has become increasingly centralized in Brazil and policymakers have been criticized for not taking into account local regional differences. This project proposes to do a case study of the energy system of the region of Valença in the state of Bahia. Researchers will develop a methodology for evaluating various energy options for the rural region; select those which best fit the peculiarities of the region; and formulate models for the implementation of a regional rural energy program.

/ENERGY/ - /SURVEYS/ /RURAL AREAS/ /ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ /ENERGY SOURCES/ /ENERGY ECONOMICS/ /ENERGY POLICY/

\$96300 24 months

-FUNDACAO DE APOIO A PESQUISA E EXTENSAO, BAHIA, BR

83-0293 (COMM)

DEPTHNEWS SCIENCE FEATURE SERVICE - PHASE I

The Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) has been active in the field of science writing for several years, recently operating a science reference service for the media in Asia through the Depthnews Science Service. The aim of the service was to increase interest in science reporting and to provide Asian journalists with models of science writing. This project will enable PFA to commission 52 "science and technology in development" feature articles from freelance Asian journalists; to rewrite and translate 12 of the 52 features into 5 national languages for use by the Depthnews Service's national editions and; to rewrite the 52 feature articles into broadcast format for transmission by the Depthnews Radio Service.

/SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ - /WRITING/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /MASS MEDIA/

\$12943 12 months

-PRESS FOUNDATION OF ASIA (PFA), MANILA, PH

83-0295 (AFNS)

SHELTERBELT (TUNISIA) - PHASE II

This is the second phase of a project in Tunisia to study the effectiveness of using trees as shelterbelts or wind breaks during different growing seasons and under a variety of climatic conditions. The research is particularly important for the dry zones in the Sahara where agricultural production is so dependent on protection against wind erosion. Specifically, the project aims to determine the effects of shelterbelts on the physiology of market garden plants; the types trees best adapted for reducing wind erosion under arid conditions; and the potential for increasing crop production - and income - through the use of shelterbelts. During the last year of the project a program to promote the use of shelterbelts by farmers will be carried out.

/SHELTERBELT/ - /EROSION CONTROL/ /SOIL EROSION/ /TREES/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/

\$326700 36 months

-INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE DE TUNISIE (INRAT), ARIANA, TN

83-0296 (AFNS)
BAMBOO (BANGLADESH) - PHASE II

Bamboo is one of the most important forest products of Bangladesh. The livelihood of many people depends on the production and sale of bamboo articles. In recent years, scarcity of bamboo and consequent price increases have affected house building and various cottage industries, particularly in rural areas. There is an urgent need to increase the supply of high-yielding bamboo. In phase I of this project several varieties of four high-yielding bamboo species were established in four research stations in different parts of the country and very promising results were obtained with two common bamboo species for vegetative propagation by branch cutting. Phase II will continue the research on high-yielding varieties of local and introduced bamboo species with emphasis on culture techniques and trials in selected villages aimed at interesting rural people in bamboo cultivation.

/BAMBOO/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /PLANT BREEDING/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/
/AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/
\$144465 36 months
-BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (BARC), DHAKA, BD

83-0297 (IS)
INFORMATION FOR EXPORT PROMOTION (COSTA RICA) - PHASE II

Costa Rica is undergoing a severe balance of payments crisis and the promotion of exports is seen as a means to relieve it. Phase I of this project supported a feasibility study on the type of information system that would best support decision-making in the export trade and the management of international payments. It resulted in a 400-page report which contained a survey of information resources and needs as well as a proposal for the establishment of a System of Information for Export Promotion (SISEX). However, the report revealed that the existing institutional framework was not adequate for implementing the project. Phase II will enable the government to review with a view to revising its plan for the implementation of SISEX.

/INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ - /EXPORT PROMOTION/ /INFORMATION NEEDS/
\$34200 9 months
-CENTRO DE TELECOMUNICACIONES PARA EL TERCER MUNDO (CETTEM), SAN JOSE, CR

83-0298 (COMM)
PANA WORKSHOPS (2) ON REPORTING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In some sub-Saharan African countries, a few media carry regular science columns or programs, but science reporting is still in its infancy on most of the continent. Science writing is only just beginning to be taught in a few journalism schools. This project will enable PANA (Panafrikan News Agency) to organize and conduct two training workshops on reporting science and technology, with a view to increasing the scope and quality of science writing in the mass media in anglophone and francophone Africa. Journalists and feature writers from 37 national news agencies will receive training in writing news reports and features about science and technology. Once back in their countries, these science writers will become contributors to a new PANA Bulletin on Science and Technology.

/WRITING/ - /SCIENCE/ /JOURNALISTS/ /SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/
\$89533 10 months
-PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), DAKAR, SN

83-0299 (IS)

TROPICAL VEGETABLE INFORMATION SERVICE (TVIS)

The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre (AVRDC) is an international institution funded by several Asian governments and donor agencies to collect and review material pertaining to the cultivation of tropical vegetables. This project will enable AVRDC to serve as a specialized information centre on mungbean, soybean and Chinese cabbage in tropical and subtropical countries. Specifically AVRDC will collect, store and analyze documents on mungbean, soybean rust and Chinese cabbage; establish a computerized information retrieval system using MINISIS; and, conduct an international workshop/symposium on mungbean as a means of bringing together all available scientific knowledge about this crop.

/VEGETABLES/ - /SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES/ /INFORMATION ANALYSIS/ /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/

\$453730 36 months

-ASIAN VEGETABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AVRDC), TAINAN, TW

83-0300 (AFNS)

Regional Seed Centre (Zimbabwe)

Plantation establishment programs are being emphasized by developing countries because tree crops help improve living standards. The ability to procure quality seed of the best-adapted species is crucial to the success of the programs. In Eastern and Southern Africa, national seed centres have encountered difficulties in procuring tree seeds. The purpose of this project is to support the establishment of a Regional Seed Centre to give Zimbabwe, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia access to certified forest seed for research and development. The Centre will process, store, test and distribute quality seed within the region.

/seeds/ /trees/ /delivery/ /regional cooperation/

\$340950 36 months

-Zimbabwe Forestry Commission, Harare, ZW

83-0301 (SS)

ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH (SEYCHELLES)

The Republic of Seychelles, like many other small developing countries, is heavily dependent on imported oil to satisfy its energy requirements. The government recognizes the need to develop a national energy policy but lacks information on which to base one. The objectives of this project are to survey current energy supply and consumption in all sectors of the economy; make preliminary recommendations for energy conservation; and build a local capacity for energy policy research.

/ENERGY POLICY/ - /ENERGY SOURCES/ /ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ /ENERGY CONSERVATION/

\$97200 30 months

-MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS, VICTORIA, SC

83-0302 (SS)

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM (NEPAL) - PHASE II

The Agricultural Projects Service Centre (APROSC) is an autonomous, quasi-governmental institution intended to support research projects and related training in the agricultural sector in Nepal. In 1982 APROSC set up a Research and Planning Unit (RPU) to undertake policy studies in agricultural development. The first phase of this project provided funds to enable RPU to establish a process of identifying and assigning priority to research topics; to develop research proposals; and to implement research and evaluate findings. Phase II will permit RPU to carry out a program of studies on agricultural and rural development policy in Nepal. Specifically, the project will contribute to a comprehensive view of Nepalese rural development problems and their interrelationships; and, encourage a continuing dialogue between RPU and policymakers.

/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ - /RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
/AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /policy making/

\$250000 30 months

-AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS SERVICES CENTRE (APROSC), KATHMANDU, NP

83-0303 (HS)

PNEUMOCONIOSIS (INDIA)

The incidence of pneumoconiosis in coal miners is directly related to the high levels of dust in their working environment. The primary objective of this project is to study the prevalence and severity of pneumoconiosis in coal miners in India. Specifically, the health status of randomly selected miners in Bihar and West Bengal will be assessed and the environment within the mines evaluated. The findings of the study will be presented at a national workshop.

/OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES/ - /COAL MINING/ /MINERS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/
/OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/ /OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE/

\$214720 36 months

-INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (ICMR), NEW DELHI, IN

83-0304 (HS)

BRUGIA MALAYI (INDONESIA)

The government of Indonesia is relocating workers from overcrowded areas of Java to less populated regions of the country. These people will be at risk of contracting filariasis, a parasitic disease usually transmitted by mosquito vectors. Brugia Malayi is the filarial species commonly found in many areas of Indonesia. Control of the disease is difficult, not only because of the usual problems in eliminating a mosquito vector, but because Brugia Malayi is also a zoonosis harboured by monkeys living in the forests surrounding the rural settlements. This project will study the transmission and treatment of Brugia Malayi -- specifically, the efficacy and side effects of low dosage mass treatment with diethylcarbamazine, and the role of leaf monkeys in the infection of migrants.

/FILARIASIS/ - /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /MEDICAL CARE/

\$69090 24 months

-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, JAKARTA, ID

83-0306 (SS)

REGIONAL AWARDS AND PROGRAM SUPPORT (CLACSO) LATIN AMERICA - PHASE III

The Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO) promotes the development of the social sciences in various ways; through seminars, research grants, information exchanges, meetings, etc. Phases I and II of this project aided CLACSO in developing and funding a program of individual academic assistance. Phase III will provide continued support for the junior researcher awards and special awards for researchers who face hostile or uncertain research environments. It will also strengthen CLACSO's administrative structure by providing funds for an awards officer and support for other activities of the Executive Secretary's office.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/

\$448500 24 months

-CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (CLACSO), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0307 (HS)

Liver Fluke Infections (Thailand)

Parasitic worm infections remain one of the world's major public health problems. One class localized mainly to Southeast Asia and the Far East is the liver flukes. The liver flukes, a group of flat worms, are transmitted to man through the eating of raw or half-cooked fish. *Opisthorchis viverrini* is the liver fluke commonly found in Thailand, mainly in the northern and northeast section of the country. Researchers in this project will determine the prevalence of *Opisthorchis* infection in the study population and assess their nutritional status and food consumption patterns. An appropriate nutritional/health education program aimed at preventing opisthorciasis will be developed. Researchers will evaluate the effectiveness of the education program and mass chemotherapy on the prevalence and severity of opisthorciasis.

/parasitic diseases/ /disease transmission/ /disease control/ /drugs/
/health education/

\$173330 24 months

-Mahidol University. Department of Tropical Nutrition and Food Science, Bangkok, TH

83-0308 (IS)

Philippine Root Crops Information Service (PRIS)

In the Philippines increased emphasis is being placed on research on root crops because of their importance in balanced nutrition. There is a need to ensure dissemination of information on new varieties of root crops, their production characteristics and uses. This project will enable the Philippine Root Crops Research and Training Centre to establish a specialized information analysis centre on root crops to serve national scientists and extension workers. The centre will provide for more secure and regular dissemination of national information and will strengthen links with the international agricultural research centres.

/specialized information analysis centres/ /root crops/ /information services/ /information dissemination/

\$238730 36 months

-Visayas State College of Agriculture (VisCA), Leyete, PH

83-0309 (HS)

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (KOREA)

Korea has experienced rapid industrialization over the last two decades and industrial accidents and occupational diseases have increased concomitantly. This project will attempt to demonstrate that a safer working environment leads to increased labour productivity by reducing time lost due to industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Researchers will conduct a comparative study of the working environments and safety conditions in 18 Korean companies in the furniture, mining and construction industries; estimate the cost of upgrading those with the worst safety records to the level of those with the best safety records; and conduct a cost benefit analysis of improved working conditions for these companies.

/OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY/ - /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES/
/ABSENTEEISM/ /LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/

\$82885 24 months

-KOREAN SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL, SEOUL, KR

83-0310 (HS)

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (KOREA)

In the early 1970's, the Korean government initiated the "New Village Movement" program aimed at modernizing rural villages. Under this program, traditional water sources such as open wells and streams were replaced by simple piped water supply and excreta disposal systems. A major shortcoming of the program is that knowledge, attitudes and practices related to water use and excreta disposal were not assessed. This project will study the socio-cultural implications of introducing modern technology to traditional rural societies. Researchers will identify traditional methods for collecting, storing and distributing drinking water and for disposing and/or treating excreta; evaluate the impact of introduced piped water systems and improved sanitary facilities on community health and user behaviour; and, recommend changes in the Saemaul Undong program to improve its effectiveness.

/WATER SUPPLY/ - /SANITATION/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /RURAL AREAS/
/BEHAVIOUR/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/

\$151000 24 months

-SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KR

83-0311 (HS)

Small-Scale Desalinators (Botswana)

The people of Botswana's Kalahari Desert, known collectively as Remote Area Dwellers (RADs), have almost no drinking water. Available surface water is often brackish, too salty for human consumption. Since 1977, the Solar Energy Section of the Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC) has been conducting research on simple solar desalination. To date, seven prototype stills have been developed in the RIIC laboratory. The purpose of this project is to introduce desalinators to RAD communities, develop an appropriate training program for the operation and maintenance of these stills, and assess their technical performance, social acceptability, user preference and utilization patterns.

/desalinization/ /engineering design/ /solar energy/ /evaluation/
/maintenance and repair/ /training programmes/

\$213400 36 months

-Rural Industries Promotions (Botswana), Gaborone, BW

83-0312 (HS)
EVALUATION OF PRIMARY CARE NURSE (DOMINICA)

To meet the need for an effective basic health care system, the government of Dominica has recently instituted a new cadre of health worker, the primary care nurse. This project will support the evaluation of the PCN in order to identify what might be needed to improve the effectiveness of the worker, such as curriculum changes. Specifically, knowledge, skills and attitudes of the PCN will be determined; job performance and community acceptance assessed; and the impact of the PCN on the community and on health services in general will be evaluated.

/NURSES/ - /PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/ /ATTITUDES/
\$129720 36 months
-MINISTRY OF HEALTH, ROSEAU, DM

83-0313 (IS)
DEVSIS (BOTSWANA)

Recognizing the need to make better use of planning information, the government of Botswana has decided to establish the National Institute of Development Research and Documentation (NIR) as the primary focal point in a national information network. This project will enable NIR to strengthen its contacts with the development planning and research community, and to systematically identify and collect documents and unpublished literature related to Botswana's socioeconomic development. It will also permit Botswana to participate in the regional PADIS (Panafrican development information system) and more specifically in the PADIS-DEVSIS program. Training in DEVSIS methodology will be provided and a micrographics laboratory will be established. The principal output from the project will be two issues of Devindex-Botswana.

/DEVSIS/
\$194000 24 months
-NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION, GABORONE, BW

83-0314 (IS)
ARCHIVE REPATRIATION (MALAWI, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE)

The accumulated governmental and administrative records of the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-1963) have been organized and preserved and are presently being held in the National Archives of Zimbabwe. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was made up of the territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, known today respectively as Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. The governments of Malawi and Zambia would like to have direct access to their archives and, jointly with Zimbabwe, have proposed their repatriation in film form. This project will provide training for staff members from the National Archives of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the principles of micrographics and in the administration and operation of a micrographic production unit; and, will microfilm pages of the common records of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, making copies available to the countries involved.

/ARCHIVES/ - /MICROFILMS/ /TRAINING COURSES/
\$182000 18 months
-NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ZIMBABWE, CAUSEWAY, ZW

83-0315 (HS)

PREVALENCE AND ETIOLOGY OF ENDEMIC GOITRE (LIBERIA)

Endemic goitre continues to be one of the most important health problems faced by developing countries, but epidemiological and aetiological information critical to health planning is lacking. This project will improve this situation by studying an endemic area of Liberia, Nimba county, to determine the extent of the goitre problem, its aetiology, and its biochemical and environmental parameters. Findings of the study will facilitate the formulation of a health strategy to eradicate this disease.

/ENDEMIC DISEASES/ - /DEFICIENCY DISEASES/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/ /DISEASE CONTROL/

\$138960 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA, MONROVIA, LR

83-0316 (IS)

SAHELIAN INFORMATION NETWORK (OPERATIONAL PHASE)

Since its inception in 1979 RESADOC (Sahelian Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Network) has assisted member state in setting up permanent information systems at the national and regional level in the African Sahel. Part of its mandate has been to collect, process and diffuse scientific and technical information that corresponds to the activities of CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel). The operational phase of this project will allow RESADOC to expand its programs and training activities and will initiate Sahelian involvement in POPIN-Africa, a network which collects and disseminates demographic information.

/INFORMATION NETWORK/ - /SAHEL/ /TECHNICAL INFORMATION/ /REGIONAL COOPERATION/

\$577000 36 months

-INSTITUT DU SAHEL, BAMAKO, ML

83-0317 (HS)

WATER QUALITY CONTROL (SOUTHEAST ASIA)

The provision of adequate quantities of drinking water in developing countries is often hindered by the lack of a realistic standard for assessing the water's quality. Unfortunately, due to technical and bureaucratic constraints, this important activity is often low on the list of priorities. The aim of this research project is to develop and introduce a simple, rapid, and inexpensive test for assessing the bacteriological quality of water. Researchers from Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand will collaborate in comparing and evaluating tests for screening water; develop a scheme for classifying water according to degree of contamination; develop a field kit and procedures manual for the most appropriate test; and, introduce the new testing procedure and classification scheme to appropriate government authorities in the region.

/WATER QUALITY/ - /DRINKING WATER/ /TESTS/ /TESTING/ /APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY/ /BACTERIOLOGY/ /WATER POLLUTION/ /CLASSIFICATION/ /POLLUTION LEVEL/

\$183900 24 months

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SG

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

-MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE, SINGAPORE, SG

83-0318 (SS)

MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KENYA) - PHASE II

Remittances sent home by migrant workers are often an important component of the local economy. The first phase of this project provided a detailed and comprehensive picture of levels and utilization of remittances in Kenya. The second phase will describe the extent to which remittances have been mobilized by community welfare organizations (CWOs) in three provinces of Kenya, and their effects on rural development. Evidence exists that these locally-initiated CWOs, drawing heavily on remittances, are providing farm credit, developing local infrastructures and transferring improvements in agricultural technology in their communities. Researchers will document the activities of the CWOs, assess their impact, and assess the effects of remittances on income distribution.

/REMITTANCES/ - /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /RURAL
DEVELOPMENT/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/

\$112600 24 months

-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, NAIROBI, KE

83-0319 (AFNS)

FARMING SYSTEMS (SIERRA LEONE)

About 60 percent of rice production in Sierra Leone is cultivated by the traditional slash and burn method. Increasing population pressures, however, are reducing the fallow period which in turn is causing a serious decline in soil fertility. There is, therefore, urgent need to design improved more intensive systems of crop production in which the fallow period is either reduced or eliminated. This project will enable the establishment of a pilot farming systems research unit which will work out a suitable methodology for farming systems research and later apply it throughout the country. Researchers will gather information on existing patterns of agricultural production; identify constraints to production, processing, marketing and obtaining agricultural inputs; and collaborate with farmers to identify and test appropriate technologies.

/FARMING SYSTEMS/ - /ON-FARM RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/CULTIVATION SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/

\$295600 36 months

-MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, FREETOWN, SL

83-0320 (IS)

Information Service on Wheat and Other Small Grains

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT) is a non-profit, agricultural research and training institution which supports the research efforts of wheat and maize-producing developing countries. This project will enable CIMMYT to establish an information and document-delivery service for the benefit of scientists conducting research on wheat and other small grains in the developing world. Specifically, the project will establish a Scientific Information Unit and integrate the CIMMYT library within it; improve CIMMYT's capacity to respond to scientific questions from developing country research workers; and deliver bibliographic services to up to 700 individuals and institutions in developing countries.

/wheat/ /information services/

\$388655 36 months

-Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Mexico, MX

83-0321 (FAD)

GRADUATE FISHERIES ECONOMICS SPECIALIZATION PROGRAM - UPM (MALAYSIA)

In order to encourage fishery development in Southeast Asia, researchers need to be trained in fishery economics. In 1981, the Department of Natural Resource Economics of the National Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) decided to initiate a MSc degree program with specialization in fishery economics. The first eight MSc students were admitted to UPM in July 1983. They were from Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia. This project aims to enable UPM to offer 12 MSc fellowships over the next two years to researchers in southeast Asian countries. Project funds will go towards administering, coordinating and monitoring the MSc program in fishery economics and will strengthen the capability of university staff to offer and service the program.

/FISHERY ECONOMICS/ - /HIGHER EDUCATION/ /RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS/ /FISHERY RESEARCH/

\$265000 48 months

-UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN, SELANGOR, MY

83-0323 (SS)

INCOME, EDUCATION AND RURAL MIGRATION (COLOMBIA)

This project seeks to examine the forces that tend to nurture and the forces that tend to break down the traditional structure of production and labour force participation in the Colombian rural economy, with reference to distinct socioeconomic groups and regions. Specifically, the project will develop a classification of various social groups according to their level of participation in the economy and income; determine the sources and levels of household income for these social groups; analyze household migration patterns and trends; and analyze household levels of education.

/MANPOWER/ - /RURAL AREAS/ /INCOME/ /SOCIAL CLASSES/ /EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/ /INTERNAL MIGRATIONS/

\$84200 9 months

-INSTITUTO SER DE INVESTIGACION, BOGOTA, CO

83-0324 (HS)

EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING (CHINA) - PHASE II

Phase I of this project provided funds for 30 Chinese health care workers to be trained in epidemiology in Canada. Two groups of Chinese doctors have received language training at IDRC and medical training at Canadian universities. This phase of the project will allow a third group to be trained.

/EPIDEMIOLOGY/ - /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ /PUBLIC HEALTH/

\$450410 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0325 (HS)

DIAGNOSIS OF BLOOD PARASITES (BOLIVIA)

Tropical diseases characterized by blood-borne parasites are a major public health problem in Bolivia, with recent studies indicating the presence of Chagas' disease, malaria, and filariasis in the country. All three of these diseases are diagnosed by the examination of peripheral blood. Researchers have been examining the use of microhematocrits to diagnose acute Chagas' disease. This involves centrifuging a microhematocrit tube filled from a small drop of finger tip blood for five minutes, and then examining the blood in the tube directly under a microscope. The microhematocrit method is less time-consuming than more traditional methods of diagnosis, and has been investigated in malaria and filariasis. This project will evaluate the microconcentration method against more traditional methods of diagnosing blood parasites, and adapt it for use in the field.

/TROPICAL DISEASES/ - /DIAGNOSIS/ /BLOOD/ /PARASITES/

\$37092 24 months

-NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, SANTA CRUZ, BO

83-0326 (COMM)

"PATHS TO DEVELOPMENT" - A DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION LEARNING MODULE

The majority of high school students in Canada are either unaware of or indifferent to the problems facing Third World countries. Many Canadian educators now feel it is critical that students begin to realize how interdependent the nations of the world are. The objective of this project is to produce a one-semester learning "package" for senior high school students consisting of six 30-minute videotape programs (for classrooms and broadcast use); a student reference booklet; a comprehensive teachers' guide; and a microcomputer programme that will simulate a "real world economic system". It is hoped that the package will help Canadian students achieve an awareness, an understanding, an acceptance and, for a few perhaps, a commitment to global interdependence.

/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/ /COURSES/
/AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/

\$50000 18 months

-ALBERTA EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CA

83-0327 (HS)

STUDY OF AVAILABLE DEVELOPMENT AID RESOURCES FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR

The Seventh Commonwealth Health Ministers meeting, held in Ottawa, October 2-7, 1983, restated that Commonwealth countries have accepted the World Health Organization (WHO) goal of health for all by the year 2000. Many of the representatives expressed concern about the time-consuming and complex processes involved in obtaining international assistance. Together with Health and Welfare Canada, IDRC will provide the necessary financial resources to develop an inventory of major national and international organizations providing development assistance for water supply and sanitation. The terms of reference, types and mechanisms of support of these institutions will also be described. A study of selected Commonwealth countries will be carried out in order to identify their water supply and sanitation needs and resources.

/DEVELOPMENT AID/ - /AID FINANCING/ /AID COORDINATION/ /AID INSTITUTIONS/
\$173700 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0329 (HS)
SCOLIOSIS (CHINA)

Scoliosis is a major problem leading to the development of serious spinal deformities which affects 2-4 percent of the population in North America. The prevalence of scoliosis in China is not known but is expected to affect the same percentage of the population as is seen elsewhere. This study will determine the prevalence of scoliosis in China. Specifically, a target population of two age groups, children aged 8-14 years and adults 45 years and over, will be studied to determine the incidence of the condition and the degree of disability, both physical and psychological. Children, diagnosed as having the condition, will be fitted with braces to prevent the increase of deformity.

/CHRONIC DISEASES/ - /DISABILITY/ /PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS/ /MEDICAL CARE/
\$212090 24 months
-CAPITAL HOSPITAL, BEIJING, CN

83-0330 (HS)
CIMDER (Colombia) - Phase II

The organization known as CIMDER (Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en Desarrollo Rural) grew out of an IDRC project "Rural Health Development Program". The objective of the project was to design, implement and evaluate a system for delivery of rural health services in Colombia. The project had a major impact on primary health care programs in rural areas but because of financial and other problems, CIMDER has been unable to validate the project model or to document and publish the experiences arising from it. Phase II will provide CIMDER with institutional support necessary for continued research on the rural health model.

/health services/ /rural areas/ /health planning/ /models/
\$890055 60 months
-Fundación para la Educación Superior (FES), Cali, CO

83-0331 (AFNS)
TILAPIA GENETICS/ECONOMICS (PHILIPPINES)

Tilapia farming is the fastest growing sector of the Philippine aquaculture industry, mainly as a result of the introduction of *Oreochromis niloticus*, a tilapia species exhibiting better growth characteristics than previously-introduced *Oreochromis mossambicus*. Recent studies indicate that most experimental and commercial stocks of *O. niloticus* are contaminated with *O. mossambicus*. If tilapia is to retain its momentum as a cultured species, control of broodstock quality is essential. This project will develop an improved system for management of tilapia broodstock. Researchers will investigate genetic characteristics of tilapia and determine costs and returns of alternative hatchery systems (e.g. land- and water-based systems of alternative design and management).

/FISH CULTURE/ - /GENETICS/ /FISH BREEDING/ /COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS/
\$38400 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ICLARM),
MANILA, PH

83-0332 (SS)

EVALUATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DECISION MAKING (PERU)

The Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia (CONCYTEC) was created in 1981 as the principal policymaking institution for science and technology in Peru. CONCYTEC is responsible for all government support for science and technology institutions, with the exception of Crown Corporations. Because of the overlapping responsibilities of a number of these institutions, CONCYTEC has been requested by the government to undertake an analysis of current funding patterns and institutional responsibilities with the objective of eliminating overlap and duplication of effort. Researchers will describe the present structure of public sector institutions involved in science and technology activities; and examine the resources controlled or used by the institutions and the type and effect of decisions made.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /DECISION MAKING/ /INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/

\$75000 12 months

-DEVELOPMENT STUDY GROUP, LIMA, PE

83-0333 (SS)

PILOT COURSE ON TELEVISION (CHILE) - PHASE II

The expansion of television in Chilean society has aroused interest in promoting better viewing habits among children. In phase I of this project, the Centro de Indagacion y Expresion Cultural y Artistica (CENECA) developed a manual for teachers and parents on how to teach children between the ages of 10-18 to watch television more critically and selectively. The manual consists of 11 self-contained units with guidelines and low-cost teaching materials for group work in the classroom. Given that the manual was originally designed for use in middle class urban settings, CENECA now proposes to adapt it to the language, concepts, and TV habits of lower class youth. The new manual would be used by community associations and appropriate organizations.

/TELEVISION/ - /SCHOOL AGE POPULATION/ /LOWER CLASS/ /YOUTH/

\$17200 9 months

-CENTRO DE INDAGACION Y EXPRESION CULTURAL Y ARTISTICA (CENECA), SANTIAGO, CL

83-0336 (COMM CP FAD)

Editing and Publication Production Training (Asia)

Research institutions in Asia are limited in their ability to effectively disseminate their work due to the lack of well-trained scientific editors. This project, a cooperative effort between the University of Toronto Press and the International Rice Research Institute will provide practical training to 48 editors responsible for publishing activities at national research centres. The training will involve classroom instruction, one-on-one tutoring, and publication production training.

/writing and editing/ /training courses/ /publishing/ /curriculum development/

\$578314 36 months

-International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, PH

83-0337 (SS)
POPULAR CULTURE AND THE POPULAR PRESS (CHILE)

Popular culture can be defined as the collective and individual beliefs, identities, and acts of the "popular" or lower-class sectors. It has been identified as an important component of development, particularly in countries where these sectors are gaining new power through the expansion or reintroduction of democracy. Researchers at the Centro de Indagacion y Expresion Cultural y Artistica (CENECA) in Santiago, Chile, believe that the influence of mass media on popular sectors and popular expression through the media urgently need to be studied in the context of the current move toward democracy in Chile. In this project, researchers will describe the content and style of the press (bulletins, newspapers, magazines) produced over the last 25 years by peasants, workers, and slum-dwellers in Chile and will examine its relationship to the wider socio-political milieu of Chile's recent democratic and authoritarian regimes.

/PRESS/ - /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /SOCIAL CLASSES/ /POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT/
/SOCIAL CHANGE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/
\$75700 18 months
-CENTRO DE INDAGACION Y EXPRESION CULTURAL Y ARTISTICA (CENECA), SANTIAGO,
CL

83-0338 (SS)
CULTURAL POLICY IN ARGENTINA

Popular culture, defined as the social and individual beliefs, identities, and acts of the "popular" or lower-class sectors has been identified as an important component of the development process, particularly in countries where these sectors are gaining new power through the expansion of or re-introduction of democracy. The Argentine government is withdrawing from its previous role of censor and assuming a more positive role as a supporter of popular culture and the participation of popular sectors in cultural activities. This project will examine the evolution and implementation of cultural policy in Argentina particularly as it relates to the development and use of media such as television. Researchers will determine to what extent cultural policy can affect - or is affected by - Argentina's process of re-democratization.

/CULTURAL POLICY/ /policy making/ /INTEREST GROUPS/ /TELEVISION/ /social
participation/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/
\$84000 24 months
-CENTRE FOR GOVERNMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0339 (SS)
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT (URUGUAY)

Since 1973, the fisheries sector in Uruguay has experienced dramatic growth. The largely unexploited marine resource base, the development of a high technology processing industry and the growth in world demand for fish products have placed Uruguay in an important position in Latin American fisheries. Moreover, government policies and programs appear to have fostered the development of the industry by being well designed and efficiently implemented. In this project, researchers will identify large fish processing enterprises and examine their historical growth patterns and institutional relationships with a view to shedding light on the role of government economic and investment policies in Uruguay's fisheries development.

/FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ - /FISHERY PRODUCT PROCESSING/ /FISHERY INDUSTRY/
/OWNERSHIP/
\$70800 12 months
-CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON DEVELOPMENT IN URUGUAY (CIEDUR),
MONTEVIDEO, UY

83-0340 (SS)

EDUCATION AND WORK: THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

The transition from school to work and the role of the educational system in training individuals to perform as producers in the labour market have been constant preoccupations of teachers, educational planners, and economists in developing countries. Researchers in this project expect to contribute to an increasingly important debate about priorities in technical and vocational preparation of young people in Argentina. Specifically, the project will investigate the following factors and how they interrelate: types of technical schools; specialties chosen by graduates; specialties and industries in which graduates actually end up working; and the impact of graduates' education on their work.

/TECHNICAL EDUCATION/ - /TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK/ /CURRICULUM/
\$84500 24 months

-CENTRE FOR POPULATION STUDIES (CENEP), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0341 (SS)

URBAN HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SURVEY (CHINA)

Energy development is now a central issue in the current development strategy of the People's Republic of China. It is expected that energy consumption in urban households will expand rapidly up to the year 2000. Chinese researchers report however, that there is little detailed information on the consumption patterns, and that future policy will be difficult to implement without such knowledge. This project will survey the current consumption and supply of inanimate energy in households in four typical cities in China; incorporate the results into a mathematical model in order to examine the consequences of changes in urban household energy consumption; and develop a set of computerized visual aids in Chinese characters to allow the survey results and modelling to be used in training researchers and policymakers.

/ENERGY CONSUMPTION/ - /POWER DEMAND/ /URBAN AREAS/ /PROJECTIONS/
/MATHEMATICAL MODELS/ /DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/
\$87000 24 months

-INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, BEIJING, CN

83-0342 (SS)

LABOUR MIGRATION (GAZA STRIP)

Difficult political, economic and social conditions in the occupied Gaza Strip have resulted in limited employment opportunities in Palestine and a high rate of permanent emigration and shorter-term labour migration, especially to Israel. This poses serious problems for Palestinian leaders, who are concerned with the deterioration of the local economy and permanent settlement outside Palestine. This project will study the work patterns of families in the Gaza Strip, focusing on geographic location and type of employment; determine motivations for workers' choices; and examine how these motivations relate to family income, possession of land, education, etc. To the extent that Palestinian leaders have control over local conditions, the research findings should have important policy implications for planning, particularly in the areas of worker education and job creation.

/LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ - /EMPLOYMENT/ /OCCUPATIONS/
\$12500 12 months

-ARAB STUDIES SOCIETY, EAST JERUSALEM, IL

83-0343 (SS)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE (INDIA)

Rural development, defined as an overall improvement of the quality of life for rural people, has been an increasingly important objective in India, both for Government and for private organizations. This project will support participation in a seminar to evaluate Indian rural development experience both by scholars who have prepared papers and rural development policymakers and administrators. The seminar is to be held in December 1984, under the auspices of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. Seminar papers will shed light on rural development policy, planning and program administration. Case studies of significant rural development projects or programs will provide insight from field experience and provide empirical backup to the more general discussions on the rural development issues.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /EVALUATION/
\$82000 10 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0344 (SS)
SMALL REGIONAL GRANTS (PERU)

Provincial governments in Peru lack the trained personnel needed to evaluate policy alternatives. This project will enable FOMCIENCIAS (Asociacion Peruana para el Fomento de las Ciencias Sociales) to administer a program of small grants designed to build the research capacity of provincial universities. Specifically, the project will identify promising researchers and institutions in the provincial areas of Peru; contribute to the training of these researchers through frequent advisory and consultative workshops; and support policy-relevant research in the area of economics and rural development.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /ECONOMICS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/
\$78700 16 months
-PERUVIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, LIMA, PE

83-0345 (SS)
TECHNOLOGY POLICY WORKSHOP DISSEMINATION PHASE (GLOBAL)

Between June 1981 and December 1983, IDRC supported a series of Technology Policy Workshops hosted by institutions in developing countries in Africa and the Caribbean. The principal objective of the series was to train 60 to 80 researchers and policymakers in the techniques, approaches and use of technology policy research. The material assembled for the workshop is considered one of the most complete and up-to-date collections of technology policy literature. This project will make possible the consolidation and dissemination of the literature and teaching materials generated from the policy workshops. The information will take the form of a French-language reader including a bibliography and review essays covering major research and policy themes; and, an English-language reader which consolidates the bibliographies and lecture material.

/SCIENCE POLICY/ - /DOCUMENTATION/ /ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY/
\$76600 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-0346 (SS)
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT - CEDES (ARGENTINA)

The Centre for Studies on State and Society (CEDES) is a nonprofit research centre founded by a group of leading social scientists in Argentina. CEDES was established in 1975 and since that time has built up a strong reputation in regional and international economics, political theory, public policy and the role of the state, population studies, and the analysis of living standards among low-income urban groups. The purpose of this grant is to provide institutional support to CEDES for two years. Project funds will support CEDES' research programs, provide training for junior researchers, and aid in the publication of research results.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/
\$93750 24 months

-CENTRE FOR GOVERNMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES (CEDES), BUENOS AIRES, AR

83-0347 (FAD)
GROUP TRAINING COURSE ON URBANIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - PHASE II

Research into urban problems has been of major interest to the governments of developing countries. Phase I of this project supported a course on Third World urbanization and household economy, offered by the International Geographical Union. The course was designed to train participants in the use of the latest techniques and methods of research and analysis, including theories and models applicable to urbanization in developing countries. Thirteen participants from seven countries in the Asia and Pacific region attended. To generate and create a wider pool of trained researchers in the region, a second training course will be held on the same theme at the Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in Penang and will be aimed at students, researchers, planners, and policymakers.

/URBANIZATION/ - /URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ /RESEARCH METHODS/ /TRAINING COURSES/
\$66000 1 months
-UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

83-0348 (SS)
INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT LABOUR (THAILAND)

Thailand is one of several Asian countries that have been sending an increasingly large number of contract workers to the Middle East. Little is known of the effects of international contract labour on the economic, demographic, and social conditions at the individual, household, and community levels. This project will study the socioeconomic profile of individual migrant workers; the effects of outmigration on agricultural production and the agricultural labour force in northern Thai villages; the transfer and use of Middle Eastern remittances by the migrants' families and sending communities; and the social and cultural impacts of migration on households and communities, in terms of changing roles, values and aspirations.

/LABOUR MIGRATIONS/ - /THAI/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS/
/REMITTANCES/ /CONTRACT LABOUR/
\$86600 30 months
-CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, TH

83-0349 (SS)
ARTISANAL FISHERIES (SENEGAL)

The Casamance district of Senegal makes a crucial contribution to the food needs of this drought-stricken country. The district's harvest season and the period of highest fish catch coincide, however, with the result that the two activities compete for attention. This project will explore the relationship between fishing and agriculture in Casamance, the ways in which local people manage fish and farm resources, and the means by which conflicting demands for limited fisheries resources by different ethnic groups can be reconciled. Researchers will examine possible conflicts between tourism and small-scale (artisanal) fisheries and ways in which they can be resolved; look at the labour organization of fishing communities; compare traditional and governmental systems of regulating fishing seasons and catches; and describe the channels by which artisanal fish catch is marketed in the region.

/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /FISHERY RESOURCES/ /FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /FISHERY PLANNING/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /MANPOWER NEEDS/ /SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS/
\$67000 20 months
-INSTITUT SENEGALAIS DE RECHERCHES AGRICOLES (ISRA), DAKAR, SN

83-0350 (FAD)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP: DR. ROGER DOYLE

This project will provide funds for a Research Fellowship for Dr. Roger Doyle of the Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Doyle has been involved in several IDRC projects as advisor, consultant and organizer. This grant will enable Dr. Doyle to assist regional centres and organizations in the Asian region in developing programs in fish genetics and to strengthen the linkages between Dalhousie University and centres in the region.

/FISHERY RESEARCH/
\$20570 12 months
-DOYLE, DR. ROGER, HALIFAX, CA

83-0351 (FAD)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP: DR. RALPH MILLER

This project will provide funds for a Research Fellowship for Dr. Ralph Miller, a senior Canadian academic with the Department of Educational Policy and Administrative Studies of the University of Calgary, Alberta. Dr. Miller will review literature on recent and current educational planning in selected African countries in order to study the nature and feasibility of long-range educational planning.

/EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/
\$9188 12 months
-MILLER, DR. RALPH, CALGARY, ALBERTA, CA

83-0352 (FAD)
FELLOWSHIPS IN CURRICULUM PLANNING

This project will enable five researchers from developing countries to attend the University of London's Institute of Education Advanced Curriculum Planning Course held each year from April 25 to July 18. The course covers seven key areas: context and situational analyses; a case study in curriculum decision-making; curriculum design; materials production; curriculum development and implementation; examinations and curriculum change; and the evaluation of curriculum projects.

/CURRICULUM/ - /CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/ /EDUCATIONAL PLANNING/ /TRAINING COURSES/
\$48400 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, LONDON, GB

83-1002 (CP)
Gore-Gambela Geotraverse

For Ethiopia, mineral production has never been a substantial part of the economy. Geologically, however, the basement rocks that make up an important part of Western Ethiopia, are the same rock types that account for most mineral production in some of the main mineral-producing countries of Africa and the world. Before any plans can be made for the development of the mineral resources, reliable information is needed on the distribution, size and value of these resources. The Ethiopia,n government has set as a priority the detailed geological study of areas likely to bear minerals. This project will investigate the geological evolution of the Mozambique Belt, and particularly the relationship between geological characteristics (stratigraphy, structure, magmatism and metamorphism) and the economic potential of mineral deposits; strengthen the research capability of Ethiopia,n geological organizations; and create a favorable climate for scientific cooperation.

/GEOLOGY/ - /MINERAL RESOURCES/ /GEOLOGICAL MAPS/ /GEOMORPHOLOGY/
/GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS/ /SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/
\$483559 36 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Ottawa-Carleton Centre for Geoscience Studies, Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Addis Ababa University. Department of Geology, Addis Ababa, ET

83-1003 (CP)
River Bank Erosion Impact Study in Bangladesh

Every year in Bangladesh substantial tracts of land are lost through river bank erosion and the changing course of swollen river channels during the monsoon rains, forcing the dislocation of many peasants. There is a need for socioeconomic research on the problems created by this annual phenomenon. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the long-term trends in shifts in river courses, with a view to developing forecasting techniques and models for rural planners; and to assess the socioeconomic and demographic impact of the annual involuntary migrations of the rural peasant population, and develop policy options to reduce the dislocating effect of the annual floods.

/soil erosion/ /rivers/ /river basins/ /floods/ /rural planning/ /social implications/ /economic implications/ /population transfers/ /adaptation/ /forecasting techniques/
\$346047 36 months

-Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, BD
-University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, CA

83-1004 (AFNS CP)
Natural Pesticides (Carleton University)

Cowpeas are an important source of protein in West Africa. But production is often neglected due to a high risk of attack by bruchid beetles (*Callosobruchus* spp.), which can cause losses up to 40 percent. Two modern ways of controlling bruchids, the use of airtight oil drums for storage and the importation of insecticides, have not met with success, and both methods are expensive. In Upper Volta current IDRC-supported research is investigating the traditional practice of mixing plant material from two local weeds (*Hyptis spicigera* and *Cassia nigraicans*) into cowpea storage containers. This has the apparent effect of reducing bruchid damage. In order to extend the application of these plants, this project will determine their active compounds, potential effectiveness, and safety.

/PEST CONTROL/ /COWPEAS/ /STORAGE/ /PLANTS/ /CHEMICAL ANALYSIS/ /ARID ZONE/
\$18900 6 months

-Carleton University. Department of Biology, Ottawa, Ontario, CA

83-1005 (SS CP)

HOUSEHOLD RESPONSES TO INDUSTRIAL-URBAN CHANGE (MALAYSIA)

The State of Penang in Malaysia deliberately chose an industrialization policy 15 years ago under circumstances that were economically promising and socially compelling. Yet many of the issues related to rapid urban industrialization--such as the long-term role and impact of transnational corporations, their labour commitment, the growth and stability of the labour force, effects on family formation--are ones for which policymakers lack reliable data to base new legislative and administrative measures. The general objective of this project is to conduct an in-depth examination, at the household level, of the relationships between the processes of industrialization, urbanization, labour force formation and their impact on the larger social and economic structures.

/INDUSTRIALIZATION/ - /URBANIZATION/ /RURAL MIGRATIONS/ /FOREIGN INVESTMENTS/ /MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/
\$95200 36 months

-UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, CA
-UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, PENANG, MY

83-1006 (HS CP)

Sperm Inhibition (Chile) - Phase III

Over the past three decades, great advances have been made in the field of female contraception. By contrast, little attention has generally been directed to research into methods of fertility regulation which involve the male reproductive system. If advances are to be made in this area, a better understanding of the physiology, biochemistry and immunology of the male reproductive system is required. Phases I and II of this project investigated immunological aspects of sperm enzymes essential for fertilization and how they could be inhibited in their action. In phase III, anti-sperm antibodies will be used to identify and isolate important sperm antigens; and researchers will test the ability of the antibodies to interfere with sperm motility and sperm-egg interactions. Phase III represents the logical continuation of work begun in phases I and II, and could lead to the development of an immunological approach to the control of fertility.

/contraception/ /males/ /enzymes/ /immunology/
\$466420 36 months

-Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile. Facultad Ciencias Biologicas, Santiago, CL
-Queen's University. Department of Biochemistry, Kingston, Ontario, CA

83-1008 (SS CP)

Macroeconomic Management (Tanzania)

Over the past three years Tanzania has experienced a decline in its real gross domestic product, accompanied by high inflation, an acute shortage of foreign exchange, and growing unemployment. The country's poor economic performance is attributed to structural and external problems, compounded by inappropriate economic policies. The principal objective of this project is to formulate an economic policy model for Tanzania based on studies of the agricultural, industrial, governmental and external sectors of the economy. The model will provide insights into the structure of the economy and the impact of changes in macroeconomic policy instruments (i.e. public investment, the exchange rate and the interest rate) on agricultural and industrial output.

/economic policy/ /econometric models/ /macroeconomics/ /stabilization/
\$179000 24 months

-University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, TZ
-University of Toronto. Department of Economics, Toronto, Ontario, CA

83-1009 (SS CP)

Schooling, Cognition and Work : Outcomes of Primary Education in Kenya

It is widely assumed that primary education imparts cognitive skills applicable across a wide range of occupations and work settings in the subsistence and salaried sectors. This project will examine the importance of primary schooling in Kenya in preparing students to think in ways that will be useful to them in later years as members of the labour force. Researchers will undertake a series of school studies which will examine the learning and teaching of cognitive processes (e.g. decision-making, classification and logical sequencing) encouraged and used within the school setting; identify the thinking skills required in simple and complex work settings; and disseminate the research findings in ways that will influence educational policy and practice in the areas of curriculum planning, development and evaluation, supervision of instruction and teacher education.

/educational research/ /educational theory/ /primary education/ /learning/
/schooling/ /transition from school to work/

\$170000 24 months

-McGill University. Special Funds Office, Montréal, Québec, CA

-Kenyatta University College, Nairobi, KE

83-1010 (AFNS CP)

Fish Gametes (Victoria / Memorial) - Phase II

It is clear that fish-farming in the developing world cannot rely on seed from natural sources, and that the production of fry under controlled conditions must increase. Fish breeders in China now use a synthetic version of the hormone LRH-A to stimulate ovulation and spawning in female carp, processes that do not occur naturally in captivity. This is helping to increase the supply fingerlings for commercial fish farms. Phase II of this project will continue work begun in phase I on the role of the hormone LRH-A in stimulating fish reproduction. Researchers will investigate the nature and function of the hormone LRH-A in milkfish and other species of importance to aquaculture in Asia and Africa; and improve upon techniques of inducing spawning in these species. Research begun in phase I on techniques for cold storage of gametes (spermatozoa and ova) will also continue in the second phase.

/fish culture/ /fish breeding/ /fish production/

\$403100 24 months

-University of Victoria. Department of Biology, Victoria, British Columbia, CA

-Memorial University of Newfoundland. Marine Sciences Research Laboratory, St. John's, CA

83-1011 (AFNS CP)

Induced spawning (Alberta / China)

In 1979 China produced about 0.81 million tons of fish from freshwater fish culture, which represents the largest production of cultured freshwater fish in the world. Because the major Chinese carps do not ovulate and spawn naturally in the confinement of ponds, a highly effective and cheap ovulating agent was sought. In 1974, the practical application of a synthetic analogue of luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LRH-A) was introduced in China for the induction of ovulation and spawning of cultivated fishes. It was found that LRH-A activity was increased with the injection of dopamine antagonist drugs. This project will develop an optimal system for inducing spawning in fish species of importance to Chinese aquaculture, using LRH-A and dopamine antagonist drugs.

/fish culture/ /fish breeding/ /fish production/ /biochemistry/

\$307300 36 months

-University of Alberta. Department of Zoology, Edmonton, Alberta, CA

-Zhongshan University. Department of Biology, Guangzhou, CN

83-1012 (AFNS CP)
Dry Beans (University of Guelph / Chile)

Grain legumes have a current worldwide annual production of over 50 million tonnes of which common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) account for about 10 M t. Researchers have tried to overcome the hard-to-cook property of beans which develops during storage. The objective of this project is to improve the quality of stored, dried *Phaseolus* beans. Researchers will determine the biological changes that contribute to hardness during storage; develop simple and inexpensive postharvest technologies to stop hardening of beans, improve their keeping quality and reduce cooking times; and determine optimal storage conditions for different dry bean varieties.

/beans/ /post-harvest systems/ /storage/
\$246200 36 months
-University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, CA
-Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, CL

83-1013 (SS CP)
Facilitating Nursery to Grade One transition (Guyana / Alberta)

Since 1976, the government of Guyana has made preschool education accessible to all children between the ages of three and five. It is a system of education that attempts to develop the whole child through informal, experience-based teaching, play and stimulative materials. However, the educational benefit of the system is apparently being lost in the transition between the progressive nursery school and the rigid and academically traditional grade one. This project will develop, implement and evaluate an in-service training program for grade one teachers focussing on teaching strategies and curriculum development to ease the transition from the preschool to the primary setting.

/teacher training/ /preschool education/ /primary education/ /quality of education/ /teaching practice/ /teaching methods/
\$26300 24 months
-Guyana. Ministry of Education, Georgetown, GY
-University of Alberta. Department of Elementary Education, Edmonton, Alberta, CA

83-1014 (FAD CP)
YOUNG CANADIAN RESEARCHERS AWARDS

The Young Canadian Researchers Awards were introduced in 1982-83 with the intention of encouraging the involvement of young Canadian researchers in scientific areas of concern to IDRC and to give them, at the same time, exposure to problems of Third World countries. Of the seven awards that were granted, three dealt with research on media in the Third World. The remaining awards were in the fields of geology, nutrition, economics and entomology.

/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /APPLIED RESEARCH/ /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/
\$250000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-1016 (CP)
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY (JAMAICA)

Recognizing that small industries play an important role in economic development and the generation of employment, many governments have created institutions to provide them with technical support. In Canada, various provincial governments, have established research councils geared to the needs of small local industries, and this project seeks to make the experience of one of them available to Jamaica. The Research and Productivity Council of New Brunswick and the Scientific Research Council of Jamaica will work together to identify factors which limit productivity in certain key areas of Jamaican industry (agro-industry, chemical industry) and define a program to address these problems.

/PRODUCTIVITY/ - /SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY/ /AGROINDUSTRY/
\$108500 24 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA
-RESEARCH AND PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, CA
-SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL, KINGSTON, JM

83-1017 (CP)
SEAPOL

The Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea concluded its negotiations on 30 April 1982. The Convention was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates, including all those from Southeast Asia, and represents the emerging "constitution" for the use and management of the world's oceans. The problems of interpreting and implementing the convention, however, are of an unprecedented magnitude. This project will examine those parts of the Convention that are of major importance to Southeast Asia and will provide a general appraisal/overview of the legal, political, diplomatic and administrative measures required for their implementation. Particular attention will be paid to those provisions of the Convention that deal with the control of ship-generated pollution.

/law of the sea/ /maritime questions/ /legal aspects/ /political aspects/
/administrative aspects/ /pollution control/
\$360000 30 months
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA
-Chulalongkorn University. Institute of Asian Studies, Bangkok, TH
-Dalhousie Ocean Studies Programme (DOSP), Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

83-1018 (CP)
Aggregate Tailings Slime (Singapore)

The "Old Alluvium" topsoil is the major source of sand aggregate for the rapidly expanding construction industry in Singapore. The topsoil is quarried in concessions situated in the northern areas of the island. The sand aggregate is recovered by a wash separation procedure, whereby the topsoil is mixed with water, and slurry is pumped into settling tanks. The aggregate tailings slime, consisting of the fines held in suspension form, is eventually disposed of in slime ponds. Presently, the industry is under no obligation to rehabilitate their concessions once the quarrying is completed. The objectives of this project are to develop treatment procedures to quickly settle the tailings slime material and to reclaim devastated land; and utilize the study and treatment process as a base for technology transfer - in Singapore and for the neighbouring countries.

/industrial wastes/ /waste waters/ /quarrying/ /waste treatment/ /waste recycling/ /waste disposal/ /land use/
\$342374 36 months
-McClelland Engineers, Singapore, SG
-McGill University. Geotechnical Research Centre, Montréal, Québec, CA
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

83-1019 (CP)
Metallurgy of Arc Welds

Steel manufacturers in Colombia have encountered problems in the welding of their steel products. So far little research has been carried out on the welding metallurgy of steels produced in Colombia. The Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, and the University of Waterloo, Canada, have therefore decided to cooperate in a study of welds made with Colombian stainless steels using a variety of electrodes. The project will not only provide information about the susceptibility of Colombian steels to welding problems, but will also strengthen Colombian research capability in this area.

/welding/ /metallurgy/ /alloys/ /metals/

\$218590 36 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA
- University of Waterloo. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Waterloo, Ontario, CA
- Universidad del Valle, Cali, CO

83-1020 (CP)
Snow and Ice in the Upper Indus Basin (Pakistan)

The Indus River accounts for most of the water supply for hydroelectric power production and for surface water irrigation in Pakistan. The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) of Pakistan, the main governmental agency in charge of water resources in the country, although very active in other fields of hydrology, does not at present have a research or operational capability in snow and ice hydrology. Such capability would enable it to forecast temporal and spatial variations in the Indus. Objectives of this project are to create a group of trained, experienced personnel in WAPDA, forming the nucleus of their proposed Snow and Ice Division; produce an Operations Manual for snow and ice investigations in the Upper Indus Basin; draft a long-range research and operational plan for snow and ice in WAPDA; and, build a model for the hydrologic balance of at least one of snow and ice basins studies. Canadian scientists will collaborate on this project.

/snow/ /ice/ /hydrology/ /water supply/ /rivers/

\$411000 36 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA
- Water and Power Development Authority, Lahore, PK
- Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, CA

83-1021 (CP)
Cyprus Crustal Study - Phase II

Phase I of this project combined scientific investigation into ocean crust formation in Cyprus with a training program for professional geologists and drilling engineers from developing countries. Phase II will provide funds for a new training program that will allow some 20 geoscientists from developing countries to receive classroom training in Cyprus in such subjects as marine geology, plate tectonics, and ore formation. The trainees will then undertake individual on-site studies of the Troodos Ophiolite and its massive copper sulfide ore deposits and, later, complementing laboratory and analytical work in a Canadian institution. The entire program will last two years, approximately one year in Cyprus and one in Canada.

/hydrogeology/ /training programmes/ /geological surveys/ /drilling/

\$373066 24 months

- Dalhousie University. Centre for Marine Geology, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA

83-1022 (AFNS CP)
CASAFA SECRETARIAT II

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) created an International Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture (CASAFA), in early 1979. CASAFA promotes cooperation between scientists in developed and developing countries in order to ensure the application of basic scientific research to solving agricultural problems and to increasing food production. Phase II of this project will enable IDRC to continue financing a small scientific secretariat for CASAFA.

/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/ /AGRICULTURE/
\$40000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), OTTAWA, CA

83-1023 (COMM SS CP)
Publications Support, University of Toronto Press

The University of Toronto Press, in cooperation with the Department of Political Science of the University of Toronto, has decided to issue a new series of publications with the theme "Political Economy of World Poverty". This project will provide financial support for the series to ensure a widespread distribution to selected Third World policymakers and research institutions. The series will encompass a variety of topics, for example, basic needs approach to development, land and labour issues related to development, and comparative development strategies. The series will provide developing country researchers with access to a distinctive Canadian point of view on the problems of world poverty.

/poverty/ /economic and social development/
\$50000 36 months
-University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, CA

83-1025 (HS CP)
Cytomegalovirus Infection (China / McMaster University)

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is no longer regarded only as the cause of a rare congenital disease syndrome, but is now recognized as an important infectious agent for adults as well as children. It is estimated that intrauterine infection with CMV occurs in between 0.5 and 2.0 percent of all live births. About one-quarter of infected newborns will have clinically recognizable disease. A great deal of research activity is now being undertaken towards the development of a vaccine to prevent the occurrence of CMV. Prior to vaccine introduction, however, accurate estimates of the prevalence of CMV in newborns and children are needed. In this project researchers in China and in Canada will undertake jointly a prevalence survey of CMV among children in Chengdu City in Sichuan Province. Researchers will make recommendations to Chinese health authorities regarding steps which might be taken to control CMV-related illness.

/infectious diseases/ /viruses/ /epidemiology/ /disease control/
\$103070 24 months
-Sichuan Medical College. Department of Pediatrics, Chengdu, CN
-McMaster University Medical Centre, Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Hamilton, CA

83-1026 (CP)

MEEE (Marine Ecosystem Enclosed Experiment) - Phase II

Canada has been conducting Controlled Ecosystem Pollution Experiments at the Institute of Ocean Sciences in Sydney, British Columbia. In phase I of this project, Canada and China undertook a joint program to strengthen marine pollution research in China and to enhance mutual cooperation between the two countries. As a first step towards the elaboration of a full research project, a series of visits on both sides took place with a view to allowing the two groups to get acquainted with each other's research environment, and to allow the Chinese in particular to learn about controlled ecosystem experiments at the Canadian laboratory facilities on the West Coast. In phase II, scientists will seek to understand the pathways and fate of toxic chemicals in the marine environment by conducting Marine Ecosystem Enclosed Experiments (MEEE). The MEEE technique will be applied to studies in the tropical waters off the coast of S-E China.

/marine pollution/ /scientific cooperation/ /marine environment/ /toxic substances/

\$651000 36 months

- Institute of Ocean Sciences, Sydney, CA
- University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, CA
- China. National Bureau of Oceanography (NBO), Beijing, CN
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

83-1027 (CP)

Aquatic Pollution in the Caroni River (Trinidad) - Phase II

Increasing industrial development in Trinidad and Tobago during the last decade has had a significant impact on the environment. The Caroni River in Trinidad is one of the most heavily polluted by industry. In phase I of this project, water samples from the Caroni River and its tributaries were analyzed for pollutants. Many of the contaminants found in the samples are known industrial pollutants and several have been found in industrial wastewaters. Activities begun in phase I dealing with trace organic pollutants will be continued and expanded in phase II. Researchers will develop a system for on-site extraction of water; extend research on aquatic pollution to coastal and estuarine water systems; and develop a methodology for identifying trace organics in sediment and fish tissue.

/water pollution/ /water quality/ /water pollutants/ /sample/

\$114300 24 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, CA
- University of Waterloo. Department of Chemistry, Waterloo, Ontario, CA
- Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI), St. Augustine, TT

83-1028 (SS CP)
Agricultural Marketing (Lesotho)

The agricultural sector in Lesotho is characterized by low productivity, limited cash crop production and poor farm management practices. As a result, the country imports nearly 50 percent of its domestic food requirement. Agricultural marketing has been singled out as one of the priority areas for improvement but more information in the existing trade in commodities is required before specific recommendations can be made. This project will enable the National University of Lesotho and the University of Saskatchewan to study selected problems in agricultural marketing with a view to assisting policymakers to improve marketing strategies and infrastructure and advance agricultural development.

/marketing/ /agricultural products/ /agricultural prices/ /market studies/
\$397800 24 months

-National University of Lesotho. Institute of Southern African Studies (ISAS), Maseru, LS

-University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA

83-1029 (HS CP)
Corneal Eye Infections (Nepal)

Corneal ulcerations, resulting from fungal infections of the eye, are a major cause of blindness in Nepal, but only preliminary attempts have been made to document the types of pathogens found in corneal ulcers, and the range of antibiotics effective against them. As well, little is known about the epidemiological factors leading to eye infection. The objective of this project is to provide detailed information on the epidemiology and microbiology of infected corneal ulcers in Nepal in order to devise a strategy for their prevention. Researchers will determine the prevalence and characteristics of corneal ulcers in the study population, identifying the causative bacteria and fungi and evaluating their susceptibility to various antimicrobial agents.

/eye diseases/ /fungus diseases/ /epidemiology/ /microbiology/
\$143140 24 months

-University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, CA

-Tribhuvan University. Institute of Medicine, Kathmandu, NP

83-1030 (SS CP)
Cooperative Enterprises and Rural Development (India)

The policy of the government of India has been to encourage cooperatives as instruments of rural development. While there have been some notable successes, there have also been many failures in spite of the commitment of government resources and policies to expand and support cooperatives. Scholars on this project will undertake a program of research and comparative analysis to determine the reasons for success or failure of different types of cooperatives in different locations within the country. The research program, in which Indian and Canadian scholars will collaborate, is to be organized as a series of case studies.

/cooperatives/ /evaluation/ /rural development/ /case studies/
/comparative analysis/
\$320300 36 months

-McGill University. Department of Anthropology, Montréal, Québec, CA

-University of Delhi. Department of Sociology, Delhi, IN

83-1031 (AFNS CP)
Genotyping (Manitoba / CIAT)

CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical), based in Cali, Colombia, is responsible for conserving, evaluating and documenting the world germ plasm collections of cassava, beans, and a wide range of tropical grass and legume species. Through the application of recent advances in chemo-taxonomy, this project will allow CIAT staff to describe their existing collections better, avoid duplication of entries and identify objectives for future collection. Specifically, researchers will select the electrophoretic technologies most useful for characterizing germ plasm; determine, for each genus under investigation, the most suitable genetic markers; and convert analogue electrophoretic data into digital form for computer storage and analysis. (Electrophoresis refers to the movement of suspended particles through a fluid under the action of an applied electromotive force.)

/genetic improvement/ /plants/ /terminology/ /plant breeding/
/classification/

\$337500 36 months

-University of Manitoba. Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, CA
-Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, CO

83-1032 (AFNS CP)
Tissue Culture (Calgary / Costa Rica)

A tissue culture program for research on clonal multiplication of "Pejibaye", peach palm, was begun in 1977 at the University of Costa Rica. The fruit of Pejibaye has twice as much protein as plantain, and is richer in proteins and carbohydrates than maize. Tiquisque, or white dasheen, and the Malanga root, or coco yam, are of great economic and nutritional importance in the tropical zones of America and have been shown to be agronomically suitable as early relay crops in the establishment of stands of Pejibaye. This project will develop practical and economical tissue culture methods for clonal multiplication of peach palm, white dasheen and coca yam. Researchers will improve methodologies for vegetative propagation of Pejibaye; evaluate the genetic stability of in vitro-derived Pejibaye, and the culturability of different germ plasm lines; evaluate the impact of viral infection on white dasheen and coca yam material.

/PALMS/ - /GENETIC IMPROVEMENT/ /FRUIT TREES/ /ROOT CROPS/ /PLANT
DISEASES/ /VIRUSES/

\$202500 36 months

-University of Calgary. Department of Biology, Calgary, Alberta, CA
-Universidad de Costa Rica. Centro de Investigaciones Agronomicas, San José, CR

83-1033 (SS CP)

FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SIERRA LEONE)

Development agencies have placed their hopes on the cultivation of swamps to increase rice production in Sierra Leone. In most cases, however, the results have been discouraging. The adoption rate for swampland cultivation has generally been quite high, but most farmers have quickly abandoned the technique and returned to their traditional upland farming practices. This project seeks to gain a greater understanding of how farmers perceive agricultural problems and what knowledge they apply to solve them. Specifically, researchers will examine farmers' traditional uses of swamplands and will determine whether these are compatible with potentially more effective techniques of rice cultivation. Researchers will study the functioning of traditional labour cooperatives to see whether these could provide needed labour, extension and credit. Research results will be incorporated into readers which will be used in literacy instruction.

/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ - /AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /FARMERS/ /ON-FARM
RESEARCH/ /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/ /SWAMPS/ /ADULT EDUCATION/
\$64020 24 months

-CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERVICE OVERSEAS (CUSO), FREETOWN, SL
-UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, SL

84-0001 (HS)

Rubella (Indonesia)

A fetus that contracts rubella (German measles) may be born with defects. In Western countries, rubella is extremely rare because children are vaccinated against the disease. However, in most developing countries, immunization of children against rubella is not standard practice. The purpose of this project is to determine whether the disease represents a significant enough health hazard to newborns in Indonesia to warrant a national immunization program. Researchers will determine the prevalence of rubella antibodies among women in the first trimester of pregnancy who are attending clinics in a large teaching hospital in Jakarta and among a sample of adolescent women.

/measles/ /epidemiology/ /infants/ /maternal and child health/
\$53910 17 months

-University of Indonesia, Jakarta, ID

84-0002 (HS)

PERINATAL MORTALITY (MEXICO)

In most industrialized countries, infant illness and death during the perinatal period (first week after birth) have decreased considerably over the past several decades. Unfortunately, in many developing countries, perinatal illness and death remain unacceptably high. Investigators in Mexico City will attempt in this project to identify elements in perinatal health care delivery that could reduce the mortality risk.

/INFANT MORTALITY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /HEALTH SERVICES/
\$99500 12 months

-Mexico. Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia, Mexico, MX

84-0003 (HS)
HIGH RISK PREGNANCY (INDONESIA)

In most developing countries, both maternal and perinatal illness and death rates remain unacceptably high. Maternity care is particularly inadequate in rural and urban marginal areas and there is a serious lack of reliable data for planning the delivery of obstetrical and perinatal services. In this project, researchers at Yayasan Atma Jaya, an Indonesian non governmental organization active in the health field, will develop and evaluate a simple system for the early detection of high-risk pregnancies. Researchers will design a simple health risk card and accompanying health education package for pregnant women in a slum area of northwest Jakarta. The material will be distributed by traditional birth attendants and local health workers.

/PREGNANCY/ - /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/ /HEALTH
EDUCATION/ /AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS/ /MIDWIVES/
\$66510 19 months
-YAYASAN ATMA JAYA, JAKARTA, ID

84-0004 (HS)
Perinatal Mortality (Brazil)

In most industrialized countries, illness and death rates among infants in the perinatal period (first week after birth) are extremely low. Unfortunately, this is not the case in many developing countries where perinatal illness and death, often associated with low birth weight, are common occurrences. The prevention of low birth weight and of perinatal deaths through appropriate screening, management and referral of pregnant mothers is the rationale for the high risk approach to maternity. This project will identify risk factors predictive of low birth weight and perinatal death among underprivileged urban families living in the city of Natal in northeastern Brazil. Researchers will develop a simple risk scoring system to be used by health workers during prenatal visits to screen mothers in need of referral or primary care.

/infant mortality/ /pregnancy/ /maternal and child health/ /health
services/
\$156080 20 months
-Fundacao Norte-Riograndense de Pesquisa e Cultura (FUNPEC), Natal, BR

84-0005 (SS)
URBAN HEALTH SERVICES (KHARTOUM)

Sudan's Triple Capital (Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman) has experienced exceptionally rapid urban growth over the past few decades, but this has not been matched by improvements in the delivery of urban services. Moreover, environmentally related health problems seriously affect the well-being and daily life of the inhabitants. There is a need to improve urban management procedures, without recourse to large capital infrastructure. Researchers on this project will analyze health services in Greater Khartoum in relation to its rapid growth with a view to recommending positive changes for the low-income groups. Researchers will describe and analyze problems of environmental sanitation affecting low-income groups; identify the problems of urban health service delivery; and examine the present administrative structure and make recommendations for its improvement.

/HEALTH SERVICES/ - /URBANIZATION/ /POPULATION INCREASE/ /SANITATION
SERVICES/ /LOW INCOME/ /PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ /INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/
\$60600 18 months
-UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, KHARTOUM, SD

84-0006 (SS)
URBAN GROWTH MANAGEMENT (IVORY COAST)

Urban growth is one important aspect of Third World development. In Africa, cities have grown faster than anywhere else in the world over the last twenty years. Until now, few Africans have been qualified to do research on the institutional, administrative and financial aspects of urban growth. This project in conjunction with project Ecoville at the University of Toronto will study urban growth management in the Ivory Coast. The researchers will study the impact of heavy migration from rural areas to the city and the concomitant problems in employment, housing, urban services infrastructures and food distribution. Research on the institutional, administrative and financial structures of communities will be conducted in the capital city Abidjan and in 10 other municipalities.

/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/
\$45900 18 months
-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IVORY COAST, ABIDJAN, CI

84-0007 (SS)
SADRA SUPPORT (SOUTHERN AFRICA)

The Southern African Development Research Association (SADRA) was established by social scientists and social science research institutions in Southern Africa. It was founded on the strong belief that the research skills of social scientists in Southern Africa can make an important contribution to the policy choices that face the member states of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). This project provides funds for SADRA to establish its headquarters at the Institute for Southern African Studies at the National University of Lesotho and hold executive committee meetings.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$30000 24 months
-SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (SADRA), DAR ES SALAAM, TZ

84-0008 (SS)
OSSREA SUPPORT (EAST AFRICA) - PHASE II

The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA) has been developed by prominent social scientists from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania. In providing its first grant to OSSREA in 1982, IDRC recognized the serious lack of local support for social sciences research in East Africa. This grant provides a second round of support for OSSREA to continue promoting and organizing social science research in Eastern Africa. Specifically, the grant will provide a research fund, cover a portion of the secretariat's administrative costs, and finance a research-related workshop and publication activities.

/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ - /ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH/
\$85300 24 months
-ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA (OSSREA), ADDIS ABABA, ET

84-0009 (SS)
URBAN GROWTH MANAGEMENT (ZAIRE)

In Zaire as in other developing countries the lack of adequate urban services can be attributed to limited financial resources and poor management of these services. The rapid population increase in the years since independence has led to a decrease in the availability of public services such as water, electricity, access to transportation, garbage collection, and schooling. This project will analyze the management of basic urban services in the capital of Kinshasa with particular attention to the real estate and urban food markets and will make recommendations for an improved urban management policy. This project on urban growth management forms part of the Ecoville project coordinated by the University of Toronto.

/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ - /PUBLIC SERVICES/
\$33100 18 months
-DÉPARTEMENT DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE,
KINSHASA, ZR

84-0010 (SS)
NATURAL HAZARDS AND URBAN SERVICES (BOLIVIA)

Over the past two years, several areas of Bolivia have been afflicted with natural disasters. For example, a persistent drought is centering on Potosí and widespread floods have occurred on several occasions in Santa Cruz. The objective of this project is to analyze the impact of these natural disasters on the urban services and standards of living in the two cities. Researchers will describe the causes and consequences of the vulnerability of these cities to natural disasters; analyze the deterioration in standards of living, especially among the low-income population; describe relief measures developed by governmental, international, and popular organizations; describe the survival strategies of the population, especially the urban poor; and propose an emergency plan to be implemented when such disasters recur and long-term strategies to make the cities less vulnerable to such hazards.

/NATURAL DISASTERS/ - /DROUGHT/ /FLOODS/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/ /URBAN AREAS/
/STANDARD OF LIVING/ /EMERGENCY RELIEF/ /LOW INCOME/
\$46200 9 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y CONSULTORIA (CINCO), LA PAZ, BO

84-0011 (SS)
URBAN FACILITIES IN DAKAR (SENEGAL)

Third World cities are characterized by an unequal distribution of urban services from one neighborhood to the next. In Dakar, Senegal, for example, many sections of the city are without essential services, while others have an abundance. Overcrowding has given rise to problems of space utilization, hygiene, traffic, as well as the distribution of sewerage, water, and electricity infrastructures. This project, which is also part of the University of Toronto Ecoville project, intends to study the disparity in the distribution and management of urban services and the current patterns of land use in order to propose a more equitable policy to the authorities involved in urban planning.

/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ - /PUBLIC SERVICES/
\$48600 18 months
-MINISTÈRE DE L'URBANISME, DE L'HABITAT ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DAKAR, SN

84-0012 (FAD)

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING COURSE IN PRECAMBRIAN GEOLOGY

The full extent of the mineral wealth of many sub-regions of Africa has yet to be determined. To gain control of the development of their mineral resources, the nations of Africa must have their own geoscientists. The purpose of this project is to allow the Geology Department of the University of Addis Ababa and the Ottawa-Carleton Centre for Geoscience Studies of Carleton University to collaborate in the preparation and presentation of a training course on Precambrian geology for East African geologists. Trainees will develop an awareness of the mineral resources associated with Precambrian metamorphic and igneous rocks; develop the skills needed to map and interpret these rocks; and learn to recognize geologic environments and circumstances favouring the discovery of metallic mineral deposits.

/GEOLOGY/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /MINERAL RESOURCES/ /GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS/
\$96450 6 months

-ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, ADDIS ABABA, ET

84-0013 (HS)

SOLAR DISINFECTION (THAILAND)

Many rural populations in developing countries do not have access to safe water supplies. Simple and inexpensive methods of water disinfection are required. Research has shown that ultra-violet (UV) radiation from UV lamps can significantly reduce harmful microorganisms found in drinking water. The purpose of this project is to study the efficacy of solar irradiation as a low-cost means of disinfecting drinking water in northern Thailand. Researchers will survey three representative areas to determine the relationship between socioeconomic status and the quality of the water being consumed; design and construct laboratory-scale models to study the effect of solar irradiation on the bacteriological characteristics of water; and determine basic design criteria and costs of the most effective disinfection unit.

/WATER TREATMENT/ - /SOLAR RADIATION/ /DRINKING WATER/ /WATER QUALITY/
/ENGINEERING DESIGN/
\$65885 18 months

-CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, CHIANG MAI, TH

84-0014 (SS)

HOUSING POLICY AND THE URBAN POOR (BRAZIL)

Over the past few decades, Brazil has been characterized by high rates of industrialization and urbanization. Over two-thirds of the population now lives in urban areas, where housing problems are widespread. Recently, there has been increasing evidence that government policies toward slums and squatters are evolving away from the removal of favelas (shanty towns). The favoured policy now appears to be slum upgrading, which involves improvements in the physical infrastructure and the regularization of property rights. The purpose of this project is to describe and explain the recent changes in government housing policies toward the low-income population in the Rio de Janeiro area and to carry out a case study of a large area of slum upgrading, the Projecto Rio, which was initiated in 1979 by the government. Project results will be of benefit to agencies involved in improving or providing housing and urban services to the poor.

/HOUSING POLICY/ - /LOW INCOME/ /URBAN RENEWAL/ /SLUMS/ /HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/
\$65000 18 months

-INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE PESQUISAS DO RIO DE JANEIRO (IUPERJ), RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

84-0015 (AFNS)

Upland Rice Storage (Sierra Leone) -- Phase II

Rice is the most important food crop in Sierra Leone. Improvements in the post-harvest management of rice to minimize losses are considered of great importance. Results of phase I of this project indicate the potential benefits of improved storage systems in reducing levels of insect and rat infestation and contamination. However, since phase I results indicate that less than one percent of stored rice is lost due to insects and moulds, phase II will attempt to determine exactly where rice harvest and post-harvest losses occur, in what quantities, and develop improved handling methods to reduce them. Improved storage systems developed in phase I will be tested at farm level and extension staff will be trained in methods of improved rice handling.

/rice/ /storage/ /harvesting/ /post-harvest systems/

\$110100 36 months

-Sierra Leone. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Freetown, SL

84-0016 (AFNS)

Dehuller Development (Senegal)

IDRC has been supporting research and development work on grain dehulling and milling systems in various parts of Africa since 1972. The result has been several prototype models of a dehulling machine that shows promise of being applicable and acceptable in rural villages. However, the basic dehuller model is too large for many villages. A small machine, originally designed for laboratory use, appears to be more suitable. The purpose of this project is to adapt the design of this dehuller to West African needs, test it, and set up a manufacturing line for its production. Researchers will field test dehullers in rural areas of Senegal to assess their technical, social and economic suitability and acceptability.

/grain processing/ /agricultural machinery/ /engineering design/ /testing/

\$303200 36 months

-Société industrielle sahélienne de mécaniques de matériel agricole et de représentations (SISMAR), Dakar, SN

-Centre national de recherches agronomiques (CNRA), Bambey, SN

84-0017 (SS)

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS POLICY (BRAZIL)

A number of studies done over the past 10 years on the development of mass media in Brazil have shown that communications media could play an essential role in the socio-political and cultural integration of the country. The introduction of new communications technologies, however, has not led to a greater diversity of media content. Neither has there been greater participation in mass media programming by the various groups that make up Brazilian society. The purpose of this project is to contribute to the ongoing discussions about the structure and role of the media programming by providing qualitative information regarding the historical development, organization, and impact of the communications media in Brazil over the last 15 years. Specifically, the research will examine the organization, operation, programming patterns of radio and television and their effect on the economic development of the country, on the process of cultural integration and on the return to democratic government.

/MASS MEDIA/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY/

\$16300 18 months

-CENTRO BRASILEIRO DE ESTUDOS LATINO-AMERICANOS, RIO DE JANEIRO, BR

84-0018 (SS)

LIVING CONDITIONS OF SAO PAULO'S WORKING CLASS (BRAZIL)

In recent years, the economic situation has deteriorated considerably in Brazil, in large part as a result of the energy crisis since the country must import virtually all of its petroleum. There is some evidence to suggest that the living conditions of significant segments of the population have worsened as a result of the economic crisis coupled with high inflation. But there are few in-depth studies, based on rigorous analysis of representative data, whose conclusions can be trusted. Researchers in this project will carry out a detailed statistical analysis on data collected since 1969 on the living conditions of the Sao Paulo working class. Researchers will contrast the results of a 1981-82 survey with a survey carried out in 1969-70, and assess the changes in living conditions which have occurred. The researchers will attempt to compare the composition of household budgets, the percentage of household income that rent, food and other expenditures represent.

/LIVING CONDITIONS/ - /WORKING CLASS/ /FAMILY BUDGET/ /INCOME/

\$80000 12 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DE CULTURA CONTEMPORANEA (CEDEC), SAO PAULO, BR

84-0019 (SS)

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND THE URBAN POOR (BOLIVIA)

In Bolivia where most of the population lives at or close to subsistence levels, the current economic crisis is first reflected in the quality and amount of food consumed, particularly in urban areas. This project will study food consumption among the low-income population of La Paz. Researchers will determine household food expenditures; identify and describe the food distribution channels used; describe the changes in food expenditure as a result of scarce supply and high prices; and analyze the mechanisms used by the urban poor to cope with their problems. These mechanisms include: neighbourhood associations, associations of mothers; consumer committees set up to stop or slow down food price speculation by intermediaries; labour unions, and other community organizations. Recommendations to improve the supply and distribution of low-priced food to the urban poor will be made.

/FOOD CONSUMPTION/ - /LOW INCOME/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /CONSUMER EXPENDITURES/
/CONSUMER PRICES/ /COMMUNITY RELATIONS/ /VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS/ /FOOD
AID/

\$57000 12 months

-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE LA REALIDAD ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL (CERES), LA PAZ, BO

84-0020 (AFNS)

Rice Post-Harvest Technology (Thailand)

In Thailand, as in other major rice-producing countries of Southeast Asia, post-harvest losses can be as high as 25 percent. IDRC has supported research in the country on various aspects of rice post-harvest processing technology and its utilization. Little of this technology has found its way, as yet, into use in rural areas. The purpose of this project is to field test research results from previous projects more thoroughly than has been done before. Researchers will assess and promote improved technologies for paddy drying, rice milling and storage under a variety of local conditions. Performance tests under actual operating conditions will be conducted for mechanical dryers, milling units, and storage structures.

/post-harvest systems/ /rice/ /drying/ /grain processing/ /engineering
design/ /food storage/

\$370600 36 months

-Thailand. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, TH

84-0021 (AFNS)
Cropping Systems (Jamaica)

In Jamaica, 90% of food crop production is by small farmers. However, small land holders lack the technical information, credit, inputs, and marketing facilities to meet demand. This project will initiate and implement a structured farming systems research program in two ecological zones of the St. Catherine Land Authority. Researchers will identify improved production methods acceptable to farmers and train project staff and associated personnel in on-farm research techniques.

/farming systems/ /agricultural production/ /on-farm research/
\$375700 36 months
-Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Kingston, JM

84-0022 (HS)
Rainwater Catchment (Malaysia)

In developing countries, only about 1 in 4 persons living in rural areas has access to safe water. The development of rainwater catchment systems holds much promise for these areas. The purpose of this project is to examine current knowledge, attitudes and practices in regard to rainwater catchment systems in Malaysia with the aim of improving and popularizing such systems. Researchers will design three suitable rainwater catchment systems for use in rural areas; undertake a comparative cost analysis of various rural water supply systems now in use; and assess the economic viability of rainwater catchment systems as an alternative source of water.

/water supply/ /rain/ /drinking water/ /water storage/ /engineering design/ /rural areas/
\$27500 18 months
-National University of Malaysia. Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Selangor, MY

84-0023 (SS)
PUBLIC FINANCE (MIDDLE EAST)

Within the Arab countries of the Middle East, domestic taxation systems are not well developed, especially in the case of direct taxation on personal and corporate income. This situation has led to large public sector deficits. Furthermore, many Arab countries devote a large share of the public budget to perceived security needs, including the maintenance of large domestic armies and the importation of foreign weapons. This project will bring together a number of researchers under the auspices of an Italian-based institution, the Istituto Affari Internazionali. The project will support four comparative studies of sources of government revenue and patterns of government expenditure within Middle East countries; and support the preparation of research papers on six public finance issues in these countries.

/PUBLIC FINANCE/ - /TAX REVENUES/ /PUBLIC EXPENDITURES/
\$63600 12 months
-ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI, ROME, IT

84-0024 (AFNS)
Meat Processing (Pakistan)

A wide range of traditional dried meat products is produced in Pakistan. However, no effort has yet been made to standardize production, processing, and storage to ensure hygiene. The purpose of this project is to formulate and test various dried and semi-dried meat products. These will be prepared using mechanical and solar dryers developed at the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Researchers will compare the microbiological quality and nutritive values of traditional dried beef products with those of modified and newly developed products; evaluate suitable packaging materials for dried beef products; and assess the technical and economic feasibility of establishing rural or urban meat-drying industries.

/meat processing/ /dried food/ /meat products/ /drying/ /testing/
\$181600 48 months
-Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR), Lahore, PK

84-0025 (SS)
SERVICES FOR URBAN FACTORY WORKERS (KOREA)

South Korea's record of economic growth over the past three decades has been impressive. However, it is alleged that the single-minded pursuit of economic growth by the government has led to the relative neglect of the welfare and well-being of urban factory workers most of whom have come from rural areas. This project will address the problem of inadequate services provided to factory workers in urban Korea. Specifically, researchers will identify the current status of urban services in urban industrial estates, with particular reference to the problems of factory workers; examine and assess existing policies and programs, if any, for industrial workers; identify the needs of factory workers and the community in which they live; and provide policy recommendations with a view to improving the lives and well-being of factory workers.

/INDUSTRIAL WORKERS/ - /INDUSTRIAL AREAS/ /PUBLIC SERVICES/ /LIVING
CONDITIONS/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /SOCIAL COSTS/
\$67500 18 months
-HANYANG UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, KR

84-0026 (AFNS)
Rice Farming Systems (Bhutan/IRRI)

The Kingdom of Bhutan is a small landlocked country in the eastern Himalayas. The country's cereal yields are among the lowest in Asia. This low yield can be attributed partially to the limited use of fertilizers and limited irrigated land. A lack of appropriate technology and a shortage of appropriate training materials have aggravated the situation. The purpose of this project is to assist Bhutan in the development and introduction of appropriate technologies (e.g. agricultural equipment, rice germ plasm, etc.) to increase productivity in rice-growing areas and, consequently, the income and nutritional status of small farm households. The specific objectives are to develop the capability of the Department of Agriculture staff in rice-based farming systems research; assist the Department in the design, implementation and analysis of applied research to improve rice-based farming systems; and, accelerate the transfer of technology from other countries with similar environments and international research centres.

/agricultural research/ /farming systems/ /rice/ /agricultural
engineering/ /appropriate technology/
\$690200 60 months
-International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, PH

84-0027 (AFNS)

Alley Cropping (Nigeria) -- Phase II

Alley farming - growing crops between rows of frequently pruned leguminous trees - offers a promising alternative to the traditional bush fallow system for maintenance of soil fertility in the humid and sub-humid tropics. In phase I of this project researchers in Nigeria screened native browse species for use as dry season fodder in an alley cropping system and found *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Gliricidia sepium* to have the desired vigor and growth. Phase I developed the animal and crop management capability for a more complete evaluation of alley farming. In phase II researchers will determine the effects of short-term fallow on soil fertility and subsequent crop yields; determine the appropriate planting density for seed-established *Gliricidia sepium* trees; determine environmental and management adaptability in a collection of *Gliricidia sepium*; determine appropriate, profitable browse-feeding strategies in the context of cut-and-carry feeding; and coordinate the establishment and monitoring of 60 crop/livestock alley farms in Oyo State.

/intercropping/ /forage crops/ /legumes/ /fodder/ /cultivation practices/
\$251500 24 months

-International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), Adis Ababa, ET

84-0028 (AFNS)

By-Products Network (ILCA)

Substantial research has been undertaken by scientists in Africa on the use of by-products for animal feed. The purpose of this project is to develop a network in support of research on the utilization of crop residues and agroindustrial by-products for animal production. Scientists from Nigeria, Cameroon, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Egypt, together with the International Livestock Centre for Africa, will form an African Research Network for Agricultural By-Products (ARNAB). The objectives of ARNAB will be to collect, analyze and disseminate literature on agricultural by-products utilization and processing methods; develop standard feed evaluation methods and terminology; and provide forums for the exchange of information among scientists.

/by-products/ /agricultural wastes/ /animal production/ /feed production/
/organization of research/

\$486400 36 months

-International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), Addis Ababa, ET

84-0029 (HS)

Alcoholism (Botswana)

Alcohol abuse is an important and growing social problem in Botswana. Since almost half of the country's population is under the age of 15, there is concern regarding the extent to which youths use alcohol and from what age. Researchers on this project will conduct a nationwide survey to obtain information on patterns of alcohol use and abuse and on beliefs and attitudes regarding alcohol. Researchers will determine the time and rate of adoption of alcohol-consumption practices among youths. They will also investigate the impact of alcoholism on productivity and safety at the work site and its related implications for economic development of the country.

/alcoholism/ /behaviour/ /youth/

\$213930 24 months

-University of Botswana and Swaziland, Gaborone, BW

84-0030 (COMM)
INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH CHILDREN (KENYA) - PHASE II

"Rainbow" is a children's magazine published in Kenya. Each year since 1979, the Mazingira Institute in Nairobi has collaborated with the editor of "Rainbow" on the production of a special information package on a specific environmental topic. IDRC supported the water and sanitation issue in 1983 and will provide funds for the June 1984 issue. This issue will provide school-age children in Kenya and Uganda with information on infant care and population. The 16-page package will use cartoons and text, as well as a contest in which children will be asked to send in their answers to questions on infant care practices in their home districts. The contest answers will be analyzed and become an important input into ongoing child-care and population programs.

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ - /CHILD CARE/ /RURAL AREAS/
\$30138 12 months
-MAZINGIRA INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

84-0031 (AFNS)
By-Products (Egypt) - Phase III

Cotton, corn, rice and sugarcane produce by-products with potential as animal feedstuffs. In the first two phases of this project, animal feed requirements in Egypt were surveyed and techniques for improving the nutritive value of by-products were researched. The objective of phase III is to develop improved animal production systems for two villages in the Egyptian Delta using low-cost feed rations of local by-products. Specifically, researchers will establish two village-based feed mill systems for producing rations of available by-products; survey resources available in the villages for producing by-product rations; and, develop a formulated ration for year-round animal feeding, and test it in the villages.

/by-products/ /feed/ /animal production/ /milling industry/
\$299600 36 months
-University of Alexandria. Department of Animal Production, Alexandria, EG

84-0032 (HS)
SYPHILIS IN PREGNANCY (THAILAND)

Syphilis is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It is well recognized that syphilis can affect pregnancy in many ways, causing miscarriages, stillbirths, congenital deformities and neonatal death. Although syphilis in pregnancy is now well controlled in developed countries through routine screening tests, it is still a problem in much of the developing world. Researchers in this project will institute a comprehensive screening and treatment program at the antenatal clinic of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand. The incidence of syphilis in patients will be determined; primary sources will be traced; and the effects of syphilis in pregnancy and the results of treatment in newborns will be studied. Recommendations for the management of syphilis in pregnancy will be made to the health authorities.

/VENEREAL DISEASES/ - /PREGNANCY/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /DIAGNOSIS/
\$79417 24 months
-CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK, TH

84-0033 (HS)
Epidemiology of Dengue (Malaysia)

Dengue Fever (DF) is an acute infectious disease which is transmitted by the mosquito. In its mild form, DF is characterized by a fever, rash, headache, and severe muscular pains. But a more serious condition, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) also exists, features of which include haemorrhages, shock, and often death. DF and the risk of epidemics of the more lethal DHF have rapidly become potentially major public health threats. Basic epidemiological and serological studies must be done in order to monitor the activity of dengue virus and to identify factors in the population at risk that are contributory to the development of DHF. Researchers in this project will study the transmission of dengue virus in a defined population by carrying out a sero-epidemiological study in Malaysian children and adults.

/infectious diseases/ /epidemiology/ /viruses/

\$143675 36 months

-Universiti Malaya. Department of Microbiology, Kuala Lumpur, MY

84-0035 (FAD)
TRAINING COURSE: AGRO-INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT

Agro-industry generates a variety of economic activities, increases rural employment and expands agricultural production. However, agro-industrial enterprises in developing countries are mostly small-scale and often suffer from poor management. The purpose of this project is to allow the Development Academy of the Philippines to present a training course for managers of food-processing industries from countries in Asia and the Pacific Region. The objective of the course is to teach the managers: to apply modern and proven management techniques, tools, and frameworks to their operations; and to use in-plant process improvement research as a management tool. The course will be offered to 28 participants over a period of 28 days between November and December 1984.

/MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/ - /TRAINING COURSES/ /FOOD PROCESSING/ /FOOD INDUSTRY/ /AGROINDUSTRY/

\$46500 8 months

-DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, METRO MANILA, PH

84-0036 (FAD)
TRAINING COURSE ON SPECIALIZED INFORMATION CENTRES FOR INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND CONSOLIDATION

Since 1973, the Asian Institute of Technology's (AIT) Library and Regional Documentation Centre has been developing its information analysis, repackaging and dissemination activities. These activities are carried out by Specialized Information Centres using modern technologies such as computers and microforms. The purpose of this project is to prepare and present a training course for the managers of those Specialized Information Centres in Asia that provide back-up support for research projects supported by IDRC. The course will provide the managers with the knowledge and techniques to establish, operate, and manage the information centres.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /SPECIALIZED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTRES/ /MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/

\$64380 3 months

-ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AIT), BANGKOK, TH

84-0037 (FAD)

TRAINING COURSE: FOREST RESEARCH MANAGEMENT

Many of the management staff of forestry research and development institutions in Asia and the Pacific are natural scientists with little or no training in the management of research and development. The purpose of this project is to allow the National University of Singapore to prepare and present an urgently needed training course for the managers of forestry research and development establishments in the region. The course objectives are to enable the 30 participants to understand modern management principles and functions; to improve managerial knowledge, skills and methodology; and to foster managerial team work. The participants will be drawn from forestry research facilities in Bangladesh, Burma, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

/TRAINING COURSES/ - /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT/

\$93000 7 months

-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SG

84-0038 (AFNS)

Soil Research (IBSRAM)

The International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) was established to undertake, coordinate and apply research on the management, conservation, and classification of soil and land resources for food production. The purpose of this grant is to provide IBSRAM with core funding to cover its initial operating costs.

/soil management/ /organization of research/ /soil conservation/ /soil surveys/

\$100000 18 months

-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Canberra, AU

84-0039 (AFNS)

Highland Oilcrops Improvement (Ethiopia) - Phase II

Oilseeds supply the fat in the diet of most Ethiopians and provide feedstock for several agroindustrial products. However, yields are low and result in a serious shortage of oilseeds. Researchers in phase I of this project sought to develop high yielding, stable cultivars of noug, linseed, brassicas (rapeseed and mustard) and sunflower. Researchers had access to a wide range of introduced germ plasm for improving varieties of the major oilcrops. Phase II will consolidate variety improvement work on noug, linseed, mustard, and sunflower to identify varieties giving higher yields of seed and oil and having lower pest and climatic losses. Researchers will strengthen the agronomic programs on these crops to develop improved management practices; and, produce and supply seed of improved oilcrops varieties, ensuring effective communication with extension workers and producers.

/oilseeds/ /genetic improvement/ /cultivation practices/ /agricultural extension/

\$337500 36 months

-Institute of Agricultural Research, Addis Ababa, ET

84-0040 (AFNS)
Farming Systems (Ethiopia)

Both livestock productivity and crop yields are low in Ethiopia. There is an urgent need to design improved, more intensive systems of production. Researchers on this project will gather information on existing patterns of production; identify constraints to production; and collaborate with farmers to identify and test appropriate technologies. Researchers will identify how new crop varieties, and crop and animal management techniques can lead to increased productivity.

/farming systems/ /agricultural production/ /on-farm research/
\$325400 36 months
-Institute of Agricultural Research, Addis Ababa, ET

84-0041 (SS)
Regional Socioeconomic Impacts of Export Processing Zones (Asia)

Since the 1960's, export processing zones (EPZs) have been established in many developing countries to promote rapid industrialization. Within EPZs investors are invited to engage in industrial activities intended entirely for export. The purpose of this collaborative and comparative project is to study the social and economic effects and likely unanticipated side-effects arising from the development of EPZs in South Korea, the Philippines and China. Researchers will assess the impact of EPZs on family and community structure, community facilities and services, incomes, living standards, expenditures and landuse patterns. They will also recommend to policymakers specific measures for meeting local needs.

/export promotion/ /employment creation/ /development strategy/ /economic implications/ /social implications/
\$231400 18 months
-Seoul National University. Department of Geography, Seoul, KR
-University of the Philippines, Quezon City, PH
-Centre for Hong Kong and Macao Economic Studies, Guangzhou, CN

84-0042 (HS)
School Sanitation (Lesotho)

It is estimated that over 75% of people in developing countries do not have sanitary facilities. In Lesotho, only 16-18% of primary schools have latrines of any description, and most of these are either unsafe or not in use for a variety of reasons. The purpose of this project is to develop, implement and evaluate a health education program delivered by primary school teachers. The program will be designed to improve knowledge and change attitudes and practices with respect to the construction, use and maintenance of sanitary facilities. As part of the project 150 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines will be constructed in accordance with local needs, expectations and conditions.

/sanitation/ /primary schools/ /health education/
\$217000 36 months
-Central Planning and Development Office, Maseru, LS

84-0043 (IS)

Mangroves and Remote Sensing (Indonesia)

Mangrove resources in Indonesia and the rest of Southeast Asia have been depleted as a result of exploitation and competition from human settlement. Improved monitoring systems are therefore critical to the management of this important renewable resource. The objectives of this project are to inventory mangrove areas in Indonesia using remote sensing techniques, and to strengthen local capability in these skills. Updated information on mangrove distribution and classification will be compiled and thematic maps for selected test sites will be produced.

/remote sensing/ /forest trees/

\$168415 30 months

-Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta, ID

84-0044 (AFNS)

Highland Afforestation (Peru) - Phase III

The development of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the Andean highlands remains a priority of the government of Peru. The previous phases of this project have gone a long way towards solving the technical problems of growing trees in the Andean highlands. Work carried out in three separate operational zones has identified suitable tree species and techniques. Researchers in this third phase of work will test and compare the growth of selected exotic tree species; establish pilot plantations of the same species for demonstration purposes; and identify suitable native species and techniques for their establishment on highland sites unsuited to exotic species.

/afforestation/ /manmade forests/ /trees/ /agroforestry/

\$340920 36 months

-Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna (INFOR), Lima, PE

84-0045 (AFNS)

Arid Zone Afforestation (Peru)

Very little afforestation work was carried out in the past in the arid and desertic areas of South America. The purpose of this project is to develop reliable low cost techniques for the establishment of irrigated forest plantations for forage and wood production, shelter, and erosion control on sites unsuitable for agricultural production in the arid coastal lowlands of Peru. Researchers will determine minimum irrigation requirements for the establishment and economic growth of Prosopis species in the northern coastal lowlands, and investigate various planting densities and mixtures with short-term agricultural crops; identify suitable species for the establishment of irrigated forest plantations for forage and fuelwood production in the southern coastal lowlands; and, determine the feasibility of precipitating fog drip to irrigate forest plantations for forage production in the southern coastal foot-hills.

/afforestation/ /arid zone/ /irrigation/ /manmade forests/ /forest trees/ /silviculture/

\$247040 36 months

-Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna (INFOR), Lima, PE

84-0046 (AFNS)
Tissue Culture/Rattan (Malaysia)

After timber, rattan is the most important forest product of Malaysia, providing the raw material for an important cottage industry. There has been an increasing demand for rattan since the 1960's and consequent over-exploitation of potential seed-bearing canes has severely depleted rattan supplies. Lack of seed supply, due to the scarcity of mature plants, has created a serious regeneration problem for commercial species. There is an urgent need to investigate vegetative propagation methods to ensure future planting stock. Researchers on this project will develop techniques for in vitro culture of commercial rattans; use the techniques to mass propagate superior genotypes; and develop indigenous capability in tissue culture of forest tree species.

/palms/ /plant breeding/ /genetic improvement/
\$120690 36 months
-Malaysia. Ministry of Primary Industries, Kuala Lumpur, MY

84-0048 (AFNS)
Bamboo Preservation (Indonesia) - Phase II

In Indonesia, bamboo is an important multipurpose raw material used for construction, furniture, kitchenware, and working tools. Results of phase I indicate that the Javanese traditional method of bamboo preservation by water immersion has a significant effect on its durability. Treatment of bamboo with locally available chemicals also proved effective against borer attack. More tests with inexpensive preservatives will be carried out in phase II with a view to finding simple methods that will be easy to disseminate in rural areas. Technical information will also be obtained on the physical and mechanical properties of native bamboo species.

/bamboo/ /testing/
\$55400 36 months
-Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, ID

84-0049 (SS HS)
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CORRELATES OF CHILD NUTRITION (ARGENTINA)

Argentina has a history of generally high nutritional levels, yet there is evidence that important differences exist between social classes with respect to food intake and child malnutrition. Nutritional problems are particularly evident among the urban poor in provincial cities where unemployment and poverty have become widespread. Researchers in this project will examine the socioeconomic determinants and educational consequences of malnutrition among children in Grade One in Cordoba, a small provincial city. Specifically, researchers will assess the nutritional status of children in the study sample; the socioeconomic conditions of the parents and families of these children; the impact of parental knowledge and food consumption habits upon malnutrition; and, the effects of malnutrition on cognitive abilities and school performance.

/MALNUTRITION/ - /CHILDREN/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /POVERTY/ /LOW INCOME/
/CULTURAL FACTORS/ /FOOD CONSUMPTION/ /TESTS/ /INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT/
\$93800 18 months
-SOCIEDAD DE SALUD PUBLICA DE CORDOBA, CORDOBA, AR

84-0051 (FAD)

Degree Training: Rice Farming Systems (Bhutan)

The purpose of this project is to provide funds for B.Sc. and M.Sc. degree studies for staff of the Department of Agriculture of Bhutan. The project shares the overall objective of the AFNS-supported project Rice Farming Systems (Bhutan) namely: to assist Bhutan in the development of appropriate technology which can increase productivity in rice growing areas while increasing the income and nutritional status of small farm households. At the end of the 5 years of the AFNS-FAD cooperation on this project, it is envisaged that the Department of Agriculture will have a core of trained senior staff to undertake a coordinated program of on-station and on-farm research.

/agricultural research/ /university degrees/

\$172880 36 months

-International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, PH

84-0052 (HS)

Cervical Dysplasia (Kenya)

At present, almost nothing is known about the prevalence of cervical dysplasia (abnormal development or growth of the cervix), uterine precancer, cancer and infection among Kenyan women. Early detection and treatment of cervical dysplasia are known to reduce mortality from that disease by 50 percent. Such routine diagnostic work, however, is not being done at present, especially in rural areas. The purpose of this project is to determine the status of rural women regarding dysplasia and cancer of the cervix and uterus. Researchers will train two cytotechnicians in the methods of diagnostic cytology. (Cytology deals with the structure, function, multiplication, pathology and life history of cells.)

/women/ /cancer/ /urogenital system/ /diagnosis/ /training/

\$47090 12 months

-Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi, KE

84-0053 (IS)

PNG Information Network

The poorly developed communication infrastructure within Papua New Guinea impedes the flow of information and data within the country. The objectives of this project are to create a data base of New Guinean information materials; to deposit microfiche copies of the publications in five strategic locations throughout the country, thus establishing an information network and document delivery system; and to commence automation of the cataloguing operations of the University of Papua New Guinea's library.

/information network/ /economic and social development/ /data bases/

/bibliography/ /library automation/ /cataloguing/

\$301740 24 months

-University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, PG

84-0054 (HS)

B. C. G. VACCINATION (KENYA)

Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease and still an important cause of illness and death in Kenya. There has been a growing interest in vaccination measures for the control of TB. The vaccine commonly used is BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin). Although the vaccine has been used extensively in the West and in many developing countries, results from recent field studies in India have raised questions as to the protective effect of the vaccine. This project will evaluate the effectiveness of BCG vaccination in Kenyan children aged 4 years and under; and determine the prevalence and characteristics of TB in children aged 4 years and under who are contacts of new cases of TB.

/VACCINES/ - /TUBERCULOSIS/ /VACCINATION/ /CHILDREN/ /EPIDEMIOLOGY/
/DISEASE CONTROL/

\$93630 36 months

-KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NAIROBI, KE

84-0055 (SS)

Changing Class Structure (Chile)

Changes in economic policy can produce dramatic effects, both economic and social. In Chile, the middle class lost its traditional access to secure employment in the civil service, but opportunities for entrepreneurial livelihood have increased. How the middle class has adapted to these new constraints and opportunities is unclear. Researchers on this project will analyze changes in the structure and aspirations of the Chilean middle class over the last 10 years. Specifically, the researchers will record occupational histories, as well as analyze demands and aspirations in terms of income level, security of employment, opportunities for social mobility, etc.

/social structure/ /middle class/ /employment opportunities/ /social
mobility/ /adaptation to change/

\$81800 18 months

-SUR, Profesionales Consultores Ltda., Santiago, CL

84-0056 (SS)

Economic Restructuring (Uruguay)

Uruguay is experiencing high unemployment, negative economic growth and rapid inflation. This project will permit the Centro de Investigaciones Economicas (CINVE) to integrate previous and new studies into an overall analysis of economic restructuring options. Researchers will update and improve the input-output table for the country, study how consumer demand patterns have changed since 1973, and suggest potential economic policy instruments to achieve restructuring.

/economic structure/ /economic policy/ /economic evaluation/ /input-output
tables/ /consumer demand/

\$182400 24 months

-Centro de Investigaciones Economicas (CINVE), Montevideo, UY

84-0057 (IS)

National Health Information Network (Colombia)

In Colombia, better access to health information has been recognized as a means of improving government planning. The purpose of this project is to develop a national health information network, within the framework of the regional health information network coordinated by the Latin American Health Sciences Information Center. An advisory committee will be established to oversee the operation of the network. Project participants will adapt existing national and regional information tools and methodologies to the network's needs, develop a national bibliographic data base in the health sciences, and produce four issues of a national bibliography. Personnel will be trained in up-to-date techniques for collecting, processing and disseminating national health literature.

/health/ /information network/ /bibliography/ /technical assistance/
\$200000 24 months

-Federacion Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades (Escuelas) de Medicina (FEPAFEM), Bogota, CO

84-0058 (SS)

CHANGING AUDIENCES OF MASS MEDIA IN MONTEVIDEO

Over the last 10 years Uruguay's mass media have grown enormously, particularly television. The impact of this expansion, however, is unclear. In many countries TV is restricted in its ability to disseminate information while free to serve the values and beliefs of dominant political and economic interests. Whether these values are being absorbed by the viewing audience and whether the audience's perception of the media has changed as a result are questions not yet examined. The objective of this project is to investigate the role of television in Uruguay by assessing its impact in terms of changes in the attitudes, opinions, and expectations of different social groups toward the mass media and development. Researchers will identify the most popular TV programs among a sample of individuals representing different social groups in the city of Montevideo; and analyze the content and messages of these programs.

/TELEVISION/ - /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /ATTITUDES/ /PUBLIC OPINION/
\$26600 12 months

-CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE ECONOMIA HUMANA (CLAEH), MONTEVIDEO, UY

84-0059 (HS)

Fortifying MSG With Vitamin A (Indonesia)

Xerophthalmia, an eye disease caused by vitamin A deficiency, is, after trachoma and cataracts, the most common cause of blindness in the developing world. Vitamin A deficiency has long been recognized as a problem in Indonesia. The purpose of this project is to investigate the possibility of delivering vitamin A to high-risk children through the fortification of monosodium glutamate (MSG), a commonly used food additive. Researchers will test the ability of fortified MSG to reduce the early signs of xerophthalmia in children and to increase vitamin A levels in children and in lactating mothers' breast milk.

/deficiency diseases/ /vitamin deficiency/ /blindness/ /children/ /food additives/ /disease control/
\$96240 19 months

-Helen Keller International Inc., New York, US

84-0060 (HS)

Gastroenteritis (Chile) -- Phase II

Enteric infections bear a close relationship to environmental conditions and to the socioeconomic status of the population. The consequence of poor sanitation is repeated gastrointestinal infections and generally reduced health levels, which affect eventual growth and development. In phase I of this project, researchers attempted to assess the impact on the incidence and etiology of diarrhoeal disease, of the relocation of slum populations in Santiago, Chile, into better housing with improved sanitary facilities. In general it was shown that decreases did occur, in the relocated families, of episodes of diarrhoea, especially in children under 7 years of age. Researchers in phase II will continue to assess the direct and indirect effects of the relocation with emphasis on the impact on the nutritional status of children.

/diarrhea/ /epidemiology/ /human nutrition/ /living conditions/ /housing/
/sanitation/

\$191260 24 months

-Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de los Alimentos, Santiago, CL

84-0061 (HS)

Chiang Mai Lactation Study (Thailand)

It is now commonly accepted that human milk is the best food for human babies, and in Thailand the government actively encourages breast feeding. The most important single variable in the nutritional value of human milk is its fat content. A new measuring system has recently become available in Thailand for the accurate assessment of breast milk quantity and quality. It consists of a thin, soft latex nipple shield, with a built-in sampling line and flow meter. An IDRC-supported study already has shown that the shield does not interfere with prolactin response in nursing mothers, and therefore should not inhibit milk flows. This project will further evaluate the shield under field conditions in Northern Thailand. Researchers will then investigate the effects on infant growth of different breast feeding patterns, the timing and nature of food supplementation, and the use of hormonal contraception.

/breast feeding/ /measurement/ /child development/

\$204695 36 months

-Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, TH

84-0062 (SS AFNS)

ICRISAT Bridging Grant (West Africa)

In the first phase of this project, researchers investigated traditional farming systems in three agro-climatic zones of West Africa. An infrastructure for detailed research in the area was established. This grant will provide continuing support for rural socioeconomic research, under the auspices of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The grant represents bridging support for one year between phase I and a proposal from ICRISAT for phase II. A primary objective of this bridging grant is to develop a close working relationship between ICRISAT and national agricultural research programs.

/farming systems/ /organization of research/ /land use/ /land tenure/
/crop yield/ /standard of living/ /family budget/

\$200000 12 months

-International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
(ICRISAT), Hyderabad, IN

84-0063 (IS)

Latin American Trade Information Network (RELIC)

In 1981 a Latin American Trade Information Network (RELIC) was established with a coordinating centre in Lima, Peru. RELIC member countries assist each other in feasibility studies, systems design, software development, program implementation, training, etc. The purpose of this project is to strengthen RELIC by providing support to the three least developed national centres of the network (Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua) to enable them to participate fully in the network.

/information network/ /international trade/ /systems design/ /information exchange/ /information dissemination/ /training/

\$337000 24 months

-International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC), Geneva, CH

84-0064 (SS)

Technological Perspectives (Latin America)

After the Second World War, most countries in Latin America formulated new policies and provided increased resources to build national scientific and technological capability. The purpose of this project is to support a network of researchers in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela to identify the scientific research and development capabilities within their countries and the main trends of technological change. The researchers will also analyze possible ecological impacts of different development scenarios. Research findings will be used in formulating science and technology policies in the region.

/technological change/ /research and development/ /science policy/

\$134990 18 months

-United Nations University, Tokyo, JP

84-0066 (AFNS)

African Agroforestry Network (ICRAF)

Shifting cultivation, in which the land is cultivated for one year and kept fallow for 5 to 10 years, is the predominant form of land use in Africa. Reduction in the fallow cycle, necessitated by population pressure, has caused a reduction in crop yields and soil fertility. The International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) was created to promote the development of agroforestry, that is, the growing of crops and trees together. The incorporation of woody perennials into existing farming systems would produce food and/or fodder in combination with fuel and timber, and protect and restore soil quality. This project will support the development of an agroforestry research network in the Sub-Sahara region. National institutions that offer the best opportunities to develop agroforestry technologies will be identified.

/agroforestry/ /organization of research/

\$521080 24 months

-International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, KE

84-0067 (IS HS)

Water Supply and Sanitation Research Information System (Latin America)

The Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) is a technology transfer centre in water supply, sanitation, and environmental health serving the Latin American and Caribbean regions. This project will enable CEPIS to develop a survey methodology for evaluating the present situation and trends of water supply and sanitation research in Latin America, to demonstrate its application in selected countries, and to establish a regional research information system. Researchers will pretest survey instruments and methodologies in Peru; prepare a draft manual on the survey methodology; conduct surveys in Peru, Colombia, Chile, and Guatemala and assess the quality of the data collected; and disseminate the results to appropriate regional and national institutions.

/surveys/ /methodology/ /water supply/ /sanitation/ /social research/
/information systems/

\$140000 21 months

-Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, US

84-0068 (SS)

Populating the Northeast Region of Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast)

This project will study the problem of development in the sparsely populated Northeast region of the Ivory Coast, an economically poor area inhabited by both nomadic peoples and farmers. Land settlement patterns, land use, the social structures, economic behaviour and problems between ethnic groups will be studied. Surveys of villages and households will be conducted to gather data on social, economic and cultural aspects of life in the Northeast, especially in light of the differences between the ethnic groups which lives in the savanna and the forest. The final purpose of this project is to provide training experience for young social scientists who will carry out and analyse the field studies. The results will be presented at a seminar and then reported to local government agencies.

/social surveys/ /land settlement/ /rural development/ /internal
migrations/ /ethnic factors/

\$128900 24 months

-Université d'Abidjan. Département de géographie, Abidjan, CI

84-0070 (SS)

Infant and Child Mortality (South East Asia)

Until recently little attention has been devoted by social and health scientists to the social, economic and environmental factors influencing infant mortality levels and trends. This project will establish a program of research awards, technical assistance and policy discussions on infant and child mortality in Southeast Asia. The intention of the project is to increase the capacity of researchers in selected countries, principally Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, to conduct high-quality multidisciplinary research. Research results will be disseminated to national health and development policymakers and program managers.

/mortality/ /children/ /infant mortality/ /child care/ /maternal and child
health/

\$300000 36 months

-Population Council, New York, US

84-0071 (SS)

Urban Development and Policies (Ecuador)

Ecuador's urban population is increasing at more than 4 percent per year. Policymakers and planners need reliable information and recommendations to manage this growth better. Researchers on this project will analyze the contemporary problems of urbanization; review and assess government policies affecting urbanization; project urban trends into the next two decades; and make recommendations to assist policymakers.

/urban development/ /urbanization/ /government policy/ /trends/

\$246000 36 months

-Centro de Investigaciones Ciudad, Quito, EC

84-0072 (HS)

Childhood Diarrhea (Kenya)

In Kenya, diarrheal disease is the major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality. No studies in East Africa have yet been undertaken to evaluate the community-based management of diarrhea within the context of primary health care programs. Data on the use of ORT (oral rehydration therapy) in rural areas is particularly lacking. Researchers in this project will investigate the epidemiology of diarrhea in a rural area of Kenya, and at the same time evaluate different approaches to diarrheal management. Specifically, researchers will study the incidence of diarrhea among children under five; determine mortality rates; investigate the etiologic agents responsible for diarrhea; and, study the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the community with respect to diarrheal disease and its management.

/diarrhea/ /epidemiology/ /children/ /disease control/ /primary health care/ /health education/

\$307280 30 months

-Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi, KE

84-0073 (IS)

Latin American Health Information Network

The Latin American Health Sciences Information Center (BIREME) was established to contribute to the improvement of health care in The Latin America and the Caribbean through the promotion of a regional network of health science libraries and information centres. This project will enable BIREME to develop a regional information system supporting the goal of "health for all", and to initiate bibliographic control of the health-related literature produced in the region. Project participants will construct a draft thesaurus in the area of public health; build a regional data base in public health and strengthen the regional biomedical data base; and provide training in the processing of literature.

/public health/ /information network/ /thesaurus/ /technical assistance/

\$392600 24 months

-Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, US

84-0074 (HS)
Nutritional Risk Factors (Philippines)

It has been estimated that two-thirds of all children in the developing world are malnourished to some degree. Researchers at the University of the Philippines are proposing in this project to investigate to what extent various levels of malnutrition contribute to morbidity and mortality among Philippine children. Specifically, researchers will investigate the relationship between anthropometric measurements with respect to morbidity and mortality; and, establish whether there are anthropometric levels below which morbidity and mortality begin to increase. Recommendations will be made to policymakers as to which children should in fact be the primary target for nutrition programs.

/malnutrition/ /children/ /morbidity/ /mortality/
\$110880 36 months
-University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Laguna, PH

84-0075 (AFNS)
Goats and Sheep (Zimbabwe)

In Zimbabwe, there is a lack of information on small farm production systems, particularly those practised in communal areas. In this project, researchers will investigate small ruminant production systems of communal lands and develop improved techniques for sheep and goat rearing acceptable to farmers. Specifically, researchers will introduce improved small stock; evaluate the performance of animals on farms; assess the socioeconomic impact of introducing improved animal types; improve the marketing of small ruminants; and develop feeding systems based on browse and crop residues.

/livestock/ /goats/ /sheep/ /animal production/
\$236600 36 months
-University of Zimbabwe. Animal Science Department, Harare, ZW

84-0076 (AFNS)
Livestock Production Systems (Tanzania)

Livestock development is a priority of the Government of Tanzania. This project will develop improved practices in pasture management, livestock feeding and herd composition that are acceptable to farmers in the traditional agricultural sector of Central Tanzania. In selected villages, researchers will establish units to demonstrate improved pastures, management, and animal breeds.

/animal production/ /livestock/ /pastures/ /animal husbandry/ /on-farm research/
\$317700 36 months
-Livestock Production Research Institute, Mpwapwa, TZ

84-0077 (COMM)
GEMINI NEWS SERVICE

The Gemini News Service was launched in 1967 as an alternative to the larger news agencies, which traditionally reported developing country affairs almost exclusively through the writings of journalists from the developed world. This project will allow Gemini to expand its coverage of science-related subjects over a three-year period, from an average of two feature articles per month to two per week. The project will also establish a system to provide correspondents in developing countries with written feedback on the science articles they submit. The project will increase the flow of well written science articles from journalists in developing countries and stimulate an increase in the number of such features reaching newspapers in both developed and developing countries.

/NEWS/ - /INFORMATION SERVICES/ /SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ /WRITING/
\$68215 36 months
-NEWSCONCERN INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, LONDON, ENGLAND, GB

84-0078 (COMM)
TRAINING IN SCIENCE JOURNALISM (MALAYSIA)

The mass media can play an important role in increasing public awareness of how science and technology can help national development efforts. Unfortunately, the media in Southeast Asia have not been providing adequate coverage of new findings in the applied sciences due to a lack of well-trained science journalists. The purpose of this project is to allow Malaysia's national news agency (BERNAMA) and the Malaysian Press Institute to collaborate on a training program that will bring together Malaysian journalists and representatives from the four national news agencies in Southeast Asia--BERNAMA, ANTARA (Indonesia), PNA (Philippines), and TNA (Thailand). Practical training will be given to 16 journalists in the communication of science and technology news through the mass media.

/TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ - /SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ /WRITING/ /INFORMATION EXCHANGE/

\$17386 3 months
-BERNAMA, KUALA LUMPUR, MY

84-0079 (HS)
Vaccine Trial Centre (Thailand)

The trial of new vaccines on human volunteers is an essential aspect of the development of any new pharmaceutical product. Up until now, vaccine testing has been done in Western centres, and the developing world has been a "laboratory" for field trials (often done by pharmaceutical companies), with the local authorities having little power to control or monitor the experiments. Recognizing the need for an autonomous regional centre to work on vaccine development, Mahidol University and the Thai Ministry of Health, in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO), will establish and operate a Vaccine Trial Centre. Using strict hygienic and ethical controls, the centre will reduce the need for extensive field trials. Researchers will evaluate the reactivity, efficacy, and possible side effects of living and non-living vaccines.

/vaccines/ /research centres/ /immunology/

\$191435 12 months
-Mahidol University, Bangkok, TH

84-0080 (HS)
Water Pollution (Tunisia)

In the majority of developing countries water quality is not monitored nor is water treated before it is used by humans. Consequently, the pollution of rivers creates serious health problems to those who consume contaminated water. Often, neither the type nor the concentration of pollutants are known. This project will set up a methodology to analyze water samples and control the chemical and bacteriological quality of the water in the Medjerda River, one of the principle waterways in Tunisia. The research team will also investigate various sources of pollution from industrial wastes and will examine water treatment plants under construction or currently in operation. The system to monitor and maintain an acceptable standard of water quality should have a positive effect on the nation's public health. A report of the project's results will be prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in order to facilitate the strategic planning of water treatment programs for other major rivers in Tunisia.

/water pollution/ /water quality/ /public health/

\$59840 18 months
-Tunisie. Ministère de la Santé publique, Tunis, TN

84-0081 (AFNS)
Banana Processing (Honduras)

Bananas that do not meet export standards in Honduras could be used in banana-based food products. The purpose of this project is to determine the feasibility of establishing a banana-processing plant at a rural banana cooperative. Researchers will establish appropriate ripening procedures for green bananas to ensure good quality products; establish processing procedures to improve the storage life of naturally fermented banana puree; and determine the market potential for banana products.

/bananas/ /agriproduct processing/ /industrial plants/ /feasibility studies/

\$97100 12 months

-Instituto Centroamericano de Investigacion y Tecnologia Industrial (ICAITI), Guatemala City, GT

84-0083 (SS)
Women and the Participation of Low-Income Households in Urban Services (Peru)

Peru's prolonged economic crisis is putting considerable pressure on the urban poor, particularly women, whose role has become increasingly important in meeting basic family needs. The purpose of this project is to produce information about the participation of women in the procurement of urban social services. Researchers will analyze the nature and extent of urban services and the patterns of access to and utilization of these services by low-income families. They will also evaluate the benefits of these services and the appropriateness of programs involving women.

/social services/ /women/ /social role/ /behaviour/ /low income/

\$71600 19 months

-Instituto de Estudios Socio-Economicos y Fomento del Desarrollo, Lima, PE

84-0084 (SS)
EVALUATION OF HOUSING COOPERATIVES (LATIN AMERICA)

One of the most serious problems accompanying rapid urban growth in Latin America is the persistent lack of housing. To build their own houses, the urban poor must rely on their own resources and those of their friends, relatives and neighbours. In some instances, they pool their resources into housing cooperatives, which help to lower costs, to improve technical and organizational know-how, and to obtain public services. Relatively little information is available, however, of the success or failure of housing cooperatives in Latin America. This project will analyze, using a comparative methodology, seven housing cooperatives in six Latin American countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, and Uruguay). Researchers will produce information that will help in the design and implementation of future housing cooperatives.

/housing cooperatives/ /comparative analysis/

\$67200 12 months

-ASOCIACION LATINO AMERICANA PARA LA PROMOCION DEL HABITAT, DEL URBANISMO Y DE LA ARQUITECTURA, QUITO, EC

84-0085 (SS)
POPULAR HOUSING IN AREQUIPA (PERU)

In Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, the population has increased rapidly in the past few decades. In particular, the marginal neighbourhoods surrounding the city, known as pueblos jovenes, have experienced extremely rapid growth. Housing there is a major problem, especially in the more recent neighbourhoods which tend to be the poorest in terms of quality of construction and access to urban services. The objective of this project is to study the technical, economic, social and organizational aspects of popular housing in the pueblos jovenes. Researchers will study house designs, construction techniques and materials, credit sources, and urban service needs. Their intention is to draw lessons from popular housing for possible application to low-cost housing projects.

/HOUSING/ - /LOW INCOME/ /CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES/ /CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS/ /SELF-HELP/ /DESIGN/
\$42200 12 months
-CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PARA EL DESARROLLO REGIONAL (CEDER), AREQUIPA, PE

84-0086 (SS)
CULTURAL POLICIES (PERU)

There have been many foreign influences on the national cultures of Peru and today the country is faced with serious difficulties of cultural integration. The government has experimented with cultural policies in the past, with varying degrees of success. This project will identify and analyze the cultural policies carried out over the last 20 years. The policies to be analyzed are those concerned with state subsidies to cultural institutions, state censorship and content of cultural institutions, the access to and participation in cultural institutions of different sectors of society, and the inflow of foreign culture. This analysis will provide insights for future policy formulation.

/CULTURAL POLICY/ - /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /CULTURAL INTEGRATION/ /policy making/
\$32700 7 months
-GRUPO DE ESTUDIOS PARA EL DESARROLLO (GREDES), LIMA, PE

84-0087 (SS)
MASS AND ALTERNATIVE MEDIA (BOLIVIA)

Bolivia has both commercial, urban-biased mass media, high in foreign content, and a number of small, innovative "alternative" media which respond to the development needs of the common people. The objective of this project is to make recommendations for media policy. Researchers will analyze the structure of ownership, content, advertising, uses of technology, forms of administration, and the regulatory framework of the mass media; analyze the organization, audience, content, and forms of production of the alternative media -- radiophonic schools, radio-stations run by miners' unions, and the university-owned television channels.

/MASS MEDIA/ - /COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS/ /LEGAL ASPECTS/
\$37200 12 months
-CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y CONSULTORIA (CINCO), LA PAZ, BO

84-0088 (AFNS)
Root Symbiosis (Sierra Leone)

Shifting cultivation, in which the land is cultivated for one year and kept fallow for 5 to 10 years, is the predominant form of land use in Sierra Leone. Reduction in the fallow cycle, necessitated by population pressure, has caused a reduction in crop yields and soil fertility. One way of dealing with this problem is to plant fast-growing nitrogen-fixing trees which, in addition to improving soil fertility, provide forage, firewood, building materials, and erosion control. The purpose of this project is to identify fast-growing wood legumes with the most efficient nitrogen and/or phosphorus recycling capacity for incorporation into Sierra Leone's agroforestry systems.

/trees/ /nitrogen fixation/ /soil fertility/
\$43400 36 months
-University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, SL

84-0089 (SS)
Education Research Development Project (West Africa)

The education research communities of both anglophone and francophone West Africa are fragmented and weak. Researchers often work in isolation from colleagues, without access to new ideas on theory and methodology. This grant will provide low-level funding for meetings, individual research and travel, and consultancies aimed at promoting greater cohesion within the West African research community.

/educational research/ /research fellowships/ /organization of research/
\$88700 24 months
-Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI), Dakar, SN

84-0090 (SS)
Handicrafts Studies V (Malaysia)

While official data on handicraft industries in Malaysia are inadequate, it is evident that handicraft industries could play an extremely important role as a source of off-farm employment and have high potential as sources of foreign exchange earnings. This project will study the contributions which handicrafts make to the national economy in terms of primary and secondary employment and foreign exchange earnings; examine the socioeconomic conditions of artisans and their methods of production; and identify constraints to the development of the industry. Data will be collected in rural and urban locations on the weaving, silver and matting industries.

/handicraft/ /cottage industry/ /employment/ /handicraft promotion/
\$81400 12 months
-Malaysian Handicrafts Development Corporation, Kuala Lumpur, MY

84-0091 (AFNS)
Enabling Fund (SACCAR)

The South Africa Development Coordinating Committee (SADCC) was established by the Heads of States of nine countries of Southern Africa in order to promote cooperation among members. The need to strengthen cooperation in agricultural research has been identified. This project will support the establishment of the Southern Africa Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research (SACCAR). Specifically, project funds will enable an experienced research administrator, over a period of eight months, to develop program directions and agricultural mechanisms for SACCAR.

/agricultural research/ /organization of research/ /research centres/
/work programme/ /scientific cooperation/
\$124100 8 months
-Botswana. Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Gaborone, BW

84-0092 (FAD)

Training Workshop: Qualitative Research in Education

In recent years, the Education Program of IDRC's Social Sciences Division has supported research on the quality of primary education and teacher training. This research has utilized primarily the concepts and methods of qualitative research. The purpose of this project is to train researchers from Latin America in qualitative techniques needed to explore the problems of school culture, education and change. Researchers will receive instruction from social scientists who have worked on both the theoretical and methodological problems of culture and change. Specifically, the course will train approximately 15 education researchers to reevaluate research that has been completed or is in progress. This training will equip researchers to explore more expertly the insights emerging from earlier research on the connection between school culture and social change.

/educational research/ /research methods/ /training courses/

\$49300 16 months

-Programa Interdisciplinario de Investigaciones en Educacion (PIIE),
Santiago, CL

84-0093 (SS)

Agricultural Organizations (Brazil and Chile)

While peasant organizations in Latin America have been well documented, very little research has been undertaken on organizations representing large-scale farmers. Information on such organizations would be of use to peasant groups attempting to promote their own interests. The purpose of this project is to study the structure and behaviour of organizations representing large agricultural producers in Chile and Brazil. Researchers will attempt to understand the nature and activities of such organizations. They will discuss their results with peasant organizations, church groups and other institutions interested in promoting the welfare of disadvantaged groups.

/agricultural enterprises/ /farmers/ /agricultural policy/

\$49800 18 months

-Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Santiago, CL

84-0094 (SS)

Energy Implications of Industrial Development Strategies (Chile)

Like other Latin American countries, Chile relies heavily on imported oil for its energy supply. Oil consumption can be reduced through short-term policy measures aimed at the more efficient use of energy. The purpose of this project is to analyze and compare alternative strategies of industrial development, with emphasis on the implications for energy supply and demand. Researchers will analyze patterns of energy consumption and supply in the industrial sector, and suggest long-term alternative industrial development strategies. They will also assess and compare the energy and environmental implications of continuing the present trend of industrial development and of pursuing alternative strategies.

/industrial development/ /energy consumption/ /power demand/ /development strategy/

\$82300 18 months

-Corporacion de Promocion Universitaria, Santiago, CL

84-0095 (SS)

New Forms of Investment (Yugoslavia)

Foreign direct investment is valued by many developing countries as a means of obtaining foreign exchange, technology, and access to overseas markets. Whether or not these benefits are realized depends on a variety of factors including the nature of the firms involved and nature of home and host country policies. The purpose of this project is to study the motivations and behaviour of Yugoslav firms investing in developing countries. Specifically, researchers will examine the influence of the Yugoslav system of worker-managed enterprises on investment behaviour.

/foreign investments/ /foreign enterprises/ /management/ /technology transfer/

\$29300 12 months

-Research Centre for Cooperation with Developing Countries (RCCDC), Ljubljana, YU

84-0096 (SS)

Handicrafts Studies VI (Indonesia)

While official data on handicraft industries in Indonesia are inadequate, it is evident that these industries play extremely important roles as sources of off-farm employment and export earnings. This project will study the contributions which handicrafts make to the national economy in terms of primary and secondary employment and foreign exchange earnings; examine the socioeconomic conditions of artisans and their methods of production; and identify constraints to growth in the industries in order to recommend policy measures for their removal.

/handicraft/ /cottage industry/ /employment/ /handicraft promotion/

\$88550 12 months

-Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, ID

-Udayana University. Department of Anthropology, Bali, ID

-Lembaga Pengembangan Teknologi Pedesaan, Java, ID

84-0097 (IS)

Arab Regional Reclamation and Settlement Information Service (ARRSIS)

The International Centre for Rural Development was established as a specialized research institution to investigate and resolve many of the planning and policy problems associated with land improvement, reclamation and re-settlement projects in Egypt. The Centre is well equipped to act as a regional resource for the exchange of information, knowledge, and experimental results pertaining to land improvement and reclamation. The purpose of this project is to enable the Centre to collect, store and disseminate information on all aspects of land reclamation and settlement. The user community of government planners and project managers would be located throughout the Middle East, North Africa and West Asia.

/land reclamation/ /land settlement/ /information exchange/ /information services/

\$92880 36 months

-International Centre for Rural Development, Alexandria, EG

84-0098 (SS)

Malaria in the Amazon Frontier (Brazil)

Levels of malaria are high and rising in many areas of Brazil, particularly in the areas of colonization in the Amazon basin. Efforts to control the malaria problem in the Amazon frontier are hindered by the lack of information on conditions there. The purpose of this project is to provide information on social, economic and cultural factors associated with malaria in the region. Researchers will study economic activity and migration flows in the São Felix do Xingu area; develop and test a methodology for collecting data on malaria prevalence and for identifying determinants; and evaluate the effectiveness of malaria control health services, and make appropriate policy recommendations.

/malaria/ /epidemiology/ /methodology/ /disease control/ /health services/
\$94300 18 months

-Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR), Minas Gerais, BR

84-0099 (HS)

Rotavirus in Newborns (Chile)

In Chile, diarrheal disease in children remains a major cause of death and illness. But much remains to be understood about the etiology of Rotavirus infection, which is a major cause of the disease, and about the development of immunity. The purpose of this project is to investigate the transmission of Rotavirus infection to the newborn and improve the methodology for detection of the virus.

/diarrhea/ /infants/ /viruses/ /disease transmission/ /diagnosis/
/methodology/
\$81840 15 months

-Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de los Alimentos (INTA), Santiago, CL

84-0100 (SS)

Technology Policy Failures (Nigeria)

It has been argued that the poor performance of the Nigerian public service has frustrated efforts to formulate an effective technology policy. Researchers on this project will examine various technology policy initiatives undertaken in different sectors in Nigeria during the past decade with a view to establishing why they failed. Researchers will examine the process of technological decision-making, comparing performances in the public and private sectors. The researchers hope to make recommendations that will lead to more systematically planned technological development.

/science policy/ /policy making/ /evaluation/
\$35800 18 months

-Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), Lagos, NG

84-0101 (SS)

Peasant Technology Survey (Paraguay) - Phase II

The first phase of this project consisted of a survey which examined the behaviour and attitudes of peasant farmers in Paraguay to crop production and their use of technology. The information collected will provide a base line by which to judge changes in traditional peasant agriculture and to evaluate the introduction of new farming methods and technology. The second phase of this project is a continuation of the first phase and will involve the re-analysis of current data, the preparation and diffusion of a series of reports and further research.

/agricultural production/ /technological change/ /peasants/ /attitudes/
/surveys/
\$97000 15 months

-Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociologicos (CPES), Asuncion, PY

84-0102 (COMM)

Training of Science Journalism Teachers (Latin America)

The dissemination of development-related scientific information via the mass media remains weak in Latin America, especially in the Andean countries. This project will permit the Faculty of Social Communications at Javeriana University, in Bogota, Colombia, to brief teachers from selected Andean schools of communications on the role of science and science journalists in the community. The teachers will also be instructed in training methodology, curriculum development, and techniques for teaching science writing.

/writing/ /higher education/ /scientific information/ /teacher training/
\$29875 6 months

-Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota, CO

84-0103 (FAD)

Training Workshop: Quantitative Research in Education

This project will support a series of group training courses on quantitative research methods and program evaluation in education. The courses will be organized by education research institutions in Peru, Mexico and Colombia for the benefit of junior researchers and the personnel of Ministries of Education. Approximately 20 participants are expected to attend each course.

/educational research/ /research methods/ /training courses/
\$23960 12 months

-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

84-0104 (FAD)

Training Course: Animal Production Systems

IDRC supports a number of projects in Latin America on animal production systems. Researchers on these projects are linked in a network that was formed to promote the exchange of experiences, develop research methodologies, encourage the use of regional expertise, and train researchers. This project will provide funds for a practical training course on animal production systems simulation and linear programming to 10 participants in the network.

/animal production/ /research methods/ /training courses/
\$31460 6 months

-Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Turrialba, CR

84-0105 (AFNS)

By-Products (Cameroon)

In Cameroon small ruminants, sheep and goats, are an important part of the farming systems in the Northwest Province. However, ruminant productivity remains low due to in-breeding and a scarcity of feed resources. The purpose of this project is to increase productivity through improved feeding systems, using by-products and roughages from local field crops. Researchers will identify the most important by-products, and estimate the quantities produced and their availability for livestock feeding. They will also develop appropriate feeding systems for goats and sheep, and determine the effects of improved feeding systems on small ruminant production systems in on-farm trials.

/by-products/ /feed/ /animal production/ /sheep/ /goats/ /feed supplements/
\$124900 36 months

-Cameroun. Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique, Yaoundé, CM

84-0106 (SO SS)

Agrarian Law and Rural Development (Indonesia)

'Teseng' refers to widespread production-sharing agreements between landowners and tenant tillers in rice-growing areas of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is unclear whether these arrangements conform to the provisions of Agrarian Law or whether the Agrarian Law should be enforced. The purpose of this project is to study the effects of Agrarian Law on customary production-sharing arrangements between landowners and tenants. Researchers will study customary teseng agreements and their evolution, as well as the extent to which national Agrarian Law has been implemented. They will also examine the implications of these factors for national land law, and rural and agricultural development policy.

/tenant farmers/ /legislation/ /customary law/ /land tenure/ /land use/
\$36000 14 months

-Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, ID

84-0107 (SS)

Agriculture-Population Interrelations -- Eastern Province (Zambia)

Population mobility and labour utilization as they relate to agricultural production are not well understood in Zambia. On the one hand, people are moving into agriculture as wage labourers; on the other hand, there is movement out of agriculture to employment in other sectors of the economy. The purpose of this project is to increase understanding of these interrelations in the Eastern Province. Researchers will assess agricultural production and marketing systems in the area of Petauke; describe fertility, marriage and migration patterns; determine the range of social and economic adaptations to changing and different agricultural conditions; and examine the role of contract migrant labour and remittances in rural households.

/agricultural production/ /labour mobility/ /population dynamics/ /migrant workers/ /remittances/
\$91000 30 months

-University of Zambia (UNZA), Lusaka, ZM

84-0108 (SS)

Fuel Alcohol Technology Policy (Kenya and Other African Countries)

Due to the rising cost of oil, much attention has been focussed on attempts to convert agricultural produce to 'power' alcohol. Currently three countries in Africa produce power alcohol: Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi. The purpose of this project is to examine technology and energy policies relevant to the development of power alcohol technology in these countries. Researchers will analyze the existing and proposed fuel alcohol program of Kenya; determine the local conditions (i.e. foreign exchange, local technological capacity and raw material availability) which have affected the development of power alcohol; and analyze changes in the international market for power alcohol technology.

/science policy/ /energy policy/ /alcohol/ /fuels/ /power generation/
/research and development/ /international market/
\$74000 18 months

-Public Law Institute, Nairobi, KE

84-0109 (SS)

Impact of Urban Development (Jordan)

In recent years the Government of Jordan has given priority to urban development programs designed to upgrade low-income squatter areas within the capital city of Amman. This project will analyze the impact of the Amman Municipal Upgrading Projects on the socioeconomic, demographic and health conditions of households affected by such schemes. Before the upgrading schemes began, a baseline survey was undertaken by the Urban Development Department of the Municipality of Amman. Researchers will conduct a post-evaluation survey that will shed light on the interrelationships between urban development and demographic/health variables.

/urban development/ /urban renewal/ /squatters/ /living conditions/
/health indicators/

\$82500 18 months

-Municipality of Amman, Amman, JO

84-0110 (SS)

Manufacturing Sector (Lesotho)

The economy of Lesotho has been dependent on earnings of migrant workers in the mines of South Africa, and such job opportunities are now decreasing. While the manufacturing sector is quite small, it must expand in order to offer employment opportunities. The purpose of this project is to analyze and evaluate industrial policy in the manufacturing sector. Specifically, researchers will analyze the linkages between that sector and agricultural activity; evaluate present tax incentives and other subsidies provided by government to manufacturing; and suggest ways in which manufacturing exports can be increased in order to expand employment in the sector.

/manufacturing/ /industrial policy/ /export planning/ /tax incentives/

\$33500 12 months

-National University of Lesotho, Maseru, LS

84-0111 (HS)

Macroinvertebrate Survey (Korea)

Environmental pollution due to population increases and urbanization is becoming a serious problem in the Republic of Korea. Proper assessment of the nature and extent of the pollution requires a monitoring system that can detect environmental changes. The purpose of this project is to establish a methodology for assessing water quality using macroinvertebrates (arthropods and mollusks). Researchers will develop a biological monitoring scheme to assess water quality based on the premise that in a polluted stream there are usually large numbers of few species, while in clean streams there are moderate numbers of many species.

/aquatic environment/ /water quality/ /environmental management/ /river pollution/ /testing/

\$68375 24 months

-Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, KR

84-0112 (AFNS)
Process Improvement (Philippines)

The Philippines has more than 800 fish sauce (patis) and fish paste (bagoong) factories. Next to bakeries, they represent the country's most important small-scale food industry. The purpose of this project is to improve the operations of small-scale patis factories by reducing the traditional process time. Researchers will document processing and economic conditions of selected patis factories; develop and test improved operating and control procedures, with particular attention to reduced fermentation times; and disseminate results to other patis manufacturers.

/fishery product processing/ /food industry/ /fermentation/ /quality control/ /factory organization/

\$119100 36 months

-National Institute of Science and Technology, Manila, PH

84-0113 (AFNS)
Coffee Berry Borer (CIBC/Mexico)

In 1978, the coffee berry borer (CBB), a pest of African origin to which commercially available coffees have little genetic tolerance or resistance, was discovered in Mexico. Attempts to control CBB with chemical pesticides have proven costly, affect the environment adversely, and constitute a health hazard. The purpose of this project is to reduce CBB damage by means of biological control. Researchers will collect natural enemies of CBB in East and West Africa; rear disease- and pest-free parasites in Africa and England; and introduce, release, and evaluate the effects of parasites in Mexico and elsewhere in the Americas.

/insect pests/ /pest control/ /biological control/

\$329500 36 months

-Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (CIBC), Ascot, Berks, GB

84-0114 (AFNS)
Farming Systems and Phosphate Rock (IFDC/CIAT) - Phase II

The beneficial effects of local phosphate rock on crops grown on phosphorus-deficient soils in Latin America have been demonstrated. Phase II of this project will continue research begun in phase I to develop an inexpensive and effective source of phosphate fertilizer for small farmers in the Andean region. Researchers will develop appropriate application methods using alternative phosphate rock forms and mixtures. They will also identify and analyze economic policy options that would encourage the use of phosphate rock, and assess potential costs and benefits to the small farmer.

/fertilizers/ /cultivation practices/ /farm size/ /on-farm research/

\$755000 36 months

-International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Muscle Shoals, Alabama, US

84-0115 (AFNS)
Process Improvement (Malaysia)

To meet the demands of a growing population, the Malaysian government is encouraging the upgrading of small food-processing plants. The purpose of this project is to improve operations, and hence productivity, profitability, and product quality, of Malaysia's small-scale keropok (fish cracker) factories. Researchers will document the processing and economic conditions of selected keropok factories; develop and test improved operating and control procedures in five factories; and disseminate results to keropok manufacturers.

/food processing/ /food industry/ /quality control/ /factory organization/

\$141800 36 months

-Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Selangor, MY

84-0116 (HS)
Rural Abortion (Nepal)

Abortion, though illegal in Nepal, is widespread there. Most abortions are performed by self-educated practitioners, often using methods that result in injury, infection and death of the mother. This project will assess the extent and characteristics of abortion practice in rural areas in order to produce policy-relevant data for consideration by the authorities. Researchers will determine the rate of unwanted pregnancies leading to traditional abortions; describe the methods of abortion; and determine the rates of abortion-related mortality and complications requiring hospitalization for various abortion methods.

/abortion/ /social surveys/ /women/ /morbidity/ /mortality/
\$69400 12 months
-Integrated Development Systems, Kathmandu, NP

84-0117 (AFNS SPA)
Multi-Purpose Dryers (IRRI)

Increased cropping intensity has resulted in increased demands for appropriate post-harvest technology to dry and handle larger volumes of agricultural products. Researchers on this project will field test IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) prototype dryer-storage systems, which are capable of drying a range of food commodities without using fossil fuels to heat or move the drying air. Components of the systems (furnace, vortex wind machine, warehouse dryer structure, drying tray system) will be modified to improve commodities handling and utilize local materials.

/drying/ /storage/ /engineering design/ /agricultural machinery/ /energy/
\$447800 36 months
-International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, PH

84-0118 (SS)
Quechua Songs for Radio Programs (Peru)

Radio programs aimed at rural and Quechua-speaking populations are playing an increasingly educational role. These programs however could be improved by adding cultural elements, such as Quechua music, to improve the appeal of these programs. Researchers on this project will compile the most popular Quechua songs, translate them into Spanish, and describe their productive, cultural, and artistic content. Also as part of the project, researchers will analyze the themes and content of the songs according to their region of origin; and on the basis of this information, suggest ways to improve the programming of educational radio programs.

/traditional culture/ /rural population/ /music/ /educational radio/ /mass communication/
\$30100 12 months
-Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES), Lima, PE

84-0119 (AFNS)
Indigenous Trees (Mali)

In the vast regions of Africa's Sahel region, the shortage of firewood and forage is accelerating as desertification claims more and more natural forests. Some forestry programs have depended exclusively on the introduction of exotic forest species to combat the critical situation. However, species indigenous to the region are already adapted to climatic conditions and could play an important role. In Mali, officials would like to include indigenous plants in their reforestation programs, but little is known about the characteristics of local species. This project will study in detail the life-cycle of the plants; identify methods for conserving, storing and treating their seeds; develop nursery techniques and analyze plant behaviour; and compare the survival and growth of local plants cultivated using different production techniques in the nursery.

/silviculture/ /forestry research/

\$118950 36 months

-Ministère chargé du développement rural du Mali, Bamako, ML

84-0120 (AFNS)
By-Products (Nigeria)

Small ruminants, sheep and goats, have not received much research attention in the past in Nigeria. The development of appropriate technology for preparing feeds from by-products would be a useful contribution to the improvement of the livestock industry. The purpose of this project is to develop and test on-farm feed packages based on cocoa pods and cassava root peels. Researchers will develop methods for drying cassava peels; determine optimal feeding levels of cassava peels for goats and sheep; determine optimum combinations of cassava peels and cocoa pods in goat and sheep rations; and test on-farm feeding systems developed on-station.

/by-products/ /feed/ /feed production/ /animal production/ /on-farm research/

\$125600 36 months

-University of Ife. Department of Animal Science, Ile-Ife, NG

84-0121 (AFNS)
Goat Production Systems (Swaziland)

Goats are an important part of the livestock industry of Swaziland. However, unlike cattle, they have rarely been the subject of research. Traditional husbandry systems are largely undocumented. Production constraints and opportunities for overcoming them have not been studied. The purpose of this project is to investigate traditional goat production systems in order to identify social and technical constraints and develop improved management packages.

/goats/ /animal production/ /animal husbandry/

\$15500 18 months

-University of Swaziland. Department of Animal Production and Health, Mbabane, SZ

84-0122 (AFNS)
Coffee Processing (Guatemala)

Coffee is the major source of income for thousands of small farmers in Guatemala. Most coffee-producing areas have access to a processing plant or "beneficio" where coffee beans are extracted from the fruit, washed, and dried. More efficient processing plants would be economically beneficial to the farmers. Researchers on this project will study several small coffee cooperative "beneficios". They will collect data on technology and resources used, yields, costs and returns. The data will be analyzed to determine the major areas requiring improvement and an appropriate drying process will be designed and tested during the following coffee season.

/coffee/ /agripduct processing/ /agricultural cooperatives/ /technical assistance/ /drying/
\$174340 36 months
-Instituto Centroamericano de Investigacion y Tecnologia Industrial (ICAITI), Guatemala, GT

84-0123 (SS)
Assessment of Educational Radio Programs (Peru)

In recent years the use of radio for the transmission of educational programs has been increasing in Latin America. Researchers on this project will assess the efficiency of radio programs in rural areas in Peru. Specifically, they will examine how peasants participate in the design and content of educational programs; assess the effect that this participation has on the acceptance and assimilation of radio programs by the listeners; and develop a methodology to evaluate alternative radio programs.

/educational radio/ /rural population/ /peasants/ /decision making/
\$24000 6 months
-Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES), Lima, PE

84-0124 (SS)
Montenegro Survey (Yugoslavia)

Within Yugoslavia the Montenegro Republic is relatively undeveloped but contains significant potential for increased agricultural production. Policymakers are now considering a development strategy which could harness this potential, but they lack the information required to design and implement an effective plan. Researchers on this project will undertake a three-year study during which the region's agricultural resources will be surveyed and will suggest promising possibilities for new products. Specifically, researchers will examine land use patterns, the organization of production, and constraints to increased production of livestock, fruit, vegetables and wine.

/agricultural production/ /development potential/ /land use/ /obstacles to development/
\$65500 36 months
-Poljoprivredni Institute, Titograd, YU

84-0125 (SS)

Technical Change in Truck Manufacturing (Turkey)

The purpose of this research is to extend the body of knowledge concerning technical change in the manufacturing sector of a developing country. The objective of the research is to contribute to the understanding of the processes of technical change in developing countries by making intra- and inter- country comparisons within the truck manufacturing sector in Turkey. The research will focus on the preparation of comparative case studies which will examine truck manufacturing enterprises with different types of ownership, i.e. foreign owned, locally owned and joint ventures. Specifically, the researchers will undertake a comparative analysis of the nature, direction and rate of technical change in three truck manufacturing plants. The relative importance of factors influencing technical change at the national, industry and plant level will be identified. The researchers will also compare the experience of technical change in the Turkish plants with a similar plant in one of the technology supplying countries.

/technological change/ /manufacturing/ /automobile industry/ /industrial plants/ /case studies/

\$36000 30 months

-Part Pazar Arastirma A.S., Istanbul, TR

84-0126 (COMM)

Development Support Communications Supervision and Management

Effective dissemination and utilization of research results is dependent on the availability of well-trained communicators and well-managed and coordinated national communications programs. This project will allow the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand, to organize a 5-week training program to address these two constraints. During the first two weeks, both senior personnel and field workers will discuss the planning, implementation, and management of communications campaigns and extension programs and develop a strategy for better interdivisional coordination. It is expected that this joint input will result in better planned and more user-sensitive communications strategies. The last three weeks will provide the field workers with the opportunity to upgrade their practical communications skills and acquire additional skills required for the newly defined initiatives.

/communication/ /media/ /agricultural extension/ /extension services/ /training courses/

\$62069 9 months

-Thailand. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, TH

84-0127 (AFNS)

Cropping Systems (Honduras) - Phase III

Agricultural research and development aimed at increasing crop yields is a major priority in Honduras. Phases I and II of this project focused on modifying the cropping systems used by small farmers in order to increase production and to raise farmers' incomes. In phase III, researchers will conduct trials, both on-station and on-farm, to screen varieties of food crops for high and stable yields. Training programs for research and extension staff and farmers will also be conducted.

/cultivation systems/ /crop yield/ /on-farm research/ /cultivation practices/ /agricultural extension/

\$442500 36 months

-Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Turrialba, CR

84-0128 (FAD SPA)
Energy Awards - Phase II

The purpose of this grant is to provide support, from the Centre's Energy Fund, for individual training awards to increase the capability of researchers and institutions in developing countries to undertake energy-related research.

/research fellowships/ /energy/ /applied research/
\$140000 12 months
-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), Ottawa, CA

84-0129 (AFNS)
Milk Production Systems (Chile)

Prospects for increasing milk production in the La Union region of Chile's Valdivia Province are excellent. This project aims at developing efficient milk-beef production systems for small farmers in the region. It will build on the results of two previous projects on pasture development. Specifically, researchers will develop improved crop and forage production and management techniques; and design and test improved milk-beef production systems that are based on improved rotation and utilization of forages and cereal crops.

/milk/ /animal production/ /farming systems/ /pastures/ /forage crops/
/feed production/
\$374500 36 months
-Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, CL

84-0130 (AFNS)
Dairy/Beef Production Systems (Guatemala)

Livestock and milk production is low in Southern Guatemala, but the potential for improvement is good. This project aims at developing improved dairy/beef production systems for small farmers in the area. Researchers will introduce and evaluate improved pastures, develop improved herd management techniques, and assess animal health. Selected farms within the project areas will be monitored for production constraints.

/animal production/ /pastures/ /forage crops/ /animal husbandry/ /animal breeding/ /on-farm research/
\$380000 36 months
-Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura (IICA), San José, CR

84-0131 (SS)

Household Energy Consumption in Rio de Janeiro Shantytowns (Brazil)

As a result of massive rural-urban migration, as much as one fifth of Brazil's population already lives in marginal areas (shantytowns or favelas) of major cities such as Rio de Janeiro. Very little is known about the energy consumption pattern of the growing favelas and virtually no explicit policies exist for their adequate supply with energy. This project represents a first attempt to close this significant gap. The researchers will survey the fuel mix and level of energy consumed in selected favelas in Rio de Janeiro. They will utilize the results of the survey and available data on energy consumption in rural areas to assess the energy implications of rural-urban migration. Further, they will assess the impact of a major ongoing programme of linking Rio's favelas to the national grid and of current liquid petroleum gas price rises on cooking habits in the favelas. This project will only be a beginning of what is hoped to be a larger research effort directed at understanding favelas and their energy aspects.

/energy consumption/ /power demand/ /squatters/ /housing/ /rural
migrations/ /surveys/

\$24300 9 months

-Colegio da America Latina, Rio de Janeiro, BR

84-0132 (AFNS)

Root Symbiosis (Zaire)

The production of basic foodstuffs in Zaire does not meet the needs of the population, especially in the cities. Another major problem is the inadequate supply of the country's most important energy source, firewood, to urban centres. In order to increase agricultural and forestry production without the use of expensive chemical fertilizers, scientists plan to use a biological process known as root symbiosis. This association between some fungi and vascular plants stimulates growth in the host plant and aids in nitrogen-fixation, even under poor soil conditions. This project seeks to apply appropriate techniques, based on laboratory experiments in Canada, to plants found in Zaire and other tropical and humid regions in Africa. In the last phase of the project special fungi will be introduced into the root systems of plants in agricultural areas of Zaire in order to increase crop and forest production.

/plant production/ /fungi/ /microbiology/

\$170460 36 months

-Université de Kinshasa. Département de biologie, Kinshasa, ZR

84-0133 (AFNS)

Multipurpose Trees (Ethiopia)

In Ethiopia the practice of cultivating all available land and using manure for fuel has resulted in severe damage to land and farm productivity. The introduction of multipurpose trees would help to alleviate local fuelwood shortages, provide dry season forage for the domestic animal population, and assist in soil conservation. The purpose of this project is to identify suitable multipurpose tree and shrub species for integration into agropastoral production systems in the Ethiopian highlands. Researchers will develop nursery techniques for the production of the most promising species; identify species that may be useful as living fences for crop protection; and determine fuelwood consumption.

/trees/ /agroforestry/ /afforestation/ /grazing/ /fuelwood/

\$309480 36 months

-Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Development Authority (FaWCDA), Addis Ababa, ET

84-0134 (AFNS)
Finfish Nutrition (Sri Lanka)

Recognizing the need to provide and sustain a steady supply of local fish, the government of Sri Lanka initiated intensive culture operations to augment the reservoir capture fishery. The effectiveness of a culture operation depends, apart from the proper choice of site, species, etc., on developing low-cost feeds that will be adequate and nutritionally effective throughout the growing period. The purpose of this project is to determine the nutritional requirements of Tilapia (*Sarotherodon niloticus*) under intensive cultivation. Locally available feeds will be evaluated as alternatives to increasingly expensive and scarce fish-meal.

/aquaculture/ /feed/ /fish meal/

\$210820 36 months

-Ruhuna University College. Department of Zoology, Matara, LK

84-0135 (HS)
Traditional and Professional Healers (Philippines)

Traditional medicine is interwoven into Filipino society. An understanding of it is important to an evaluation of health status and health care coverage in the country. It is the purpose of this project to compare the health beliefs and practices of traditional and professional healers in the Province of Iloilo. Findings from this project will be of value in efforts to integrate traditional medicine into the national health plan; will help to improve the teaching curriculum for health students; and will ultimately help to improve the delivery of health care.

/traditional medicine/ /health services/ /health planning/ /primary health care/

\$35300 12 months

-Central Philippine University, Iloilo City, PH

84-0136 (AFNS)
Groundnuts (Malawi) - Phase II

Groundnuts have long been an important food and cash crop in Southern Africa. Phase I of this project aimed primarily at producing improved, disease-resistant germplasm for small farmers and at providing support to the national programs in the Southern African Development Coordination Committee (SADCC) region. This second phase will continue to consolidate and strengthen the regional groundnut research program for another two years. Upon completion of phase II, the SADCC Regional Grain Legume Program, to be based in Malawi, will pick up and continue the activities.

/groundnuts/ /genetic improvement/ /organization of research/

\$752400 24 months

-International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, IN

84-0137 (AFNS)
Oilseeds (Sudan) - Phase II

Groundnuts, sesame and soybeans are important oilseed crops for smallholders in Sudan. Average production is low, however, because of low-yielding varieties and poor cultural practices. Researchers in phase I of this project sought to develop improved varieties and agronomic techniques for these crops which would permit increased and more stable yields. In phase II, this work will be continued and will include on-farm testing to evaluate the performance of the most promising cultivars.

/oilseeds/ /genetic improvement/ /groundnuts/ /soybeans/ /cultivation practices/

\$309740 36 months

-Sudan. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, Wad Medani, SD

84-0138 (FAD)

Training Seminar on Qualitative Research Methods in Education

A Training Seminar on Qualitative Research Methods in Education will train participants from Eastern and Southern Africa who are at mid-career or at the early stages of research and teaching careers and who work in research and teaching institutions or with policymaking and curriculum development institutes. A primary purpose of the seminar is to equip researchers with skills in the selective application and use of qualitative techniques in educational research and in integrating qualitative and quantitative methods in tackling research problems already identified as priority research questions within the region. The resultant skills and attitudes are expected to increase the repertoire of research techniques, and widen the participants' potentialities for planning, executing and supervising research as well as teaching courses on educational research methodologies. A second purpose of the seminar is to establish and foster communication among regional researchers interested in qualitative research so as to share research results, methodologies, and experiences within the region.

/educational research/ /methodology/ /training courses/

\$41320 6 months

-Kenyatta University College, Nairobi, KE

84-0139 (AFNS)

Technology Transfer Evaluation (Philippines)

All too frequently new agricultural technologies are not adopted by their intended beneficiaries, the farmers. One reason for this is the lack of effective extension services. Recognizing this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Philippines is attempting to develop a regionally based, integrated agricultural research system -- one in which research and extension are linked. Researchers on this project will compare the effectiveness of the new system with that of the traditional one in which research and extension work are separate. The impact of on-farm testing, involving agricultural researchers and extension personnel, will be assessed in terms of farmers' production.

/agricultural research/ /agricultural extension/ /on-farm research/
/evaluation/

\$129300 48 months

-Philippines. Ministry of Agriculture, Quezon City, PH

84-0140 (HS)

Iron Supplementation/Diarrheal Disease (Chile)

To combat the problem of iron deficiency in children, the government of Chile is planning to fortify with iron all infant formula distributed through the Milk Supplementation Program of the National Health Service. However, there is concern that high iron levels in infant formula bottles promote the growth of bacteria in the milk and therefore may increase the risk of diarrheal disease. Researchers on this project will evaluate the relationship between the fortification of milk formula and the incidence of diarrheal disease in non-anemic children under two years of age.

/feeding/ /infants/ /milk/ /bacteria/ /diarrhea/

\$271060 18 months

-Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de los Alimentos (INTA), Santiago, CL

84-0141 (HS)
PATHweigh Infant Scale (Global) - PATH

Weight is a well established indicator of infant and child health. In developing countries, a problem that has plagued public health programs for many years is the lack of an inexpensive and accurate child-weighing scale. The objective of this project is to complete the development and field-testing of an electronic weighing scale. Researchers will design software for the baby scale; design and mask the custom integrated circuit chip for large-scale production; design and fabricate tooling for production of the scale; and construct 60 units for immediate field trials.

/weight/ /infants/ /measurement/ /electronic equipment/ /engineering design/ /computer programmes/
\$45675 6 months
-Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Seattle, Washington, US

84-0142 (IS)
Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services Network (CTCS)

Small-scale entrepreneurs in Caribbean countries are in need of information, advice and assistance concerning the choice and application of technology, as well as relevant cost factors. At present, a great deal of money is spent on obtaining expatriate skills to deal with technological questions. The objective of this project is to increase the capacity of Caribbean countries to meet their own requirements for technological expertise. The project will enable the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to strengthen and extend its Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS) network. CTCS will provide advice and information to local entrepreneurs in order to improve productivity, quality, pricing and marketing.

/technical information/ /information exchange/ /information services/ /technology transfer/
\$621490 36 months
-Caribbean Development Bank, Bridgetown, BB

84-0144 (FAD SS)
Research and Training Programme - Cairo Demographic Centre (Egypt) - Phase II

The Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC) was established to support demographic research and training in the Middle East. The CDC program provides training for junior and mid-level government personnel from the region. Phase II of this project will provide fellowship funds for 10 African, Middle Eastern and Asian students enrolled in the General Diploma, Special Diploma, and Master's Program in demography at CDC. Research will be undertaken on fertility and nuptiality in African and Middle Eastern countries, and on labour migrations in some African cities.

/research fellowships/ /demography/ /fertility/ /nuptiality/ /labour migrations/
\$131000 12 months
-Cairo Demographic Centre, Cairo, EG

84-0145 (SS)

The School's Role in Developing Civic Values (Peru)

Education plays a central part in the transmission of knowledge and values that shape the political and social characteristics of a society. The purpose of this project is to examine the knowledge and values transmitted by secondary schools regarding social, economic and political conditions in Peru. Specifically, the researchers will examine the content of secondary school textbooks and assess the impact of their educational messages. They will also examine the role of the school in relation to other educational agents, such as the mass media and labour unions, and compare student attitudes in co-educational and gender-segregated schools.

/socialization/ /secondary education/ /value systems/ /social influence/
\$134000 18 months

-Universidad Catolica del Peru, Lima, PE

84-0146 (IS)

Indonesian Fisheries Information System (INFIS)

The government of Indonesia wishes to strengthen the country's national network of fisheries libraries and documentation centres. This will ensure that information from fisheries researchers and extension workers is more rapidly disseminated to artisanal fishermen. This project will enable the Indonesian Fisheries Information System (INFIS) to collect, process, repackage and disseminate fisheries literature. It will also make it possible for INFIS to participate in the regional Southeast Asian Fisheries Information System (SEAFIS) and, through this, in the international system, Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS). The emphasis will be on repackaging current literature in the local language and in simple formats designed to meet the requirements of fisheries extension workers.

/information services/ /fishery development/ /information systems/
\$173020 36 months

-Directorate General of Fisheries, Jakarta, ID

84-0147 (IS)

Library and Regional Documentation Centre (Asian Institute of Technology)

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) is a leading institution in the field of technology and information handling. Through the Asian Information Centre for Geotechnical Engineering (AGE) and the International Ferrocement Information Centre (IFIC), AIT delivers information crucial to engineers, scientists and technicians. This project will enable the Library and Regional Documentation Centre (LRDC) of AIT to enhance its program so that the services and outputs of AGE and IFIC can serve the greatest possible number of users in the region. Specifically, LRDC will conduct user surveys; publish information products (e.g. manuals, do-it-yourself booklets, etc.) in formats that can be easily understood by the clientele; and actively promote the activities of AGE and IFIC.

/technical information/ /specialized information analysis centres/
/information services/

\$237950 36 months

-Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, TH

84-0148 (HS)

Evaluation of Community Health Practitioners (Korea)

In the Republic of Korea a new kind of health worker, the Community Health Practitioner (CHP), was introduced in 1981 to deliver health care in rural areas. The CHPs are registered nurses or licenced midwives who receive 24 weeks of supplementary training. While general observations have been published regarding the role of the CHP, a detailed evaluation has never been undertaken. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the role of the CHP in order to improve the delivery of primary health care. Researchers will develop job descriptions for CHPs; evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the CHP; and suggest needed changes in the supervisory and training components of the CHP program.

/auxiliary health workers/ /primary health care/ /health services/
/training/

\$99470 20 months

-Yonsei University, Seoul, KR

84-0149 (AFNS)

Improved Crops for Small Farmers (Chile)

It is the intention of this project to raise the incomes of small farmers in southern Chile by improving varieties and production techniques for potatoes and cereals. Researchers will introduce, evaluate and disseminate improved potato and cereal varieties in the San Juan area; and introduce and adapt improved management practices for potatoes and cereals.

/potatoes/ /cereals/ /genetic improvement/ /plant breeding/ /cultivation
practices/

\$307200 36 months

-Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, CL

84-0150 (SS)

Special Research Awards Scheme (Central America)

One of the consequences of the continued political upheaval in Central America has been the destruction of universities in El Salvador and Guatemala and the consequent outmigration of educated people. The purpose of this project is to support the establishment of an awards fund to permit scholars in the region to undertake social and economic research. The focus of the research will be the formulation of alternative solutions to the region's many development problems.

/research fellowships/ /social research/

\$181900 24 months

-Confederacion Superior Universitaria Centroamericana (CSUCA), San José, CR

84-0151 (SS)

Sites and Services (Senegal) - Phase III

The rapid population increase in urban areas of developing countries has created an enormous demand for housing and public services. As a result, planners are faced with the problem of land allocation for the construction of low-cost residential dwellings. In Senegal, several projects on land allocation have analyzed and implemented recommendations of the Low-Cost Housing Office in Dakar. This phase III of the Sites and Services project will carry the project to completion and will require extensive evaluation of the project from its inception in 1972, through the problems encountered, to the final stages. It will also study the lessons learned about housing in Senegal and will contribute to the formation of a national Sites and Services program based on the experience in Dakar and Thiès.

/housing/ /project evaluation/ /public services/

\$30400 24 months

-Office des Habitations à Loyer Modéré (OHLM), Dakar, SN

84-0152 (AFNS)
On-Farm Research (Kenya)

Farming in Eastern Kenya is risky due to marginal rains, declining soil fertility, and decreasing grazing land. If technologies developed at the National Dryland Farming Research Station (NDFRS) were adopted, farming risks could be reduced. NDFRS research activities include the development of maize, sorghum, millet and bean varieties; the improvement of pigeon pea and cowpea varieties; the development of drought-resistant pastures; and the development and testing of a modified ox-drawn tool bar. Researchers on this project will introduce these technological improvements to small farmers. The project will use an on-farm research approach and information will be exchanged with other on-farm research projects.

/on-farm research/ /agricultural engineering/ /agricultural mechanization/
\$412800 36 months
-International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), Addis Ababa, ET
-Kenya. Ministry of Agriculture, Nairobi, KE

84-0153 (IS)
Northeast Thailand: Agricultural Information Outreach

Khon Kaen University has become the centre for agriculture information and research in the Northeastern region of Thailand. Until now, access to the relevant agriculture literature produced in other parts of the country and in the Southeast Asian region has been limited, despite the strengthening of the national AGRIS centre at Kasetsart University. This project will enable Khon Kaen University to access the vast body of relevant Thai and Southeast Asian agricultural literature through SDI and other searches as well as document delivery from the national AGRIS centre thus setting up a mechanism for more active and efficient participation of other local institutions to the AGRIS network.

/AGRIS/ /information services/ /research results/ /information dissemination/
\$45590 24 months
-Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, TH

84-0154 (HS)
Syphilis (Zambia) - Phase II

The most dreaded complication of the sexually transmitted disease syphilis is congenital syphilis. This occurs when a pregnant woman with syphilis goes untreated and the disease spreads to the fetus. In phase I of this project, researchers uncovered an alarmingly high incidence (13 percent) of syphilis in pregnant women in Zambia. The purpose of phase II is to design and implement a program for antenatal screening and health education, and to assess its effectiveness in reducing the incidence of syphilis in pregnancy.

/venereal diseases/ /diagnosis/ /pregnancy/ /health education/
\$242100 24 months
-Zambia. Ministry of Health, Lusaka, ZM

84-0155 (HS)
Typhoid (Chile)

Typhoid is one of the most serious diseases in Chile. The purpose of this project is to determine socio-cultural factors influencing the incidence of this disease in children. Researchers will study family hygiene with regard to personal cleanliness, cooking, feeding, bathing and toilet practices, and relate them to the incidence of typhoid. They will also examine the hygiene of children in their schools and relate it to the transmission of typhoid. In addition, the researchers will determine the presence of Salmonella typhi carriers and their role in the spread of typhoid.

/typhoid/ /epidemiology/ /hygiene/ /disease transmission/ /school age
population/ /children/

\$105010 30 months

-Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de los Alimentos (INTA), Santiago, CL

84-0157 (SS)
Science and Technology Policy Research Program (Mexico)

The importance of science and technology has been recognized by various governments in Mexico. However, there has been no survey of science and technology institutions since 1975. The lack of information, as well as changing government policy directives, have resulted in frequent disputes over the role of science and technology in the country's economic and social development. The purpose of this project is to support a program of research into science and technology policy. Specifically, funds will be provided for five projects on technology in agriculture, industry, transportation, industrial parks and armaments.

/science policy/ /applied research/

\$455800 36 months

-El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico, MX

84-0158 (IS)
DEVSIIS Togo

The Government of Togo, specifically the Ministry of Planning, Industry and Administrative Reform, considers very important to set up a system of socioeconomic information. The objective of the project is to develop the existing technical and institutional infrastructure of the Documentation Centre of that Ministry so that it can become a PADIS national unit. The project will allow to collect, process and disseminate socioeconomic information in a more rationalized fashion and to control the socioeconomic, socio-political, and socio-cultural effects of documentation and information in order to maintain permanent contacts between information agents and users.

/DEVSIIS/ /information exchange/ /regional cooperation/

\$183180 24 months

-Togo. Ministère du plan, de l'industrie et de la réforme administrative,
Lomé, TG

84-0159 (HS)

Schistosomiasis Control: A Community-based Approach (Zimbabwe)

Schistosomiasis -- a parasitic waterborne disease transmitted by snails which act as intermediate hosts -- remains one of the leading causes of human illness and death in the developing world. The purpose of this project is to design, implement and evaluate an integrated community-based control program in a high-prevalence area of northern Zimbabwe. Researchers will develop and evaluate a self-help program to improve water supply and sanitation systems, and a community-based health education program. The reliability of using inexpensive and rapid urine dipstick tests as a screening method for schistosomiasis will be evaluated.

/schistosomiasis/ /disease control/ /self-help/ /health education/
 \$470740 36 months
 -Ministry of Health, Harare, ZW

84-0160 (IS)

INFOPLAN - Brazil Preliminary Phase

In 1978, the Latin American Planning Information System (INFOPLAN) was established as a way to exchange social and economic information for decision-making by planners. This project will enable Brazil to become an active participant in the INFOPLAN network. The Institute of Planning (IPLAN) will organize its own collections by using INFOPLAN expertise, methodologies, and tools (e.g. the Spanish version of the OECD Macrothesaurus) and will act as the focal point for a national planning information system and network. The project will provide for training in INFOPLAN methodologies; translation into Portuguese of relevant manuals; and the production of a controlled and structured vocabulary of economic and social planning terminology relevant to Brazil and compatible with the OECD Macrothesaurus.

/information systems/ /economic planning/ /social planning/ /information exchange/
 \$135365 24 months
 -Instituto de Planejamento Economico e Social (IPEA), Brasilia, BR

84-0161 (SS)

Teaching Reading in Bilingual Classrooms (Paraguay)

A major problem of education in Paraguay is interference between Guarani, the language of the country's majority and its poor, and Spanish, the language of education and of the elite. Many children fail because teachers in bilingual classrooms do not understand such language problems, especially in reading, and do not know how to solve them. This study will investigate the speech patterns of children in homes and schools, record particular instances of language interference, and prepare experimental reading books and teaching manuals to overcome this interference.

/schooling/ /language barrier/ /primary education/ /reading/
 \$80300 18 months
 -Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociologicos (CPES), Asuncion, PY

84-0163 (FAD)

Training Support for Agroforestry Research

Given the potential of multipurpose trees to produce food, fodder, and fuelwood, it is essential to encourage their incorporation into farming systems. This project will support a training course to strengthen the capability of African scientists and development planners to initiate and implement agroforestry research. Approximately 20 scientists from national agricultural and forestry institutions will be trained and four middle-level trainers and research leaders will study and be trained on the job at the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF).

/agroforestry/ /agricultural research/ /land use/ /training courses/
\$144000 24 months

-International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, KE

84-0165 (SS)

School and Community (Bolivia) - Phase III

The overall objective of this project has been to examine the teaching process and the effects of teaching upon student learning with particular focus on the problem of pupil failure. In phases I and II, researchers in Bolivia examined the complex relationships within and between the classroom and the home, and among teachers, pupils and parents. Researchers in phase III will evaluate alternative teaching methods, as well as alternative mechanisms of communication between the school and the community that might lead to the adoption of alternative teaching methods. They will also test ways to train teachers and community leaders and examine the cultural content transmitted by the school.

/schooling/ /learning/ /teaching methods/ /school-community relationships/
/teacher-student relationships/ /cultural factors/
\$122600 24 months

-Centro Boliviano de Investigacion y Accion Educativas (CEBIAE), La Paz, BO

84-0166 (IS)

Medical Laboratory Newsletter

The Medical Laboratory Newsletter was established in Thailand to bridge the communication gap among laboratory workers. This project will enable the Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University, to continue publishing the bulletin. It will provide important information on laboratory techniques, describe the care and maintenance of instruments, point out laboratory problems and out-of-date practices, and discuss subjects ranging from basics to the latest scientific developments.

/newsletter/ /medical research/ /laboratories/ /information dissemination/
\$27965 36 months

-Chiang Mai University. Department of Clinical Chemistry, Chiang Mai, TH

84-0167 (SS)

Rural Education Evaluation (Sierra Leone)

The Bunumbu Project was initiated in June 1973, in Sierra Leone, as an attempt at comprehensive educational reform. The project is an ambitious rural education program intended to make primary schools in the rural areas more accessible and relevant to the population. This project will support the government in extending the Bunumbu Project to the rest of the country. Researchers will evaluate the project, identifying the main problems and successes experienced in implementing Bunumbu locally. A set of principles and guidelines for replicating the project will be drawn up.

/educational reforms/ /educational projects/ /educational innovations/
/rural development/ /project evaluation/
\$172400 36 months

-University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, SL

84-0168 (SS)

Institutional Support (Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Chile) - Phase II

The Academia de Humanismo Cristiano (AHC), Santiago, Chile, was established in 1975 in response to the crisis facing researchers, university staff, and students in the social sciences and humanities resulting from the military coup of September 1, 1973. Today, AHC is the single most important institution in Chile involved in research on social problems. The purpose of this project is to provide a second phase of institutional support to the core activities of the Academy for a period of three years in order to strengthen the organization of its overall work. Specifically, the institutional support activity will assist: scholarships, university policy research, library administration and purchases, and general administrative costs.

/social research/

\$300000 36 months

-Academia de Humanismo Cristiano (AHC), Santiago, CL

84-0169 (SS)

MEAWards (Egypt) - Phase III

The purpose of the Middle East Population and Development Awards (MEAWards) Program is to initiate, develop, fund and monitor research projects undertaken by scholars resident in the Middle East and North Africa. Phases I and II of this project have demonstrated the role of the MEAWards Program in generating new knowledge, in helping researchers to maintain skills, and in contributing to the policy-making process. Phase III will promote continued development of knowledge and research capacity on population and development issues through a series of research awards and associated technical assistance.

/research fellowships/ /social research/ /population/

\$229400 24 months

-Population Council, New York, US

84-0171 (COMM)

Training in Science Journalism (Tanzania)

In Tanzania the national media have not been an effective tool for development because they lack personnel who can handle and disseminate development-related information. There is a need for journalists who can communicate science and development information to the predominantly rural Tanzanian public. This project will permit the Ministry of Information and Culture to conduct a national science and development writing training course for 30 Tanzanian print and radio journalists. In addition to imparting professional skills to the journalists, the course will help create a dialogue between scientists and journalists.

/writing/ /science/ /scientific information/ /journalists/ /training courses/

\$22364 6 months

-Tanzania. Ministry of Information and Culture, Dar es Salaam, TZ

84-0172 (OPE)
Review of Evaluation Systems (Thailand)

This project is to permit a Thai research team to assess whether the present evaluation system of Thailand in the agriculture and natural resource sector is adequate and comprehensive and whether findings of evaluation studies are used to guide improvements. Research agenda involves a review of all evaluations in agriculture and natural resources sector, the methodologies used, lessons learnt, and institutions and individuals involved in evaluation. An assessment of the linkages between research programs and national developmental needs will be made. This study was developed at a workshop of ASEAN national research managers and similar studies are expected to be carried out in several other countries.

/research programmes/ /evaluation/
\$32717 18 months

-Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute, Bangkok, TH

84-0174 (HS)
Weaning Methods (Mali)

Among the children of the developing world, malnutrition in the form of protein and calorie deficiencies leads to severe medical problems and, in many cases, death. In Mali, 30 percent of malnourished children die before the age of five. Malnutrition is often related to the way children are weaned and to the types of food given as a substitute for breast milk. In this project, a survey will be conducted in three rural communities in Mali to determine current weaning practices. The results will serve to develop educational programs on health and nutrition and will lead to new health policies addressing these serious problems.

/malnutrition/ /children/ /maternal and child health/ /protein deficiency/
/deficiency diseases/

\$88645 12 months

-Institut national de recherche en santé publique (INRSP), Bamako, ML

84-0175 (AFNS)
Groundnut Industry Economics (Philippines)

Groundnut production could significantly improve the diet and income of Filipino farmers. Farmers are reluctant to grow groundnuts, however, partly due to the low viability of seed stored on the farm, and its high cost relative to other crops. The purpose of this project is to define the post-production problems of groundnuts in the Cagayan Valley. Specifically, researchers will describe groundnut production and post-production, and marketing practices; identify socioeconomic factors that may influence the design and use of post-production facilities and equipment; determine the extent of groundnut deterioration at each major post-production stage; and assess the performance and acceptability of the groundnut sheller and stripper developed in Thailand.

/groundnuts/ /post-harvest systems/ /agricultural machinery/
\$49910 12 months

-National Food Authority (NFA), Quezon City, PH

-Isabela State University (ISU), Isabela, PH

84-0176 (SS)
Popular Theatre for Development (Cameroon)

Popular theatre uses indigenous dance, songs, poetry and drama to involve communities in an examination of their problems. The purpose of this project is to examine popular theatre as a form of nonformal education for rural development in Cameroon and other African countries. Researchers will identify factors contributing to "successful" popular theatre groups; develop and implement a workshop for training Cameroonian theatre and development workers in the production of popular theatre; and assess the effectiveness of the workshop method.

/theatre/ /adult education/ /social change/ /communication/
\$20500 12 months
-Université de Yaoundé, Yaoundé, CM

84-0177 (HS)
Dock Handling Accidents

Mombasa Port (Kilindini) is the main port in Kenya. At present, 12 percent of all industrial accidents in the country occur at the docks of Kilindini, making occupational safety a major health concern. The purpose of this project is to identify ways of reducing injuries and ensuring safer working conditions at the port. Researchers will obtain data on all accidents there for the previous 6 years. They will also collect data on the layout, operations and equipment of the port, as well as on safety controls and maintenance.

/occupational accidents/ /dockers/ /working conditions/ /occupational safety/
\$44930 24 months
-Kenya. Ministry of Labour, Nairobi, KE

84-0178 (HS)
Workers' Exposure to Solvents

The rapid industrialization of Kenya has unfortunately been accompanied by a wide range of occupational hazards. Working conditions need to be improved. The purpose of this project is to provide information on the extent of worker exposure to chemicals in the printing/publishing and paint manufacturing industries and on the potential health hazard this represents. Project participants will collect environmental, sociodemographic and occupational data, and will medically examine a sample of workers from each of the two groups of industries. Recommendations for safer work regulations and practices will be made.

/working conditions/ /industry/ /occupational safety/
\$93200 24 months
-Kenya. Ministry of Labour, Nairobi, KE

84-0179 (SS)
Indigenous Participation and Resource Management in the Colombian Amazon (Colombia)

Colombia has given little attention to the economic potential of the Amazon River system. The purpose of this project is to study how indigenous communities can actively participate in the development of the region through the use of their knowledge of natural resource management, their social institutions, and their culture. Researchers will collect information on the economic, social and cultural characteristics of the Indians living in the Rio Miriti-Parana region. The research results will contribute to the formulation of regional policy and development programs that maximize indigenous participation.

/regional development/ /rivers/ /development potential/ /indigenous population/
\$98700 24 months
-Fundacion Estacion Biologica de Puerto Rastrojo, Bogota, CO

84-0180 (FAD)

Training Workshop: Health Science Applied Research Methods (Zimbabwe)

Instruction in research methods and techniques is seldom included in professional medical training programs in developing countries. This project will provide funds for a short-term training course in applied research methods in the health sciences. Specifically, the course will teach participants from Eastern and Southern Africa to develop research priorities, identify researchable health problems, and write up research proposals and projects.

/research methods/ /applied research/ /epidemiology/ /health manpower/
/training/

\$91000 6 months

-Zimbabwe. Ministry of Health, Harare, ZW

84-0181 (COMM)

Science and Technology Features Service (Kenya)

The All Africa Press Service (APS) is a successful weekly news and features service serving all parts of Africa. The purpose of this project is to allow APS to launch a science and technology feature service. As a result of this new service, more articles on science and technology, written by African journalists from an African perspective, will be available to various media.

/scientific information/ /information dissemination/ /mass media/ /news/
/writing/

\$12527 12 months

-All Africa Press Service (APS), Nairobi, KE

84-0182 (IS)

Debt Recording and Management System

The increase in external debt in many developing countries has led to a need for better methods of recording, managing, and analyzing information related to a country's overall borrowings. The Commonwealth Secretariat has studied the debt situation in several developing countries and has concluded that a computerized system using readily-available microcomputer technology can solve many of the information problems related to debt management. This project will help support the development and initial testing of the necessary computer software comprising such a system. The resulting tool will find immediate practical application in developing-country situations.

/computer programmes/ /systems design/ /data recording/ /external debt/
\$63000 12 months

-Commonwealth Secretariat, London, GB

84-0183 (IS)

Thai National AGRIS Centre - Phase II

The Thai National AGRIS Centre, located at Kasetsart University, is an active participant in the Southeast Asian network for agricultural information (AIBA) and in AGRIS (the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology). Phase I of this project enabled the Thai AGRIS Centre to establish a national network of information sources and publish a national agricultural bibliography in Thai. This second phase will enable the Centre to take advantage of the computer facilities of the International Buffalo Information Centre, also housed at Kasetsart University. Using mechanized methods, the second phase will improve input of documents into the AIBA/AGRIS network, and consolidate and increase user services.

/AGRIS/ /information services/ /electronic data processing/
\$49195 24 months

-Kasetsart University, Bangkok, TH

84-0184 (SS)

Research Methodology Training Program (Indonesia) - Phase II

Indonesia does not have enough well trained researchers to meet the increasing demand for social science research. This project will enable the Population Studies Center of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, to conduct a series of research workshops to upgrade the social science research skills of university-based researchers involved in studies of population and development. Each workshop will focus on a particular research issue such as migration, infant mortality or the status of women.

/training programmes/ /research workers/ /social research/ /research methods/

\$60000 24 months

-Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, ID

84-0185 (HS)

Livestock Wastes (Korea)

Over the past decade livestock farming has increased substantially in South Korea, resulting in a significant increase in livestock-generated wastes. Because there are no regulations to control the disposal of livestock wastes, they are dumped into the public waterways. The purpose of this project is to determine the impact of cattle and pig farming operations on water resources. Both surface water and groundwater in the Anseong River watershed will be studied. Recommendations from the project will assist policymakers in amending the Environmental Protection Act.

/waste disposal/ /agricultural wastes/ /water pollution/ /pollution control/

\$94900 18 months

-National Environmental Protection Institute (NEPI), Seoul, KR

84-0186 (HS SPA)

Windmill Water Pumps (Zaire)

Insanitary water supplies pose a health risk to a large number of people who live outside urban areas in the Third World. The situation is particularly serious in Southern Zaire where drought forces people to travel great distances in search of water which sometimes is unsafe to drink. In Zaire, prototypes for wind-powered water pumps have been developed with some success, using spare parts from used automobiles and bicycles. This project will carry out a field study on the application of these water pumps to local conditions. The researchers hope to demonstrate that inexpensive and sturdy water pumps can adequately supply an entire community and that the pumps can be built, installed, operated and maintained by local people.

/pumps/ /drinking water/ /rural areas/

\$62095 28 months

-Université de Lubumbashi, Lubumbashi, ZR

84-0187 (HS)

Sanitary Conditions (Nepal)

Unhygienic conditions in the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu, are responsible for frequent cholera epidemics and intestinal parasitic infections. In order to understand the nature and magnitude of the problem, the Department of Health Services of the Ministry of Health will collect and analyze data on prevailing sanitary conditions and practices within the city. Researchers will determine the reasons for the unsanitary conditions prevalent in households and public comfort stations, and will recommend simple and practical methods to promote and develop proper sanitary measures.

/sanitation/ /living conditions/ /data collecting/ /data analysis/

\$46100 24 months

-Nepal. Ministry of Health, Kathmandu, NP

84-0189 (SS AFNS)

Economy of Food Grain (Ivory Coast)

Complete data on the production, marketing and consumption of certain food grains in the Ivory Coast are not available. In order to create an effective strategy for maize, millet and sorghum production, a detailed microeconomic study will be carried out on the cost, price structure and production levels of these three grains in the northern region of the Ivory Coast. A comprehensive data collection scheme will allow researchers to discover why farmers cultivate certain quantities of these grains. It will also analyze the different elements of governmental policy which have an effect on economic behaviour, and will recommend a sound strategy for food production in the region.

/cereals/ /food production/ /market studies/ /economic surveys/

\$52000 24 months

-Université nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan, CI

84-0190 (SS)

Impact of Integrated Population Programs - Phase II

The Government of Malaysia recognizes the need for integrating family planning efforts with other development-related activities. Researchers in phase I of this project analyzed the demographic and socioeconomic impact of integrating family planning with community development in the FELDA (Federal Land Development Authority) schemes. It was discovered that the more "integrated" the population-development program, the greater the community support and the greater the impact on development. In this second phase, researchers will expand their study of population-development programs to include not only those in FELDA communities, but also those in traditional rural areas and disadvantaged urban areas.

/family planning programmes/ /community development/ /evaluation/

\$91500 18 months

-University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, MY

84-0191 (COMM)

Promotion of Science Journalism (ESASWA)

In Eastern and Southern Africa, there is a growing awareness of the role of science and technology in development. The purpose of this project is to enable the Eastern and Southern Africa Science Writers Association (ESASWA) to publish a quarterly package of science news and features. This will facilitate the exchange of ideas and articles among science writers in the news agencies, major newspapers, schools of journalism, and information services. It will also increase interest in, and improve, popular science writing in the region.

/writing/ /scientific information/ /mass media/ /information exchange/

\$17756 12 months

-Eastern and Southern Africa Science Writers Association (ESASWA), Dar es Salaam, TZ

84-0192 (SS)

Exchange Rate Policy and Determinants of Personal Savings (Peru)

Since 1975 a succession of military and civilian governments has failed to stabilize the economy of Peru. This inability has led to shifts in economic behaviour, with important implications for the design of macroeconomic policies. The purpose of this project is to examine the determinants of personal savings and the relationship between inflation and devaluation. Researchers will examine the factors influencing the savings behaviour of households and firms. They will also identify the various mechanisms through which currency devaluation affects domestic prices.

/macroeconomics/ /economic policy/ /economic behaviour/ /savings/
/exchange rate/ /devaluation/ /prices/

\$76700 18 months

-Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), Lima, PE

84-0193 (AFNS)

Andean Farming Systems (Peru)

This project aims to find alternative technological solutions to the crop and animal production problems of small farmers in the Puno region of Peru. The project will support and expand agricultural research and extension programs; update information on predominant farming systems; develop a training program for farmers and technical staff; and provide support and extension services to farmers and communities. On-station and on-farm research will be carried out.

/agricultural production/ /farming systems/ /on-farm research/
/agricultural extension/

\$4764900 60 months

-Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Promocion Agropecuaria (INIPA),
Lima, PE

84-0194 (IS)

DOCPAL Microfiche Exchange

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) at the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia (CELADE) in Santiago, Chile, has an extensive collection on population research. In Brazil, the Documentation System on Population (DOCPOP) at Fundacao Sistema Estadual de Analise de Dados (SEADE), Sao Paulo, has the strongest Brazilian collection on local population research. However, it lacks much of the material available in Santiago. This project will enable CELADE/DOCPAL to process and microfiche approximately 3500 documents in its collection that are relevant to Brazil, and send them to SEADE/DOCPOP for inclusion in their collection and eventual use by Brazilian researchers.

/information exchange/ /population/ /microfiches/

\$25435 12 months

-Comision Economica para America Latina (CEPAL), Santiago, CL

84-0195 (IS)

DOCPAL Peru

The Consejo Nacional de Poblacion (CNP) coordinates and supports population research in Peru. It is currently attempting to satisfy the information needs of population researchers using manual information retrieval methods. This project will enhance CNP's capability to coordinate research through the creation of an automated population information network which will be linked to the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL).

/information network/ /population/

\$80215 24 months

-Consejo Nacional de Poblacion (CNP), Lima, PE

84-0196 (IS)
DOCPAL (Mexico)

This project will aim to lay the groundwork for a national population information network in Mexico which will facilitate access to Mexican literature by researchers and planners. Specifically, the project will enable CONAPO (National Population Council) to establish a national Bibliographic Information Centre on Population and Women, linked to the Latin American Population System (DOCPAL). The documentation centre will act as the coordinating unit for documentation produced at CONAPO; provide information services to technical staff of CONAPO and other interested parties; and establish an information dissemination program through bibliographic bulletins, analytic résumés, etc.

/information network/ /information services/ /population/ /women/
\$51655 18 months
-Consejo Nacional de Poblacion (CONAPO), Mexico City, MX

84-0197 (IS)
DOCPAL Brazil Network Development

The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) has an extensive collection of literature on population research. While Brazil is already contributing to this regional information network, its involvement has not attained an optimum level. This project aims to improve the collection, processing and dissemination of population-related information through the establishment of a decentralized, national population information network. Participants in this project will provide training to eight institutions in the country, thereby improving access to information on Brazil at both the national and regional levels.

/information network/ /population/ /information exchange/ /access to information/
\$96625 24 months
-Fundacao Sistema Estadual de Analise de Dados (SEADE), Sao Paulo, BR

84-0198 (SS)
Skills Training of the Short-Term Offender (Zimbabwe)

Since Zimbabwe's independence nearly four years ago, the country's prison population has increased by about 40 percent. Many of the inmates are short-term offenders, but because they are unskilled and there are no vocational training programs for them, they are excluded from any rehabilitation scheme. This project will examine the viability and the impact of introducing training programs for the short-term offenders with remuneration for prison labour. It is hoped that these offenders will be less likely to relapse into crime than offenders excluded from the training.

/prisoners/ /vocational training/
\$14050 10 months
-Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO), Harare, ZW

84-0199 (SS)

Reading Competence of Secondary School Students (Tanzania)

Kiswahili is the national language of Tanzania as well as the language of instruction in the country's primary schools. At the secondary and post-secondary levels, however, instruction is almost entirely in English. Although in recent years attempts have been made to write textbooks for readers whose mother tongue is not English, most secondary schools still use textbooks originally intended for native speakers of English. The purpose of this project is to analyze the difficulties encountered by secondary school students in reading and comprehending textbooks.

/reading/ /english language/ /secondary education/

\$21240 18 months

-University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, TZ

84-0200 (HS)

Feeding Practices/Infant Mortality (Brazil)

Carefully designed studies on the relationship between feeding practices and infant mortality are extremely rare. There is concern that the progressive decline in the duration of breastfeeding in recent decades may lead to increases in infant mortality. This project, to be conducted in the metropolitan areas of Porto Alegre and Pelotas in Southern Brazil, will investigate the role of different feeding patterns in infant deaths due to diarrhea and other childhood diseases. Characteristics of infants dying from infectious diseases and malnutrition and of surviving control infants will be compared with respect to feeding habits.

/infant mortality/ /feeding/ /maternal and child health/

\$98160 24 months

-Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, BR

84-0201 (SS)

Educational Research Environment and Capacity (Sri Lanka)

The government of Sri Lanka is considering educational reforms that would enhance the need for and influence of research. The purpose of this project is to study the educational research environment and research capacity in the country. The work will include a review of the research output during the post-independence period (1950-82) set in a social, economic and political context; an assessment of current research capacity and constraints; an analysis of research gaps; and recommendations concerning research priorities and ways of overcoming research constraints.

/educational research/ /research results/ /organization of research/

\$18500 18 months

-Marga Institute, Colombo, LK

84-0203 (FAD)

Training Research Information Management

The use of microcomputers for research management and information processing is becoming essential for the efficient operation of research organizations. The purpose of this project is to enable the Mazingira Institute, a small research organization in Nairobi, Kenya, to develop the capacity to design, install, and operate a microcomputer system for research information management. Specifically, the project will provide for in-house training of professional and support staff and on-the-job training of a computer scientist who will assume responsibility for the utilization and operation of the system.

/microprocessors/ /electronic data processing/ /training/

\$9680 12 months

-Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, KE

84-0204 (SS)

Management of Obligatory Primary Education (Indonesia)

In 1984, the Indonesian government initiated its unique concept of "obligatory primary education", Wajib Belajar (WB). The law emphasizes first, the obligation of the state to provide a variety of "appropriate alternatives" for primary education, and second, the obligation of citizens to take advantage of them. Committees are to be set up to act as managers of the WB system. The purpose of this project is to collect and analyze data for use in establishing appropriate WB management systems, and to evaluate the effectiveness of such systems once they are established. The project will assist WB committees in monitoring, evaluating and improving their own performance as well as the performance of the WB system.

/primary education/ /educational administration/ /educational innovations/
\$95000 36 months

-Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, ID

84-0205 (SS)

Trends in Fertility and Contraceptive Practice (Brazil)

Between 1960 and 1980, fertility declined in the Southeastern region of Brazil. To understand the factors affecting this trend, researchers on this project will investigate the prevalence of contraceptive practices among women who began their childbearing period after 1950. Among the factors to be examined are age at marriage, breast-feeding practices, abortion and frequency of intercourse, as well as women's socioeconomic situation and area of residence.

/fertility/ /low income/ /contraception/ /females/ /behaviour/
\$20600 18 months

-Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, BR

84-0206 (COMM)

Book Publishing (Venezuela and Peru)

The Regional Centre for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAL) is responsible for promoting the production and distribution of books and fostering reading habits. The purpose of this project is to permit CERLAL to gather information and prepare national monographs on book publishing and reading habits in Venezuela and Peru. Researchers will identify constraints facing local publishers and will recommend measures to encourage and promote book production and utilization.

\$10165 12 months

-Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en America Latina (CERLAL), Bogota, CO

84-0207 (IS)

Caribbean Information Network

This project will enable the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC), in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to mechanize data processing and production services, allowing users better access to data bases containing information relevant to the region. CDC will continue to input to and manage CARISPLAN (Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning) and other bibliographic data bases. The project will also enable the establishment of a regional information network primarily for the dissemination of patent information. In the Caribbean, patent information plays an important role in the application of science and technology to a country's development.

/information network/ /CARISPLAN/ /information services/ /patents/
\$478520 24 months

-Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago, CL

84-0208 (HS)

Theythancottai Water Treatment (India)

A recent survey in a village in Tamil Nadu State in India has documented the use of seeds from the Theythancottai tree in the treatment of contaminated surface water. The seeds are rubbed on the inner surface of earthen pots or crushed to form a suspension which is allowed to settle in the water. Suspended solids and bacteria are thereby mechanically removed. This project represents the preliminary phase of a field study to evaluate the effectiveness of this traditional water purification method and promote its use. Researchers will document the different practices involving Theythancottai seeds and will determine the effectiveness of the seeds in tests in the laboratory and home.

/water treatment/ /traditional technology/ /water quality/ /pilot projects/
\$5205 12 months

-Christian Medical College and Hospital, Tamil Nadu, IN

84-0209 (SS)

Macroeconomic Research (Brazil) - Phase II

Research on Brazil's economic policy is important as the country's policymakers are confronting a series of difficult choices. Phase I of this project supported the development of an economic policy model. The model succeeded in integrating results of independent studies of the Brazilian economy into a more comprehensive and consistent framework. This second phase has been formulated in response to the results obtained from the first phase and to changing economic conditions. Phase II contains three main components: further refinement of the model and its application to the analysis of public policy; more concentrated research into savings, investment and financial markets; and the promotion of a more systematic exchange of research results.

/macroeconomics/ /economic models/ /economic policy/
\$94550 18 months

-Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, BR

84-0210 (AFNS)

Milk Production Systems (Guyana) - Phase II

Phase I of this project supported milk production research in the intermediate savannah in Guyana. Progress was made in pasture establishment and utilization, and in the characterization of livestock production systems. In phase II research will continue in the intermediate savannah and start in the coastal area. Emphasis will be on establishing grass-legume pastures, defining appropriate pasture management techniques, and designing and testing improved dairy and dairy-beef production systems.

/milk/ /animal production/ /forage crops/ /grazing/ /pastures/
\$506000 36 months

-Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), St. Augustine, TT

84-0211 (SS AFNS)

Asian Fisheries Social Sciences Research Network - Phase II

Information on the economics of capture fisheries and aquaculture in Southeast Asia is limited due to a serious shortage of social scientists engaged in fisheries research. Phase I of this project addressed the problem by providing funds for research and staff development to a network of national institutions. As a result, there now exists a small - but identifiable and well qualified - group of Asian social scientists concerned with fisheries issues. Phase II will support an expanded network of institutions in the region by providing funds for research projects, workshops and conferences, and the dissemination of research results. Information will be generated on problems of small-scale fisheries, aquaculture economics, fish marketing and resource policy and management.

/fishery research/ /organization of research/ /aquaculture/

\$600000 36 months

-International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM),
Metro Manila, PH

84-0212 (AFNS)

Shellfish Products (Chile)

Chiloe, a southern island of Chile, is a major reservoir of shellfish, accounting for approximately one quarter of national mollusc production. The purpose of this project is to identify the most beneficial systems for handling, processing and marketing cultivated oysters and mussels, for communities on the Isle of Chiloe. Researchers will identify and test shellfish products with market potential, and will recommend research and development programs for improving the shellfish industry on the island.

/shellfish/ /fishery product processing/ /handling/ /marketing/

\$90730 24 months

-Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, CL

84-0214 (AFNS)

Conch Management (Belize) - Phase II

The Queen conch, *Strombus gigas*, is an important marine product in Belize, extensively consumed for its delicate meat. In 1972, over 500 t were exported, mostly to the United States. Since then, production has sharply declined. During the first phase of this project, an intensive sampling and monitoring system of conch stock was established, enabling researchers to gather information on basic biological parameters (growth, feeding). The purpose of the second phase of work is to provide management measures for the preservation and recovery of conch stock, and to assess the potential of alternative species for diversification of fisheries production. Phase II will also expand attempts made in phase I to develop a shell craft cottage industry.

/shellfish/ /aquaculture/ /exploitability/ /fishery management/

\$200000 36 months

-Belize. Ministry of Health, Housing and Cooperatives, Belmopan, BZ

84-0215 (AFNS)
Mariculture (Panama) - Phase II

Polyculture of fin-fish in combination with shrimp has been successfully demonstrated in the Philippines. In phase I of this project, researchers identified fish species that do not interact negatively with shrimp: *Mugil curema* (mullet) and *Chanos chanos* (milkfish). Phase II will continue evaluation of local fish species for polyculture with penaeid shrimp, with emphasis on *Chanos chanos* primarily and *Mugil curema* secondarily. Also researchers will improve the quality and commercial value of these species through the processing techniques of smoking and deboning.

/aquaculture/ /shrimps/ /fish/ /fishery product processing/
\$302300 36 months
-Panama. Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Panama, PA

84-0216 (HS)
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Cuba)

For the last forty years, the standard treatment for gonorrhea has been Penicillin and its derivatives. In the last ten years, however, a new form of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea has made its appearance and spread rapidly around the world: penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhea* (PPNG). This project will determine the prevalence and incidence of the STD, especially gonorrhea (both PPNG and non-PPNG) in Cuba with a view to helping the Ministry of Health set up a comprehensive National STD Control Program.

/venereal diseases/ /disease control/ /diagnosis/ /antibiotics/
\$182560 24 months
-Ministerio de Salud Publica, Habana, CU

84-0217 (IS)
Caribbean Agricultural Information System (CAGRIS)

Despite the advances made in the documentation of agricultural literature in the Caribbean, information concerning research activities continues to be difficult to obtain. The purpose of this project is to create an effective agricultural information system for the region. The project will enable the University of the West Indies (St. Augustine) to establish a regional coordinating unit for the Caribbean Agricultural Information System (CAGRIS). Project participants will build the necessary national infrastructures; establish a regional union list of serials in agriculture; develop a regional cooperative acquisition policy; provide training; and coordinate the services offered by the libraries and other documentation units specializing in agricultural information.

/information systems/ /agricultural research/ /information exchange/
/information services/
\$380655 36 months
-University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine, TT

84-0218 (AFNS)
Crop/Livestock Systems (Indonesia)

The Indonesian government wishes to encourage migration from Java to other less populated islands, and to increase food production. To support these goals, cropping systems (CS) research was initiated in 1971. CS research was instrumental in assisting 44 percent of transmigration farmers in Baturadja, South Sumatra, to adopt a recommended system of maize, upland rice, cassava, peanut and cowpea, thereby producing adequate food and a surplus for sale. Livestock development is a promising area for the extension of CS methodology because animals provide 20 percent of farm income. The purpose of this project is to improve crop-livestock production systems in upland, rainfed, transmigration areas.

/animal production/ /plant production/ /farming systems/ /on-farm research/
\$424000 36 months
-Central Research Institute for Food Crops, Bogor, ID

84-0219 (AFNS)
Sorghum and Millets (Uganda) - Phase IV

Sorghum and millet are staple foods in semi-arid areas. The first two phases of this project supported an East African sorghum and millet breeding program. In phase III it became a Ugandan program under the Ministry of Regional Cooperation. Phase IV will strengthen Uganda's research program for the development of better sorghum and finger millet varieties and crop management practices. Specifically, researchers will assess farmers' production methods and adjust their research program accordingly; develop high yielding, blast-resistant finger millet varieties; and produce foundation seed of finger millet and sorghum varieties appropriate for the northern and eastern regions.

/sorghum/ /millet/ /plant breeding/ /genetic improvement/ /cultivation practices/ /on-farm research/
\$382500 48 months
-Uganda. Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Kampala, UG

84-0220 (AFNS)
Farming Systems (Mali) - Phase III

Farming systems research has an important role to play in improving basic agricultural productivity in Mali, one of the poorest countries in the world. Phase I of this project collected information from several communities and trained staff in farming systems research methodology. In phase II, researcher and farmer-managed trials of a maize, manure and fertilizer package resulted in increased cereal production in the village of Sakoro. In phase III, the package will be tested in four additional villages. Researchers will identify constraints to increased crop and animal production; and design and conduct research and farmer-managed tests to reduce these constraints.

/farming systems/ /on-farm research/
\$475500 24 months
-Mali. Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale, Bamako, ML

84-0221 (SS)

Policy Alternatives for the Mining Industry (Bolivia)

Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in Latin America -- poor both in terms of natural resources and per capita income. It depends heavily on exports of tin to earn foreign exchange and pay for essential imports. In order to improve the efficiency of the tin industry, researchers on this project will examine alternative management policies for the industry. Researchers will assess the effects of administrative reform on operating efficiency and costs of production. Specific policy options to be examined include increased worker participation in management, joint ownership by the public and private sectors, and administrative decentralization.

/mining/ /tin/ /export-oriented industry/ /industrial management/ /workers participation/

\$59320 12 months

-Instituto de Formacion y Capacitacion (INFOCAP), Cochabamba, BO

84-0222 (SO SPA)

Village Polytechnics (Kenya)

Village Polytechnics training centres were pioneered in Kenya in the mid-1960s as a way to help young people leaving primary schools to acquire vocational training. They became very popular, and communities played a large role in establishing and governing them. However, over the years the respective responsibilities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), communities and government have become unclear. The purpose of this project is to promote growth and stability of Village Polytechnics by clarifying their legal status and governance. Project participants will draft new legislation that will specify the administration and structure of Village Polytechnics.

/vocational schools/ /technical schools/ /vocational education/ /educational reforms/ /legislation/

\$13340 6 months

-Action Aid, Nairobi, KE

84-0223 (SS)

Computer Related Indicators (Latin America)

Indicators that are constructed from basic data are essential to measure and evaluate the impact of public decisions. There have been no consistent attempts by governments, except in Brazil, to collect, process and analyze computer-related information technology informatics data in Latin America. The purpose of this project is to review the construction of indicators and propose ways in which the indicators and their collection can be improved. Project participants will compare the construction of indicators in Latin America with those of other nations; undertake two case studies, in order to test the revised indicators; and prepare a manual on information technology indicators.

/electronic data processing/ /information policy/ /computers/

\$203500 24 months

-Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics/Centro Regional para America Latina y el Caribe (IBI/CREALC), Mexico City, MX

84-0224 (AFNS)

Banana and Plantain Network (INIBAP) - Phase I

Bananas and plantains are widely grown in developing countries for domestic consumption, yet little research has been done on them. Banana and plantain producers and scientists worldwide have proposed, therefore, that the International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantains (INIBAP) be formed to help support and coordinate research on these crops. The purpose of this project is to support the establishment of INIBAP. The specific objectives of the network are to initiate, encourage, support, conduct and coordinate research aimed at improving production of bananas and plantains; promote the collection and exchange of information relating to bananas and plantains; and support training for researchers and technicians from developing countries.

/bananas/ /plantains/ /organization of research/

\$75000 6 months

-International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantains (INIBAP), Montpellier, FR

84-0225 (FAD)

Training in Aquaculture

In Asia, many countries have extensive coastal swamps, tidal flats, coves, and inland waters suitable for aquaculture. If tapped fully, these resources could contribute significantly to the supply of low-cost, protein-rich food for the population. But to exploit the region's abundant resources, training for research into better aquaculture techniques is needed. The purpose of this project is to enable SEAFDEC-AQD (Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department) to offer short-term training courses in aquaculture. Each course will be designed for 20 participants, from both SEAFDEC member and non-member countries.

/aquaculture/ /training programmes/

\$268260 24 months

-Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC-AQD), Metro Manila, PH

84-0226 (HS)

Xerophthalmia/Blindness (Zambia)

Zambia has a very high prevalence of blindness, especially in the Luapula Valley. A better understanding of the various factors contributing to blindness is required, however, before an appropriate intervention strategy can be implemented. The purpose of this project is to determine the prevalence, severity, and distribution of xerophthalmia and trachoma among children under 6 years of age, and identify associated nutritional, infectious, biochemical and environmental factors.

/blindness/ /epidemiology/ /vitamin deficiency/

\$241990 24 months

-National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), Lusaka, ZM

84-0227 (HS)

Primary Health Care in Tribal Communities (Philippines)

The Hanunuo Mangyan people inhabit the Interior of Mindoro Island in the Central Philippines. They suffer from poor health and malnutrition due to lack of basic health care and environmental sanitation facilities. This project will determine the feasibility and effectiveness of a primary health care (PHC) delivery program featuring community involvement in the identification of health needs and resources and the training of village health workers to deliver PHC services. The project will provide national health authorities with important information on the establishment of PHC programs in isolated communities.

/primary health care/ /health services/ /health planning/ /community development/ /tribe/

\$150460 30 months

-De La Salle University, Manila, PH

84-0228 (HS)

Diarrhea/Health Education (Philippines)

Diarrheal disease in children under five years of age is a leading cause of illness and death in the Philippines. Control programs are a high priority for the government but, much of the emphasis has been on management of the disease after its onset. The purpose of this project is to develop an effective primary health care educational intervention program designed to prevent diarrheal disease and promote maternal and child health. Researchers will collect information on mother's knowledge, attitudes and practices relevant to diarrheal disease; promote healthy practices in terms of breast feeding, weaning, and personal and domestic hygiene; and evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention program.

/diarrhea/ /health education/ /primary health care/ /maternal and child health/

\$174775 36 months

-Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Metro Manila, PH

84-0229 (IS)

Microcomputer-based System for Small Area Data Retrieval (REDATAM)

The most frequent requests made of statistical agencies are for census data for small geographic areas which can be used in planning new facilities. For the most part, the agencies are not able to meet these requests because the work required to retrieve and subsequently process the necessary data is excessive, and staff resources are limited. The purpose of this project is to permit the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in Santiago, Chile, to develop a microcomputer-based software package for the creation, storage and retrieval of small area census information. Project participants will produce computer program documentation and user manuals in both Spanish and English, and test the software package in centres in St. Lucia and Chile.

/population censuses/ /electronic data processing/ /computer programmes/ /microprocessors/

\$141330 16 months

-Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), Santiago, CL

84-0230 (FAD)

Staff Development: Root Crop Research and Training

The Visayas State College of Agriculture (VISCA) is a regional school in the Philippines responsible for organizing and coordinating root crop research in the country. In 1976, VISCA established the Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Centre (PRCRTC). IDRC has supported two research projects on sweet potato with PRCRTC. The objectives of this project are to upgrade the education of members of PRCRTC's research staff possessing bachelor's degrees through master's and non-degree programs; and to increase the capacity of VISCA and its PRCRTC to do high-quality research in root crops.

/research workers/ /training/ /basic research/ /sweet potatoes/
\$72000 48 months

-Visayas State College of Agriculture (VISCA), Pasay City, PH

84-0231 (AFNS)

Livestock Production (Burundi)

Burundi, a small landlocked country with a population of 4.5 million, is faced with increased soil degradation and insufficient foreign exchange to buy needed fertilizer and equipment. It has a large livestock population, but production systems are traditional, and productivity and consumption low. The purpose of this project is to develop improved livestock production systems for small-scale farms in the Kisozi and Mahwa regions which would permit increased milk and crop production. Researchers will introduce and test on-farm technologies for improved cattle, pastures, feeding, and disease control. Stall feeding will improve collection of manure for application on crop fields.

/animal production/ /livestock/ /feed production/ /forage crops/ /on-farm research/
\$129300 36 months

-Burundi. Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage, Bujumbura, BI

84-0232 (IS)

Documentation and Information Centre on Post-Harvest Activities (CDIAP)

Since independence, the government of the Ivory Coast has been concerned with attaining self-sufficiency in food production. But to achieve self-sufficiency more than an abundant supply of grain is required, namely efficient ways of preserving, storing and processing food products. A documentation centre on post-harvest activities will be set up in conjunction with the Ivory Coast Technological Research Centre in Abidjan to work on solutions to these problems. The personnel there, who are trained in information science, will collect documents on post-harvest technology and furnish them to researchers, technicians, and those concerned with disseminating scientific information. The centre will be equipped with audiovisual materials which will be used to instruct farmers on new post-harvest techniques. The centre will participate in the worldwide AGRIS system and will also publish a bulletin on post-harvest technology in Africa, as well as specialized bibliographies and directories.

/information services/ /post-harvest systems/
\$172975 36 months

-Centre ivoirien de recherches technologiques (CIRT), Abidjan, CI

84-0233 (IS)

African Network of Administrative Information: ANAI Experimental

The development of administrative and managerial skills in Africa is hindered by the lack of adequate and reliable information about management and administration. The purpose of this project is to test the feasibility of an African Network of Administrative Information (ANAI). The collecting, processing and disseminating of information will involve up to 10 national centres representing a linguistic cross section. An experimental annotated index -- ANAI index will be published. The project results will be evaluated before a permanent system is implemented.

/information systems/ /development administration/ /pilot projects/
\$209500 36 months

-Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement (CAFRAD), Tanger, MA

84-0234 (IS)

Regional Information Service on the Book for Latin America and the Caribbean

Since its inception in 1970, the Regional Centre for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) has been collecting, organizing and disseminating information about book production and publishing in the region. The purpose of this project is to allow CERLALC to automate its information service to facilitate information retrieval, storage, analysis and dissemination. The development of an automated system will permit CERLALC to produce several printed products more effectively. These include directories of publishers, publishing specialists and suppliers, and a listing of all books published in the region.

/books/ /publishing/ /information services/ /systems design/ /electronic data processing/

\$127200 24 months

-Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en America Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC), Bogota, CO

84-0235 (FAD)

International Foundation for Science

Since its inception in 1972, the International Foundation for Science (IFS) has channelled its support to Third World researchers in the biological sciences. It offers small grants to young scientists working in aquaculture, animal production, food crops, afforestation and mycorrhiza, fermentation and applied microbiology, natural products, and rural technology. This project will provide funds to enable IFS to support 40 young scientists involved in research in their own countries.

/research fellowships/ /biology/

\$350000 12 months

-International Foundation for Science (IFS), Stockholm, SE

84-0236 (SS)

Comisión Nacional Informática (Argentina)

The purpose of this project is to build a capability in Argentina to comprehend the changes that are taking place in computer-related information technology (informatics). Researchers will review and analyze the policies and resources being used to promote informatics in India, Korea, Canada and Sweden; establish a product profile for the telecommunications industry; and describe and analyze the use of informatics in education, the public sector and employment in order to estimate its potential impact on Argentinian society.

/information policy/ /electronic data processing/

\$169700 12 months

-Asociación Argentina para el Desarrollo Tecnológico (ADEST), Buenos Aires, AR

84-0238 (SS)

Institutional Support Grant (CISEA) - Phase II

CISEA (State and Administration Research Centre) was founded in 1977 to undertake research into social, political, and economic aspects of Argentina and Latin America. Institutional support funds provided in phase I of this project enabled CISEA to produce over forty research reports and publish eight books. This second phase of the project will support the continued institutional development of CISEA. Specifically, the grant will partially support: management and infrastructure of the research institution, research costs and salaries, scholarships for junior researchers, and library purchases and publications.

/social research/

\$330000 36 months

-Centro de Investigaciones Sociales sobre el Estado y la Administracion (CISEA), Buenos Aires, AR

84-0239 (SS)

Training, Placement and Performance of Technical High School Teachers (Ethiopia)

In Ethiopia, government efforts to enhance indigenous, technological capacity are limited by a shortage of technicians. The country is relying heavily on formal training in the schools to meet this need. However, while expansion in vocational and technical education has been rapid, developments have not been as fast in the area of technical teacher training. The purpose of this project is to study the performance and use of technical teacher graduates and examine their training in relation to instruction in technical and vocational schools. Researchers will analyze both the training aspirations of vocational and technical teachers and Ethiopia's future training needs and requirements.

/teacher training/ /technical education/ /educational output/ /training programmes/

\$41475 24 months

-Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, ET

84-0240 (FAD)

Research Fellowship: Dr. Wai-On Phoon

This project will provide funds for a research fellowship for Dr. Wai-On Phoon of the Department of Social Medicine and Public Health of the National University of Singapore. This fellowship will give Dr. Phoon, a leading scholar in the field of occupational health, the opportunity to spend three months at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, to work and study in the Department of Occupational Health.

/research fellowships/ /occupations/ /health/

\$19580 3 months

-Dr. Wai-On Phoon, Singapore, SG

84-0241 (FAD)

Research Fellowship: Dr. A.C. Espiritu

This project will provide funds for a Research Fellowship for Dr. A.C. Espiritu of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines. A leading Asian scholar in the field of Human Rights, Dr. Espiritu will spend a year at the Human Rights Research and Education Centre at the University of Ottawa. He will work on a research proposal entitled The International Bill of Human Rights and the Emerging Right to Development: A Comparative Study of Developmental Dynamics and Human Rights Practices in the First and Third Worlds.

/research fellowships/ /human rights/

\$76900 12 months

-Dr. A.C. Espiritu, Metro Manila, PH

84-0242 (HS)
Epidemiology of Acute Diarrhea (Colombia)

Acute diarrheal disease in children continues to be one of the major public health problems of Third World countries. In Colombia, infectious intestinal diseases are the predominant cause of illness and the first cause of death in children under four years of age. The purpose of this project is to investigate the association between diarrheal disease and malnutrition, and whether such an association may be mediated by abnormalities in the immune system. Specifically, researchers will study the relationship between the nutritional status of children and the occurrence of acute diarrhea; and examine whether abnormalities in the immune response system conditioned by malnutrition affect the occurrence of diarrhea.

/diarrhea/ /malnutrition/ /immunology/ /epidemiology/
\$70470 16 months

-Corporacion Cientifica de Médicos del Hospital Infantil Universitario,
Bogota, CO

84-0243 (FAD)
Postgraduate Research Training Program - University of the South Pacific (USP)

The University of the South Pacific (USP) in Suva, Fiji, has a small but significant number of private undergraduate students, but virtually no private postgraduate students because of the high cost of continued study. This project will provide twelve postgraduate scholarships to those wishing to undertake research, primarily at the Masters level, in the areas of agriculture, marine resources, rural development, and food and nutrition, areas of particular need in the region.

/training programmes/ /research fellowships/ /nutrition research/
/agricultural research/
\$266600 36 months

-University of the South Pacific (USP), Suva, FJ

84-0244 (AFNS)
Fish Processing (Indonesia) - Phase II

The bulk of the fish landed in Indonesia is preserved in dried, salted form by small village operations. Postharvest losses are extensive, however, and products are often of unacceptable quality. Efforts to improve the processing of salted, dried fish were made by researchers in phase I of this project. The purpose of phase II is to elaborate more controlled processing and storage methods for salted, dried fish and evaluate the economic feasibility of introducing such methods in village processing operations in Muncar, East Java. Researchers will compare the economics of mechanical drying systems with traditional village fish processing practices.

/fishery product processing/ /fish preservation/ /drying/ /technical aspects/
\$193500 36 months

-Brawijaya University, Malang, ID

84-0245 (HS)

BLISS Waste Treatment (Philippines)

In the Philippines, the Ministry of Human Settlements has provided housing for low-income groups under the BLISS (Bagong Lipunan Sites and Services) housing program. Partially treated wastes from the housing complexes are being discharged into nearby creeks and rivers, posing a potentially serious health hazard to the residents. This project will develop a low-cost, easily maintained and locally acceptable wastewater treatment facility for use in the BLISS housing program. Project participants will design and construct an Aerated Facultative Pond Treatment facility. They will also prepare preliminary designs for an Anaerobic Upflow Filter System to be constructed and tested in a subsequent phase.

/waste treatment/ /waste waters/ /waste disposal/ /engineering design/
\$62940 24 months

-National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC), Quezon City, PH

84-0246 (SS)

Family-school Relations (Argentina)

Argentina is in the process of re-democratizing its major social institutions, including the educational system. As part of this effort, parents, teachers, and school administrators are being encouraged to explore new forms of democratic interaction between the family and the school. The purpose of this project is to study relationships between the family and the school in low-income communities. Researchers will design, implement, and test a series of activities in the school and the community, oriented toward improving communication between the school and family. They will also prepare a manual for parents and teachers on how to organize and implement specific forms of collaboration.

/school-community relationships/ /social participation/ /decision making/
\$95500 34 months

-Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Buenos Aires, AR

84-0247 (HS)

Sero-Immunity to Polio/DPT (Jamaica)

Jamaica has adopted a policy of immunizing all children against the major childhood infectious diseases (measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis). Since 1980, attempts have been made to calculate immunization coverage, with limited success. This project will determine the immunological status of Jamaican children, with respect to polio and DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus). For each selected child, a questionnaire will be completed and a blood sample collected. Information obtained will be of assistance to health officials in planning their immunization programs.

/immunology/ /infectious diseases/ /children/ /immunization/
\$77770 15 months

-Jamaica. Ministry of Health, Kingston, JM

84-0248 (SS)
Rural Industry (Burkina Faso)

Artisans and operators of small-scale rural industries represent an important sector of the economies of developing countries. The purpose of this project is to determine the potential for expansion of rural industry in Burkina Faso. Specifically, researchers will determine the potential for expansion of small-scale processing of shea nuts and peanuts and related products. The research team will carry out a survey of existing rural technologies used in the production of these goods; measure local and national demand; and assess the potential for increasing the number of small-scale production units in peanut and shea nut production.

/rural industry/ /agriproduct processing/ /feasibility studies/
/industrial potential/

\$68160 18 months

-Centre d'études, de documentation, de recherches économique et sociale (CEDRES) de l'Université de Ouagadougou, Ouagadougou, BF

84-0249 (SS)
Technical Change and Regional Policy (Brazil)

Brazil is a country of extreme economic and social disparities. A federal agency, Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SUDENE) was created to plan and promote industrialization in the country's poorest region, the Northeast. The purpose of this project is to assess the impact of SUDENE's industrial assistance programs on technological modernization in SUDENE's industrial sector of the northeastern region. Researchers will review the process of technical change and modernization in the textile, metal fabricating and petrochemical sectors in the states of Pernambuco, Ceara and Bahia. They will also analyze the impact of modernization on industrial output, the labour market, and local resources.

/industrial development/

\$62600 12 months

-Fundação de Ensino Superior de Pernambuco (FESP), Pernambuco, BR

84-0250 (SS)
Evaluation of Energy Use Patterns and Systems in Selected Regions in Guyana

It is difficult to predict Guyana's energy needs based on the small amount of information currently available on energy use patterns. The purpose of this project is to evaluate energy systems and patterns of usage in the East Coast Demerara region. Project participants will review existing literature on energy consumption and production; establish energy use patterns within the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors; evaluate alternative energy systems and fuels (e.g. biogas, woodgas, wind for water pumping and power, etc.); and make policy recommendations regarding energy conservation, and the formulation of an energy policy.

/energy consumption/ /power generation/ /power demand/ /power supply/
/renewable energy sources/

\$42800 24 months

-University of Guyana, Georgetown, GY

84-0251 (SS)

Child Labour and the School in Rural Chile

Studies seeking to understand the causes of school dropout in developing countries show that many children leave school because they are needed at home, particularly in the rural areas. This project will examine the effects of child labour on school performance in rural Chile with reference to school attendance, desertion, repetition, and academic achievement. Information will be collected on the conditions under which children study and work and both the child's and the parents' attitudes toward rural schools and child labour.

/child labour/ /schooling/ /educational output/ /rural areas/

\$67900 18 months

-Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Santiago, CL

84-0252 (SS)

Tax Reform (Colombia)

In 1974, the Colombian government instituted sweeping tax reforms -- with mixed results. The purpose of this project is to study the formulation, implementation and modification of the Colombian tax reform between 1974 and 1983 with a view to designing further tax reform. Researchers will assess the effects of the 1974 reform on income distribution, inflation and government revenue; examine administrative aspects of policy implementation; and examine the ways in which interest groups influenced the legislation.

/tax reforms/ /evaluation/ /administrative aspects/ /political aspects/

\$62900 12 months

-Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (FEDESARROLLO), Bogota, CO

84-0253 (SS)

Industrial Policy (Peru)

In 1980, the government of Fernando Belaunde came to power in Peru and subsequently adopted a neo-liberal industrial policy. Import tariffs were reduced, the exchange rate was strictly pegged to the differential interest rate, subsidized credit for exports was abolished, and the rate of interest on public credit to industry was increased. The purpose of this project is to analyze the effects of these policies on the industrial sector between 1980 and 1984. Three industries will be studied in detail: textiles, shoes and automotive supplies. Researchers will study the process by which industrial policy was formulated; examine the mechanisms used by industries to respond to the changing policy environment and incentive systems; and make recommendations for a more selective and effective industrial policy.

/industrial policy/ /policy making/ /evaluation/

\$88600 24 months

-Universidad del Pacifico, Lima, PE

84-0254 (HS)
Sanitation Systems (Bangladesh)

It is estimated that only 1 percent of the rural people in Bangladesh have access to any sanitary facilities. Government-sponsored projects have had limited success because of the lack of community involvement. The intent of this project is to develop, undertake and evaluate a community-based environment sanitation promotion program in a rural village. Some 200 water seal latrines and 10 tube wells equipped with handpumps will be constructed involving the community in all phases of the project. Photo essays will be prepared and environmental studies conducted at the commencement and the conclusion of the study.

/sanitation/ /health education/ /sanitation services/ /community development/ /community relations/
\$53310 24 months
-Clean Village Research Centre, Dhaka, BD

84-0255 (FAD)
Post Graduate Hydrologic Education and Research

Hydrology is a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the earth, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere. This project will enable IDRC to participate in an ongoing international, post-graduate training program in hydrology at Roorkee University, India. Each year, from 1985 up to 1987, IDRC will support four qualified scholars from institutions in developing countries where the Cooperative Program may wish to encourage projects in water management.

/hydrology/ /water management/ /research fellowships/
\$64100 40 months
-University of Roorkee, Roorkee, IN

84-0256 (SS)
Forest Land Development Policy (Philippines)

Research on forest policy for development has been identified by the Philippine government as a national priority, to date policy makers have concerned themselves mainly with the commercial logging sector and there has been little recognition of the other uses and users of forest land resources. The purpose of this project is to evaluate costs and benefits of new and existing public policies and management schemes in the forestry sector. Researchers will examine social costs and benefits of management policies for natural and plantation forests operated by commercial enterprises; formulate more economically rational watershed management policies; and estimate population growth in the uplands and its implications for forest land use.

/forest management/ /forest resources/ /forest utilization/ /policy making/
\$44800 24 months
-Philippine Institute of Development Studies, Metro Manila, PH

84-0257 (SO SPA)
Freedom of Association (Asia)

To associate freely with other people for a common purpose is internationally recognized as a basic human right. This right is essential to the hundreds of grassroots organizations in Asia, formed to give support to the rural and urban poor. This project will examine national legislation limiting freedom of association and its impact on grassroots organizations.

/freedom of association/ /non-governmental organizations/ /legislation/
\$30800 12 months
-PROCESS, Metro Manila, PH

84-0258 (HS SPA)
Hydraulic Ram Pump (Uganda)

Providing an adequate domestic water supply for scattered rural populations is a major problem in many developing countries. Fuel and maintenance costs to operate conventional pumping systems are becoming prohibitive. As an alternative, the hydraulic ram pump (hydram) is a relatively simple technology that uses renewable energy, is durable, and has only two moving parts which can easily be maintained by local personnel. The purpose of this project is to assess the hydram potential in Uganda and develop a new generation of lightweight locally-made hydrams. Researchers will make an inventory of existing hydram installations; construct a demonstration/testing facility; and investigate the feasibility of local manufacture of hydrams.

/pumps/ /engineering design/ /testing/

\$173420 24 months

-Uganda. Ministry of Lands, Minerals and Water Resources, Entebbe, UG

84-0259 (SS)
Industrial Restructuring (India) - Phase I

India's share of world exports has declined almost continuously since 1950. Experts believe India could do far better in terms of industrial expansion and export earnings. Researchers on this pilot project will design a program of research on the restructuring of the industrial sector to increase employment and export earnings. A major aim of the research will be to highlight the tradeoffs involved in choosing export promotion vs. import substitution and in supporting one set of industries vs. another. The research program will be considered for funding by IDRC at its June 1985 Executive Committee Meeting.

/research programmes/ /methodology/ /export promotion/ /industrial structure/ /industrial policy/

\$66000 6 months

-Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, IN

84-0260 (AFNS)
Faba Beans Processing (Egypt)

Faba beans (*vicia faba*) are an important part of the staple diet of most Egyptians. They are a relatively cheap source of dietary protein. Because faba beans are a widely consumed staple in the country, any improvements in processing to improve nutritional quality are important. The purpose of this project is to document consumption and production patterns, nutritive value, and processing of four foods made from faba beans. Researchers will obtain information on product characteristics and demand; processor problems; costs; consumer problems; and processing recipes.

/faba beans/ /food consumption/ /food processing/ /food preparation/

\$46000 9 months

-University of Alexandria. Department of Agricultural Industries, Alexandria, EG

84-0262 (COMM)

Artisanal Fisheries Videotapes (Chile)

The fishermen of Chile need technical training if the country's small-scale fisheries are to improve. The purpose of this project is to produce three instructional videotapes and evaluate their effectiveness in communicating research findings to fishermen in the Talcahuano region. The videotapes will be used to disseminate information on improved fishing and marketing techniques. The production and evaluation will serve as a pilot project to determine the feasibility of producing 24 more videotapes for use in training programs.

/technical information/ /audiovisual aids/ /fishermen/ /fishery
development/ /fishing/

\$12120 9 months

-Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Talcahuano, CL

84-0263 (IS)

Computerization at PDIN

The National Scientific Documentation Centre of Indonesia (PDIN - Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional) is one of the largest national documentation centres in the developing world. PDIN coordinates documentation and information activities at the national level in science, technology and the social sciences, and acts as Indonesia's focal point in regional and international information systems. This project will enable PDIN to establish, over the long term, an integrated, automated information system; and provide PDIN with technical supervision as well as further MINISIS-related training and a fellowship in computer science.

/information services/ /electronic data processing/ /MINISIS/ /scientific
information/ /library automation/

\$94340 24 months

-Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional (PDIN), Jakarta, ID

84-0264 (SS)

Socio-economic Consequences of Migration for Women in Sending Areas (Nigeria)

The exodus of young, able-bodied men from rural Nigeria to wage employment in urban and oil-producing areas has left the agricultural sector in a state of stagnation. In many places women have taken on the role of household head and manager of family-based agriculture. The purpose of this project is to measure and assess the impact of migration on agricultural production in two areas of Kwara State with emphasis on the position of women as heads of households and agricultural producers. Researchers will measure the volume and types of migration; and assess the consequences of migration in terms of the rural labour force, the role of women, and the contributions of urban migrants.

/agricultural production/ /internal migrations/ /economic implications/
/remittances/ /women/

\$93800 21 months

-University of Ibadan. Department of Geography, Ibadan, NG

84-0265 (COMM)

Workshop on the Role of Radio in Science Popularization

Radio still reaches more people in Africa than television or newspapers. Now that African countries are investing more and more in scientific research, radio broadcasts can be a very effective way to inform people of research results. Many science programs, however, are produced abroad and then broadcast in Africa. Professional journalists and science writers in Africa with a general training need more experience in producing science news for radio. This project will allow two schools of journalism to conduct a workshop for 15 African radio professionals from ten different countries on the popularization of science. By the end of the training the participants will have produced eight 30-minute science documentaries. Once they return home, they will be better able to develop science programs to reach their local audiences.

/journalists/ /radio/ /scientific information/

\$47460 6 months

-Association interinstitutionnelle pour la communication (AICOM), Dakar, SN

84-0266 (HS)

Contraceptive Development - ICCR (Global) - Phase V

The International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR) has been involved in research aimed at the development of new contraceptive methods since its inception in 1971. Since 1973, IDRC has supported ICCR's work. The purpose of this phase is to provide a bridging grant to enable the ICCR to maintain its contraceptive development programs during 1985, and to allow it an opportunity to seek new donors.

/contraceptives/ /research and development/

\$400000 12 months

-Population Council, New York, US

84-0268 (IS)

Coconut Information Centre - Phase II

The Coconut Information Centre (CIC) was established in 1979 to acquire, classify and disseminate scientific and technological information about the coconut. In phase I of the project efforts were made to capture and record coconut documentation and release information products. The purpose of phase II is to consolidate and augment CIC services in order to provide researchers with easier access to the current literature. Project participants will produce further issues of the series and serials begun in phase I; input some 3 000 references from the period 1965-1980 to the retrieval system; and microfiche all documents input to the retrieval system for deposit in centres in the Caribbean, West Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

/coconuts/ /information services/ /information dissemination/

\$62460 36 months

-Coconut Research Board (CRB), Lunuwila, LK

84-0269 (AFNS)

Oyster Culture (Sudan) - Phase II

Mass mortalities of mother-of-pearl oysters ended culture operations on Sudan's Red Sea coast by 1971. Phase I of this project sought to develop culture techniques that would enhance the survival of oysters. It also generated considerable information on oyster growth and spat collection. Researchers in Phase II will work to re-establish commercial mother-of-pearl oyster culture along the Red Sea coast. Non-traditional culture sites will be investigated and research into the causes of mass mortalities will continue. New culture techniques will be tested and refined on demonstration farms and cost-benefit analyses made.

/oyster culture/

\$310600 36 months

-Sudan. Ministry of Agriculture, Khartoum, SD

84-0271 (AFNS)

Lentil Mechanization (ICARDA)

The lentil (*Lens Culinaris Med.*) is an important crop in the Middle East and North Africa: the seed has a high protein content, the plant maintains soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and the straw is a valuable animal feed. The major constraint to lentil production is the high cost of labour for harvesting. This project will identify, develop and test mechanized harvesting systems suitable for small- to medium-sized lentil producers in Syria, Jordan and Turkey. Researchers will field test and cost machinery and define agronomic requirements for the harvesting machinery.

/lentils/ /harvesting/ /agricultural mechanization/

\$226900 36 months

-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, SY

84-0272 (AFNS)

Rural Production Modules (Mexico)

Over 50 percent of Mexico's land is arid or semi-arid. Moreover, because of over-exploitation, and inappropriate management, natural vegetation has been depleted to the point where it cannot provide a minimum source of income for the rural population. The purpose of this project is to develop integrated systems to regenerate and increase local production of food, fuelwood, fodder, and minor forest products in the northern region. Researchers will plant selected species, monitor their adaptability, growth and yield, and evaluate cultural and harvesting practices for sustained production.

/rural development/ /resources management/ /agricultural production/
/cultivation practices/

\$275600 36 months

-Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales (INIF), Mexico City, MX

84-0273 (AFNS)

Rattan (China)

Rattan is an important forest product in the southern provinces of the People's Republic of China. As a result of increased exploitation and decreased cultivation, local rattan collection has diminished rapidly. This project aims to lay the groundwork for development of rattan plantations in the four tropical provinces of South China. Project participants will conduct a taxonomic inventory; establish an arboretum and trial plantations for phenological and silvi-physiological studies; and determine the physical and mechanical properties of rattan.

/palms/ /manmade forests/ /silviculture/

\$226600 36 months

-Chinese Academy of Forestry, Beijing, CN

84-0274 (HS)
Handpump Manufacture (Indonesia)

Several innovative handpumps have been developed to secure a safe supply of unpolluted water for rural communities in developing countries. However, the diffusion of this technology and its utilization is constrained by the lack of local producers, lack of local expertise in the maintenance of handpumps, and the inability of communities to purchase the pumps. The purpose of this project is to introduce this technology to villagers in rural areas of Indonesia. Specifically, researchers will install 40 IDRC-UM (University of Malaya) PVC (polyvinyl chloride) handpumps in selected communities; develop and test an appropriate credit-repayment scheme; provide training in the operation and maintenance of the handpumps; and monitor the technical performance of the handpumps.

/pumps/ /water supply/ /maintenance and repair/
\$72800 18 months
-Yayasan Dian-Desa, Yogyakarta, ID

84-0275 (AFNS SPA)
Institutional Woodstoves (Kenya)

Wood is the major energy source for cooking and heating in over 5,000 Kenyan institutions. Fuelwood consumption could be reduced in these institutions by developing and introducing improved cookstoves and energy-efficient kitchens. The purpose of this project is to develop more efficient wood-burning, cooking and heating units for Kenya's public institutions. Researchers will design and build a prototype stove; appraise kitchen systems and develop design alternatives to increase their energy efficiency; and disseminate research results to government policymakers and institution administrators.

/stoves/ /fuelwood/ /energy consumption/ /engineering design/
\$137550 24 months
-Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association (KENGO), Nairobi, KE

84-0276 (SS)
Microcomputer Software for Research on Artisanal Fisheries (Chile)

Research in fisheries economics, like most applied research in the social and economic sciences, requires the use of computer programs for data analysis. To date, however, these programs have not been fully adapted for microcomputer use or for application to the special data requirements of the small-scale (artisanal) fisheries sector. The purpose of this project is to develop a series of user-friendly microcomputer software programs for application in artisanal fisheries research programs in Chile. The programs will permit statistical and mathematical analysis and will integrate biological, technological and socioeconomic research on artisanal fisheries.

/data analysis/ /fishery research/ /computer programmes/ /fishery economics/
\$46475 6 months
-Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso, Valparaiso, CL

84-0277 (SS)

Action Research Network for Education and Development (Indonesia)

Action or participatory research calls for interaction between the researchers and those among whom the research is conducted. The Indonesian Action Research Network (JARI) was established to facilitate the examination of action research, to sponsor a number of case studies, to provide appropriate training support, and to disseminate related information. This project will enable JARI to provide technical assistance, training and administrative support for four case studies on community education in poor rural and urban areas. These studies concern community education in environmental management, education regarding the adverse effects of pesticide misuse, and "alternative" education programs for youth and school drop-outs.

/participatory research/ /case studies/ /non-formal education/ /community relations/

\$160000 30 months

-Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education and Information , Jakarta, ID

84-0278 (HS)

Rural Psychiatry (India)

At this time, no formal psychiatric care is available to patients suffering from psychosis, epilepsy and mental retardation in the Kara district in India. The purpose of this project is to assess the effectiveness of the management of serious mental illnesses in the district by traditional healers and health practitioners. Researchers will determine where and from whom the severely mentally ill patients receive psychiatric care, if it is provided; and train village health workers in the diagnosis of serious mental illness.

/mental diseases/ /psychiatry/ /traditional medicine/ /auxiliary health workers/

\$62630 24 months

-Tribhuvandas Foundation, Anand, IN

84-0279 (HS)

Paraquat Intoxication (Colombia)

The Colombian government is concerned at the growing use of the herbicide, Paraquat, in the country, as a growing body of knowledge now indicates that it is toxic to humans. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the health hazards posed by the unrestricted use of Paraquata in the agricultural region of Antioquia, with reference to population health profiles before and after the introduction of the herbicide. Researchers will also establish levels of exposure to Paraquat, by measuring air concentrations and the contamination of food stuffs, and determine the association between different exposure levels and impaired lung function.

/herbicides/ /environmental effects/ /public health/ /toxicity/ /occupational diseases/

\$247090 16 months

-Fundacion para la Educacion Superior (FES), Cali, CO

84-0280 (HS)

Diarrheal Diseases Control Program (Global) - Phase III

In most developing countries acute diarrheal diseases continue to be a leading cause of death in infants and young children. Phases I and II of this project have supported the World Health Organization's global program for the control of diarrheal diseases (CDD). The objectives of CDD are to reduce the mortality and morbidity caused by acute diarrheal diseases and their associated ill-effects, particularly malnutrition, and promote the self-reliance of individual countries in the control of diarrheal diseases. Phase III will provide continued support for CDD and its activities.

/diarrhea/ /disease control/

\$300000 24 months

-WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), GENEVA, CH

84-0281 (SS)

Open University Tutorial Systems (Indonesia)

The Indonesian Open University, Jakarta, is providing tutorial services for nearly 60 000 students at 32 regional centres throughout the country. This project will investigate how these services have been organized and how they are currently operating at 12 of the centres. Researchers will describe various approaches to tutoring, official and unofficial, taking place in regional centres and determine the strength and weaknesses of each approach from the point of view of students and tutors. Also researchers will develop various models of tutoring which might be recommended to the regional centres.

/distance study/ /higher education/ /universities/ /educational output/

\$55000 24 months

-Indonesian Open University, Jakarta, ID

84-0282 (SS)

Teaching Development Studies (Lesotho)

There has been made criticism of the formal, teacher-dominated environment in post-colonial African schools, but relatively few attempts to study classroom processes and alter traditional teaching patterns. In this project, researchers in Lesotho will monitor what happens when teachers try to alter traditional teaching-learning patterns. Specifically, researchers will assess current methods of teaching Development Studies, a new school subject, and assist teachers to introduce more effective teaching methods. The emphasis will be on pupil-centered discussion, problem-solving and practical involvement in rural development activities.

/teaching methods/ /educational innovations/

\$11400 12 months

-National University of Lesotho, Maseru, LS

84-0283 (HS)

Rural Sanitation Research (Sierra Leone) - Phase II

In phase I of this project the Community Development Council (CDC), an indigenous non-governmental organization in Sierra Leone, demonstrated that communities can take responsibility for constructing and maintaining their own sanitary facilities, improving environmental conditions and reducing hazards to health. The purpose of this second phase of support is to replicate the strategies employed in Phase I, this time with respect to water supply and sanitation facilities. Also, researchers will evaluate the impact of these interventions on the health status of the population.

/sanitation/ /health education/ /water supply/ /community relations/

\$386000 36 months

-Community Development Council, Bo, SL

84-0284 (SS)
Macroeconomic Analysis (Peru)

Since 1975 a succession of military and civilian governments has failed to stabilize the economy of Peru. This inability has led to shifts in economic behaviour, with important implications for the design of macroeconomic policies. The purpose of this project is to develop a macroeconomic model of the Peruvian economy. The intention of the model is to explain the economy's performance in recent years; assess the impact of actual and alternative policies; and study alternative theories of pricing, savings and investment behaviour. Researchers will develop and maintain a data base both for the model and for other economic research.

/macroeconomics/ /economic models/ /economic policy/ /economic theory/
\$69400 18 months
-Universidad del Pacifico, Lima, PE

84-0285 (SS)
Savings, Investment and Financial Markets (Latin America)

Saving and investment behaviour and the performance of financial markets have a direct bearing on the management of Latin American economies. Since 1980, IDRC has financed research on various aspects of these issues. The purpose of this project is to link Centre-supported research in Latin America on savings, investment and financial markets so as to encourage more systematic collaboration in the areas of policy analysis, economic theory and applied research. This collaboration will take place through two workshops, short-term exchanges of scholars, and joint publication of research results.

/savings/ /investments/ /financial market/ /macroeconomics/ /applied research/ /organization of research/
\$67000 18 months
-Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), Buenos Aires, AR

84-0286 (AFNS)
Crop Intensification (Syria) - Phase III

IDRC has supported nearly eight years of research to develop a more productive and stable crop rotation for Syria's rainfed agriculture. Phase I of this project designed new improved crop rotations and phase II assessed their effects on yields and soil fertility. The purpose of phase III is to develop an improved, stable crop rotation for maximum wheat production in the two high-rainfall zones of the country. Specifically, researchers will continue winter and intensive crop rotation trials for two seasons; and evaluate 8 years of crop rotation data both agronomically and economically.

/crop rotation/ /wheat/ /crop yield/ /cultivation practices/
\$176000 30 months
-Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Damascus, SY

84-0287 (IS)

Union Catalogue of Chinese Scientific and Technical Periodicals

China currently has no overall system of bibliographic control for scientific and technical information. A fundamental tool used in locating information is a union catalogue. The purpose of this project is to assist the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) to prepare a union catalogue of Chinese scientific and technical periodicals held within the institutions belonging to the ISTIC system in China. To accomplish this, ISTIC will write the required computer software and procedures and will acquire appropriate equipment for processing Chinese character information. The resulting database will lay the groundwork for Chinese participation in the International Serials Data System (ISDS).

/catalogue/ /periodicals/ /electronic data processing/ /computer programmes/ /electronic equipment/

\$88200 36 months

-Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC), Beijing, CN

84-0288 (AFNS)

Pasture Improvement (Swaziland)

Swaziland's traditional livestock production system i.e. communal grazing, has resulted in result overstocking and overgrazing, deteriorating pastures, and severe soil erosion. This project will identify useful pasture species and develop more productive, less damaging management techniques adapted to the social realities of Swaziland's small-scale production systems. It is anticipated that the technologies will be adopted by commercial and small-scale dairy farmers.

/pastures/ /forage crops/ /grazing lands/ /grassland/

\$150500 48 months

-Swaziland. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane, SZ

84-0289 (SPA)

Defence and Development in Southeast Asia

Little research on the impact of defence expenditures on development has been undertaken in Southeast Asia. This project will permit research teams in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to examine the economic impact of arms purchases; the economic and social burden of maintaining national armed forces; and the growing phenomenon of defence industries in national industrial strategies. The intention is to increase awareness of the development implications of defence spending. Findings will be disseminated widely in the region.

/military expenditures/ /economic implications/ /defence/

\$268960 36 months

-Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, SG

84-0290 (SS)

Roles of the Elementary School Principal (Liberia)

Despite the central role principals play in the effective operation of elementary schools in Liberia, no research has yet been undertaken on their duties and responsibilities. The purpose of this project is to assess the extent to which elementary school principals perform the functions expected of them by the Ministry of Education and by the community. Researchers will establish what principals actually do in carrying out their various functions. They will also assess the extent to which principals' training prepares them for their work.

/primary education/ /educational administration/ /training programmes/ /leadership/

\$31100 15 months

-University of Liberia, Monrovia, LR

84-0291 (SS SPA)

RETAIN: Rural Energy Technology Assessment and Innovation Network (Global)

The decline in renewable fuel supplies in rural areas has prompted a search for more efficient energy devices. International donor agencies have sponsored research on the improvement of wood burning stoves, windmills, biogas digesters, etc. A more concerted research effort is needed, however, to improve the understanding of rural energy use and demand. This project will support a research network to examine different rural energy supply options. Research teams from Argentina, China, Costa Rica and the Philippines will assess and compare the range of technological options for particular uses and identify the constraints to the diffusion of rural energy technologies.

/energy crisis/ /rural areas/ /power supply/ /energy policy/ /organization of research/

\$528500 30 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ont., CA
- Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, Brighton, GB
- Instituto de Economia Energetica (IDEE), Buenos Aires, AR
- Institute for Techno-Economic and Energy System Analysis (ITEEA), Tsinghua University, Beijing, CN
- Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Ambientales y Tecnologicas (CISAT), San Jose, CR
- Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Metro-Manila, PH

84-0292 (HS)

Anopheles Identification (Zimbabwe)

Malaria, an important cause of illness and death in Zimbabwe, is far from being controlled, partly due to difficulties in identifying the vectors involved in its transmission. In Africa, the most important malaria vectors belong to the *Anopheles gambiae* species complex. *Anopheles quadriannulatus* is allied to this *Anopheles gambiae* complex and apparently present in large numbers in Zimbabwe. Researchers on this project will establish a colony of *Anopheles quadriannulatus* for subsequent studies; and develop the electrophoresis method for distinguishing *Anopheles quadriannulatus* in the *Anopheles gambiae* complex.

/disease transmission/ /disease vectors/ /malaria/ /disease control/

\$16615 12 months

- Zimbabwe. Ministry of Health, Harare, ZW

84-0293 (IS)

REMIN-REMIC: A Mangrove Information System for Asia and the Pacific

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region depend on the mangrove forest as a source of firewood, charcoal and timber and for protection against tidal waves and cyclones. This project will support the establishment of a regional information network to serve those involved in the utilization, development, management and conservation of mangrove resources. Specifically, the project will assist the consolidation of a Regional Mangrove Information Network (REMIN) and the establishment of a Regional Mangrove Information Centre (REMIC) for Asia and the Pacific. Outputs of the project will be a regional data base and library collection; a quarterly regional mangrove newsletter; a regional state-of-the-art report; and a bibliography of mangrove research, 1975-1984.

/forest trees/ /information network/ /information exchange/ /information services/

\$352900 36 months

- Natural Resources Management Center (NRMCC), Quezon City, PH

84-0295 (SS)

Assessment of Educational Reforms

In Jamaica, it is hypothesized, the middle-class benefited most from the expansion and reform of education over the past three decades. Policies meant to benefit other classes were only marginally successful. Researchers in this project will gather data from government and school records since 1952 in an attempt to show the extent to which specific educational reforms have benefited their target populations. Research results will be used by policymakers to plan educational reforms aimed at ensuring greater educational opportunity across social class and gender lines.

/educational reforms/ /social stratification/ /educational opportunities/
\$54500 12 months

-Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of the West Indies (UWI), Kingston, JM

84-0296 (SS)

Community Adaptation and Migration (Peru)

Within the Andean regions, the 1970's and early 1980's were characterized by economic recession, widespread unemployment and migration of people from rural areas to urban centres. In these circumstances, the various regions have responded differently to economic stress. The purpose of this project is to undertake a joint research project on community adaptation to economic change in the Puno and Cuzco regions of Peru. Researchers will develop a socioeconomic and demographic profile of the two regions; conduct exploratory fieldwork in specific communities; and interview community leaders and regional and state representatives to obtain information on community cohesion, group membership and development activities.

/regional development/ /economic recession/ /population dynamics/
/community development/

\$66800 12 months

-Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES), Lima, PE

84-0297 (COMM)

Science Popularization (Nepal)

The mass media can play an important role in increasing public awareness of how science and technology can help national development efforts. In Nepal, on-going efforts to promote the adoption of innovations have been hampered by traditional beliefs and conservative attitudes. The purpose of this project is to implement a pilot science popularization program that will be conducted in collaboration with the press and radio. The pilot program will help develop, within the Nepali mass media, a capacity to communicate the results of scientific research in an understandable way through local language radio broadcasts and science features written for local newspapers.

/scientific information/ /mass media/
\$61830 26 months

-Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST), Kathmandu, NP

84-0298 (IS)

Women in the Caribbean: Data Retrieval System

The purpose of this project is to establish an automated retrieval system based on the data collected as a result of a major 1982 study on women in the Caribbean. The original data, collected between 1979 and 1982, were used to prepare project reports and research papers, but it has not been fully analyzed, and are not in an easily accessible form. The major output of this project will be a data base containing information on the lives of the women surveyed in Barbados, Antigua and St. Vincent as part of the Women in the Caribbean Project. In addition, user manuals for the data base will be developed and produced.

/data retrieval/ /data bases/ /women/

\$183800 24 months

-University of the West Indies (UWI), Bridgetown, BB

84-0299 (SS)

Outgrower Schemes (Ghana)

Small-scale farmers in Africa face serious problems in producing and marketing agricultural commodities. They cannot afford to purchase machinery for growing crops or for processing perishable goods, and they lack the bargaining power to negotiate fair prices for the crops they sell. One form of organization which could harness the productive potential of farmers is contract farming. In this system, a central processing or exporting unit purchases the harvests of independent farmers and provides them with credit, inputs, farm machinery rentals and technical advice. In this project, researchers will undertake an examination of three "outgrower schemes" which organize the production and marketing of palm oil in Ghana.

/agricultural production/ /labour contract/ /marketing/ /palm oil/

\$74200 12 months

-University of Ghana. Department of Political Science, Legon, GH

84-0300 (SS)

Financial Markets (Argentina) - Phase II

In the late 1970s, Argentina undertook far-ranging reform of its financial system in the hope of using domestic financial resources more effectively. Phase I of this project revealed that the reform, which ended in 1982, did not achieve its objectives. Moreover, the changes led to a massive redistribution of wealth, a shakier financial system, and the growth of a large unsupervised financial market. The purpose of Phase II is to continue to analyze the country's financial market. Researchers will obtain information concerning the redistribution of financial assets; examine the size and characteristics of the unsupervised, informal part of the market; analyze its impact on macroeconomics stabilization policies; and consider different measures to reduce the economic instability caused by it.

/financial market/ /financial policy/ /stabilization/ /macroeconomics/

\$87600 18 months

-Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), Buenos Aires, AR

84-0301 (SS)
Teacher Training Evaluation (Jamaica)

In 1981, the government of Jamaica introduced a teacher training program designed to enhance the academic and professional and to competence of teachers and to make the curriculum more relevant. The objectives of this current study are to analyze the extent to which this new teacher training program has been effectively implemented and to identify areas where improvements are needed. Data gathered through this study will assist policymakers and teacher trainers in modifying the content and form of this program.

/teacher training/ /training programmes/ /evaluation/
\$29700 30 months

-University of the West Indies (UWI). School of Education, Kingston, JM

84-0303 (SS)
Effects of Adult Literacy (Kenya)

Kenya is one of several countries in Eastern and Southern Africa that have embarked upon nationwide mass literacy programs. However, little or no systematic research has been undertaken as yet on the success of these efforts. They on this project will assess the extent to which the adult literacy program affects the lives of the participants, in terms of visible changes in their material wealth, general living conditions and well-being. They will also assess how well participants in the program learn what they are supposed to, and to what extent they actually use their new skill in their daily lives.

/literacy/ /adult education/ /evaluation/
\$59400 24 months

-Kenya. Ministry of Culture and Social Services, Nairobi, KE

84-0304 (IS)
Debt Recording and Management System (Sri Lanka)

The increase in external debt in many developing countries has led to a need for better methods of recording, managing and analyzing information related to a country's overall borrowings. With the assistance of IDRC, the Commonwealth Secretariat has developed a system and methodology for capturing, tracking and analyzing small- and medium-sized debts in the private and public sectors. The purpose of this project is to test and implement in Sri Lanka the Debt Recording and Management System developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat (CS-DRMS software package). Using the CS-DRMS package, a loan and grant inventory will be created and data will be analyzed.

/data recording/ /external debt/ /computer programmes/
\$83300 24 months

-Sri Lanka. Department of External Resources, Colombo, LK

84-0306 (AFNS)
Bamboo/Rattan Network (Asia)

Bamboo and rattan provide regular income to many poor rural communities in Asia. Since 1981, IDRC has provided support to several institutions in the region for applied research on bamboo and rattan, but there is a need for better coordination of research activities. This project will provide funds for a part-time coordinator to consolidate and assist a network of 10 IDRC-supported bamboo and rattan projects. It is expected that the network coordinator will strengthen the technical quality of research and encourage information sharing and the setting of research priorities among participating scientists.

/bamboo/ /palms/ /organization of research/
\$47000 12 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Singapore, SG

84-0307 (SS)

Skill Education and Employment (Indonesia)

Sweeping educational reforms in 1975 and 1984 highlighted the importance placed on skills training by the Indonesian government. Given the resources being invested in skill education by government and non-government sources and the continuing expansion of skill education, evaluation studies are badly needed. Researchers on this project will assess and describe the type and quality of skill education in various types of secondary schools and programs in Central Java. They will also assess and describe local employment, and conduct tracer studies of graduates to determine the role of skill education in finding work.

/vocational training/ /employment opportunities/ /transition from school to work/

\$44000 12 months

-Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, ID

84-0308 (FAD)

Research Fellowship: Dr. Clive Thomas

This project will provide funds for a research fellowship for Dr. Clive Thomas of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Guyana. This fellowship will enable Dr. Thomas to spend six months at the Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC) at York University to complete the research and writing of a book on development patterns and policies in the Caribbean since World War II.

/research fellowships/ /economic and social development/ /development policy/

\$28450 6 months

-Thomas, Dr. Clive, Georgetown, GY

84-0309 (AFNS)

Economics of Root Crop Processing (Philippines)

In the Philippines, the processing of root crops has traditionally been seasonal because of inadequate storage technology for freshly harvested root crops. With the recent introduction of a simple technology (storage trench) for root crop storage, the potential for year-round processing has increased. The purpose of this project is to evaluate traditional processing methods and their products, and identify research priorities for improved processing.

/root crops/ /agriproduct processing/

\$5100 7 months

-VISCA Foundation for Agricultural and Rural Development (VIFARD), Baybay, PH

84-0311 (AFNS)

Rice Milling (India)

Paddy milling is one of the largest agroindustries in India but wide variations exist in the level of technology used and the yield and quality of the product. Moreover, despite serious shortages of edible oil, the potential of rice bran to partially meet the demand has not been exploited. This project aims to identify constraints to the implementation of appropriate improvements in the rice milling industry and make recommendations regarding the utilization of rice bran for edible oil production. It is expected that the results will be used by the Government of India in its rice mill modernization program.

/grain processing/ /milling industry/ /rice/ /edible oils/ /agricultural machinery/

\$54400 18 months

-National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi, IN

84-0312 (AFNS)

Improved Dehulling Systems (Botswana)

Sorghum is the staple and preferred food in Botswana. However home processing of the grain, traditionally done by hand with mortar and pestle, is time consuming. Research to adapt and develop dehulling machinery was begun in 1975. As a result, there are now 21 small-scale mills based on built-in-Botswana dehullers in successful operation throughout the country. As these enterprises have matured, further adaptations have been made and various operating problems have come to light. This project will document these adaptations and problems, assess their implications for new installations and test several refinements to current mill design.

/milling industry/ /sorghum/ /grain processing/ /agricultural machinery/
/engineering design/ /testing

\$13300 24 months

-Rural Industries Promotions (Botswana), Gaborone, BW

84-0313 (SS)

Terms of Trade of Rural Communities in Sri Lanka

The process of modernization in Sri Lanka has been felt most dramatically in the villages, especially among small padi farmers. One of the most profound changes has been to break the economic isolation of these villages and make them more dependent on outside markets. The government has become increasingly concerned about the consequences for rural purchasing power brought about by this change. The purpose of this project is to provide information to policymakers on changes in incomes and purchasing power in the rural sector. The project will result in the construction of a specific methodology, a terms of trade matrix, for studying fluctuations in purchasing power. The trade matrix will be applied to 12 study villages in different regions of the country.

/income/ /purchasing power/ /rural communities/ /applied research/
/methodology/

\$72600 36 months

-Marga Institute, Colombo, LK

84-0314 (SS)

Off-Campus Program Student Characteristics (Malaysia)

Since 1971 the Universiti Sains Malaysia of Penang has operated an Off-Campus Program for mature learners (over age 23). This project will measure the personality, sociological and learning style characteristics of a sample of students enrolled in the Program, and their perceptions regarding the value of this Program. The resulting student profiles will then be related to academic performance in order to assess the extent to which the program is relevant to student learning needs. Project results will also provide program administrators with information useful for student selection and placement.

/distance study/ /college students/ /attitudes/ /educational output/

\$55000 24 months

-Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, MY

84-0315 (AFNS)
Grain Dehulling (Uganda)

In drier areas of Uganda, the staple food is a stiff porridge made from dried cassava and cereals such as sorghum, millet and maize. Mechanical milling of the cereals is quite common, but dehulling is a tedious and time-consuming task, done at home, before the grains are taken to be milled. The purpose of this project is to assess the potential for introducing grain dehulling machinery in the country. Researchers will evaluate the technical performance, economic viability and acceptability of the RIIC/PRL dehuller in one rural location; manufacture and test one dehuller; and determine the potential for future development and dissemination of dehullers in the country.

/grain processing/ /agricultural machinery/ /testing/
\$81200 24 months

-Uganda. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Kampala, UG

84-0316 (AFNS)
Economics of Bean Production (Brazil)

The state of Sao Paulo is a major bean-growing area in Brazil. Since 1982, however, bean production has decreased by about 28 percent, forcing the state to import beans from other Brazilian regions. The purpose of this project is to determine the reasons for the reduction of bean production and, based on this information, develop a program to increase both productivity and the area under cultivation in beans. Researchers will conduct on-farm trials of cultivation practices; and classify farming systems.

/beans/ /production increase/ /on-farm research/ /farming systems/
/classification/

\$74000 18 months

-Secretaria de Agricultura e Abastecimento, Sao Paulo, BR

84-0317 (SS)
Irrigation, Development and Demographic Change (India)

It is widely acknowledged that irrigation leads to substantial changes in agricultural practices, with important economic, social and demographic implications. This project will study migration and settlement, and their consequences, in the Tungabhadra irrigation area in India. Researchers will examine the factors responsible for incoming migration, both permanent and seasonal; develop a demographic profile of the area; analyze the changing distribution of settlements and land use; and study the social and economic links between the origin and destination of migrant workers.

/irrigation/ /agricultural areas/ /economic implications/ /internal
migrations/

\$84200 24 months

-University of Mysore, Mysore, IN

84-0318 (SS)
Milk Markets (Sri Lanka)

The increased costs of importing milk and milk products has led the Sri Lankan government to adopt various programs and policies designed to increase domestic production and consumption of milk. This project will analyze the cost and effectiveness of policies and programs aimed at increasing domestic milk supply and encouraging consumption of milk and milk products by the poor and under-nourished. Researchers will determine the factors affecting the production and consumption of milk and milk products; and analyze the impact of relevant past, present and possible future government policies in terms of benefits and costs to consumers, producers and society as a whole.

/milk/ /dairy products/ /supply and demand/ /food consumption/ /models/
\$23800 24 months

-University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, LK

84-0319 (IS)
Creole Discourse and Social Development - A Preliminary Study

Creole, in its many varied forms, is the language of everyday life for many people in the Caribbean. It is believed that a better understanding and development of the Creole languages would enhance the socioeconomic development of the region. The purpose of this project is to study institutions, public agencies, official policies and common practices related to the use of Creole. The project will generate information and a bibliography that will help determine the areas in which a minimum of new resources (eg. handbooks of terminology, inter-island glossaries, annotated collections of folktales, dramas and novels) would encourage the use of Creole.

/vernacular languages/ /linguistics/
\$78800 12 months

-Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), Santiago, CL

84-0320 (SS)
Agrarian Structure and Agricultural Policy in Paraiba (Brazil)

The states which make up Brazil's Northeast are without question some of the poorest in the world. The development of viable small farming systems in the region has been constrained by the lack of appropriate policies and inconsistency in the application of rural development programs. The purpose of this project is to assess the impact of agricultural policies on the rural economy of the state of Paraiba. Specifically, researchers will examine the role and changing nature of small-holder cotton production and sisal production; the impact of the expansion of sugar cane production on agrarian structure and crop choice; costs and benefits of federally sponsored reforestation schemes; and the socioeconomic impact of the expansion of pineapple production and processing.

/agricultural production/ /agricultural policy/ /agrarian structure/
\$83310 24 months

-Universidade Federal da Paraiba, Campina Grande, BR

84-0321 (AFNS)
Mini-Dehullers (The Gambia)

The development of a suitable grain dehuller could considerably reduce the time and effort spent in food preparation by women in the Gambia. A mini-dehuller has been developed which is suitable for village level application. The purpose of this project is to design and build a modified version of the mini-dehuller using locally available materials and labour. The suitability of the machine for the dehulling of millet, sorghum, and sesame seeds will be evaluated at both the laboratory and village levels. Local artisans and mechanics will be trained to operate, maintain and manage the dehuller.

/grain processing/ /agricultural machinery/ /engineering design/ /testing/
\$91100 30 months
-Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Banjul, GM

84-0322 (IS)
REPIDISCA (Peru)

The government of Peru realizes that if it is to provide water and sanitation services, it has to have better control of the water and sanitation information that is currently being produced in the country. The purpose of this project is to establish a National Information Network on Water Supply and Sanitation. The existing information centre at the Servicio Nacional de Abastecimiento de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado (SENAPA) will act as the coordinating centre of the national network and as national focal point for participation in the Latin American Information and Documentation System on Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (REPIDISCA). The centre's general reference collection will be strengthened and a document delivery system based on microfiche will be established.

/water supply/ /sanitation/ /information services/
\$59800 36 months
-Servicio Nacional de Abastecimiento de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado (SENAPA), Lima, PE

84-0323 (IS)
Interwater Thesaurus

Aside from the Latin American region, appropriate tools for processing information on community water supply and sanitation do not exist in the developing world. One of the most basic tools is a structured list of keywords - i.e. a thesaurus - used for the purpose of indexing and classifying documents for easy retrieval. The purpose of this project is to enable the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation, within the framework of the Programme on Exchange and Transfer of Information (POETRI), to produce a common multilingual thesaurus in the field of rural water supply and sanitation. A consultant will be recruited to compile the thesaurus and edit its final draft version.

/thesaurus/ /water supply/ /sanitation/ /rural/
\$92800 12 months
-International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC), The Hague, NL

84-0324 (IS)

Means of Information for Rural Development (Cameroon)

Even the people of rural Africa living in traditional subsistence economies are affected by national development policies and the economic and technological changes around them. The role of rural development workers is to help rural inhabitants understand these changes and use them to their advantage, as other segments of the population have done. This project aims to improve the dissemination of technological information to peasants in Cameroon by training young development workers in radio and audiovisual techniques.

/information dissemination/ /rural development/

\$95840 24 months

-Institut africain pour le développement économique et social (INADES-Formation), Yaoundé, CM

84-0325 (SS)

Sedentation of Nomads (Mali)

The already serious climatic and ecological situation in the Sahel is deteriorating. Nomads who lost their livestock during droughts have been forced to settle, and those who still have animals must go far in search of pasture lands. In Mali, the Touareg nomads are settling along the Niger River or near lakes close by, but little information is available on the social and economic impact of this shift in population. This project will collect demographic data as well as information on the kind of agriculture that is being practiced by nomads who have settled. The research results will be provided to the government to be used in the next five-year agricultural plan.

/nomads/ /agriculture/ /cultivation practices/ /demographic analysis/ /habitat/

\$78500 21 months

-Office malien du bétail et de la viande (OMBEVI), Bamako, ML

84-0326 (SS)

Common Law and the Congolese Family (Congo)

The Congo is composed of a variety of traditional societies, some organized according to matrilineal structures, others according to patrilineal ones. Traditional ways persist in the face of social and economic changes, but not without conflicts. Some of these are manifested in the realm of family law over issues of succession rights, inheritance, marriage and divorce. This project will examine traditional customs among families and the contradictions found in an urban environment due to social and economic conditions there. The project will contribute to the formulation of an equitable family code valid for all societies found in the Congo. It will also serve as a training ground for young Congolese social scientists.

/family law/ /social change/ /traditional culture/

\$44200 21 months

-Direction générale de la recherche scientifique et technique, Brazzaville, CG

84-0327 (SS)

Urban Self-Employed Workers (Bolivia)

In Bolivia the expansion of a self-employed family sector has been particularly rapid since 1975, but information on the number of people involved and their role in the national economy is scarce. The purpose of this project is to study urban self-employed workers, their small-scale enterprises and their families' living conditions. Researchers will determine income and employment levels of self-employed workers; describe how self-employment activities are organized and their relationship to the formal employment sector; and identify those self-employment activities which could be promoted to expand employment and income.

/self-employed/ /economic behaviour/ /informal sector/

\$97000 24 months

-Centro de Informacion y Documentacion para el Desarrollo Regional (CIDRE), Cochabamba, BO

84-0328 (SS AFNS)

Smallholder Livestock Development (Thailand)

Livestock production in Thailand is not keeping up with the increased demand for meat. The purpose of this project is to demonstrate that backyard cattle fattening enterprises can supplement farm income. Researchers will conduct trials on experimental stations to compare the performance of crossbred cattle with native cattle, determine optimum feeding time and formulate suitable rations. On-farm trials will then be conducted to evaluate promising rations and breeds, farmer acceptance of fattening cattle; and costs and returns at the farm level.

/cattle production/ /small enterprises/ /farmers/ /income/ /on-farm research/

\$76700 36 months

-Kasetsart University Foundation, Bangkok, TH

84-0330 (SO SPA)

Consumers' Law (Malaysia) - Phase II

Consumers in developing countries are confronted with more harmful products and less acceptable levels of service than consumers in industrialized countries. The creation of laws to control abuses in the marketplace is essential if consumers are to be protected. Phase I of this project analyzed consumer law in Malaysia and propose legal reform in various areas. Phase II will continue this work. Specifically, the project participants will produce memoranda to government on the legal aspects of consumer problems and will extend information on consumer law problems to the practising bar, law teachers, and the general public.

/consumer protection/ /legislation/ /consumers/ /legal protection/

/consumer goods/

\$70860 12 months

-Consumers' Association of Penang, Pulau Pinang, MY

84-0331 (CGT SPA)
FAMESA - Development of Training Manuals

Improved management of research projects and institutions is a necessary condition for the establishment of a sound scientific base in Africa. FAMESA (Financial and Administrative Management of Research Institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa) is intended to provide a mechanism through which national research systems in the region can acquire research management skills. The purpose of this project is to enable FAMESA to develop and adapt training materials (management manuals) for a course on Facilities, Materials and Inventory Management. FAMESA will distribute the management manual to research institutes and provide consultancy services.

/research and development/ /management development/ /manual/
\$86000 12 months
-International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, KE

84-0332 (SS)
Agro-Industry Studies (West Bank)

Farmers of the West Bank and Gaza have succeeded in increasing their productivity in terms of land and labour, but now, their markets are shrinking. The problem is all the more serious since, in the absence of storage and processing facilities, all produce is marketed fresh for immediate sale to consumers. A partial solution to this problem seems to be the development of cold storage and processing industries for agricultural produce. This project will carry out up to six economic feasibility studies of selected agro-industries in order to identify those that would be profitable. In addition to providing much of the information needed by potential investors, the studies will explore the social and economic effects of such industries.

/agroindustry/
\$95500 24 months
-Rural Research Centre, Nablus, West Bank, IL

84-0333 (HS)
Onchocerciasis (Sierra Leone)

Onchocerciasis or River Blindness, is a disease causing much illness, hardship and economic loss in many regions of West Africa including Sierra Leone. The disease, however, has not been fully studied in that country nor have attempts been made towards a control program. The purpose of this project is to obtain essential epidemiological information to facilitate the control of Onchocerciasis. Researchers will examine the pattern of the disease in a designated study area and investigate the characteristics related to the insect vector and the parasite. Information will be collected on the prevalence, incidence and intensity of the infection; and the risk of the transmission of the infection in the study area.

/onchocerciasis/ /epidemiology/
\$90185 24 months
-University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, SL

84-0334 (COMM)
Science Writing Training (Philippines)

The mass media can play an important role in increasing public awareness of how science and technology can help national development efforts. The Philippines News Agency (PNA) is committed to reviving its science features service as a first step toward stimulating more intensive coverage of science, and research and development activities, within the country. This project will allow PNA to conduct a practical 14-day training program for 20 Filipino journalists in interpreting and writing about science and technology issues and research and development activities, for national and local newspapers and for PNA.

/training programmes/ /writing/ /scientific information/ /press/
\$16523 7 months
-Philippines News Agency (PNA), Manila, PH

84-0335 (SS)
Artisanal Fisheries (Kenya)

In Kenya, artisanal (small-scale) fishing has become an attractive means of self-employment. The purpose of this project is to discover why artisanal fishing is becoming so popular and the effects of this trend on the income of fishermen. Specifically, researchers will determine the socioeconomic status of artisanal fishermen and fish traders; examine the employment potential of artisanal fishing for recent school leavers; uncover the factors which contribute to the success or failure of artisanal fishermen and fishing organizations; and describe the channels for marketing freshwater fish.

/fishing/ /small enterprises/ /freshwater fish/ /fishermen/ /income/
/fishery development/
\$37150 26 months
-University of Nairobi, Nairobi, KE

84-0336 (HS)
Dracunculosis (Togo)

In Togo, especially in the Sio and Yoto coastal districts, nearly half the population is affected every year by the dracunculosis or Guinea worm. The disease affects the active adult population primarily and has drastic social and economic consequences. This project will determine the prevalence and incidence of the disease in five communities through an epidemiological survey, as well as one on the entomology of the disease vectors. Since the disease is contracted by drinking contaminated water, a sociological study will be carried out on the practices surrounding the consumption of drinking water and the knowledge of how diseases are transmitted.

/parasitic diseases/ /epidemiology/ /drinking water/ /disease vectors/
\$77405 36 months
-Université du Bénin, Lomé, TG

84-0337 (SS)

Occupational Benefits of Open University Education (Thailand)

Open universities have emerged in several countries in South and Southeast Asia in response to the growing public demand for higher education. Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University (STOU) was established in 1978 and admitted its first students two years later. This project will evaluate the extent to which STOU is achieving its objective of enhancing the working opportunities of its graduates. Data collected from a 25 percent sample of the first graduates will be analyzed to determine whether and how their job performance, chance of promotion and job mobility have improved following completion of their degree or certificate programs. Results will assist the STOU in determining where changes in program content and methodology are needed.

/distance study/ /universities/ /higher education/ /occupational qualification/ /educational output/

\$59900 18 months

-Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University. School of Educational Studies, Bangkok, TH

84-0339 (HS)

Intestinal Parasitoses (Togo)

Parasitic diseases are a major health problem in Togo, especially among rural children between the ages of 6 and 14. This project will determine the extent of intestinal parasitosis, particularly hookworms, in three rural and semi-urban communities in Togo. The researchers will gain experience in applied field research as they make assessments of such health problems as anemia, and analyze their causes.

/parasitic diseases/ /children/ /epidemiology/

\$23315 9 months

-Togo. Ministère de la santé publique, des affaires sociales et de la promotion féminine, Lomé,

84-0341 (SS)

Evaluation of Field-Based Teacher Training (Pakistan)

Though various educational reforms and innovations have been implemented in Pakistan since 1975, few have been carefully evaluated. This project will examine the effectiveness of an innovative, field-based teacher training program organized by the local Ismaili Islamic community in the Northern region. The program has established a low-cost, in-service training system which provides untrained teachers with new skills, better teaching aids, and continuing professional support. The evaluation will assess whether the field-based program is able to improve the quality of teaching and how it might be further improved.

/teacher training/ /training programmes/ /evaluation/ /quality of education/

\$41300 13 months

-Aga Khan Foundation, Geneva, CH

84-0342 (AFNS)

Vegetable Marketing (Thailand)

The government of Thailand continues to support a major program of research and development aimed at increasing the range of economically viable crops available to northern farmers. The purpose of this project is to evaluate market opportunities and constraints for fresh and processed vegetables from the region. Researchers will also assess current vegetable processing methods and suggest areas in which technical improvements could be made.

/vegetables/ /agricultural market/ /market studies/ /food processing/

\$9800 6 months

-Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, TH

84-0343 (SS)

Technical Change and Labour Utilization (Latin America) - Phase I

New technology, particularly the introduction of micro-electronic based technologies, is revolutionizing the way that goods are produced and therefore the skills required for machine control and maintenance. This project will explore the social and economic impact of technical change on the labour force and in particular the way that men and women work in association with the new technology. This first phase of the project will permit researchers to review the methods and comparisons required for a possible three nation study on Technical Change and Labour Utilization. The countries likely to be involved in the larger study include Argentina, Colombia and Brazil.

/technological change/ /economic implications/ /manufacturing/ /manpower/
/manpower needs/

\$48000 6 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-0344 (AFNS)

Marine Fish Disease (Malaysia)

Culture of the marine fish species grouper (*Epinephelus salmoides*) and seabass (*Lates calcarifer*) is increasing rapidly in Malaysia. Repeated disease outbreaks, however, have caused high financial losses and information on fish diseases is inadequate to improve their prevention or control or both. The purpose of this project is to examine diseases in the grouper and sea bass. Data on the prevalence of major bacterial and parasitic agents will be obtained and their seasonal and geographic incidence identified.

/fish/ /animal diseases/ /aquaculture/ /epidemiology/

\$64000 24 months

-Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, MY

84-0345 (SS)

Primary School Opportunity Costs (Bangladesh)

It is now widely recognized that children of poor families in both rural and urban areas have to work in order to help themselves and their families make a living. This project will estimate the cost of attending school for out-of-school primary-age children in regions of Bangladesh where non-participation and dropout rates are particularly high. Estimates of the income that would be foregone if these children went to school will be calculated for those working in both the formal and informal sectors and broken down by region, sex, age, and rural/urban residence.

/children/ /manpower/ /schooling/ /economic implications/

\$42500 18 months

-University of Dhaka, Dhaka, BD

84-0346 (IS)

Famine Prediction System: A Case Study

Famine prediction currently relies upon crop forecasting and food supply accounting techniques, which often fail to predict crises. Pioneer work over the last decade has led to a widely accepted notion of abnormal market behaviour as being both a contribution to, and an indicator of famine conditions. The purpose of this project is to field test in Sudan a methodology of famine prediction using market and household behaviour, and other socioeconomic indicators. Project participants will collect information in the field from refugees on changes in market prices over the period before, during and following a food crisis.

/famine/ /social indicators/ /economic indicators/ /emergency relief/

\$34300 12 months

-London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, England, GB

84-0347 (SS)

NGOs and Shelter Provision (Global)

Non-government organizations (NGOs) in the developing countries play a highly significant role in shelter construction and maintenance. This project will undertake five case studies in the developing world in order to document how selected NGOs have solved various problems associated with housing construction and maintenance. It will also stimulate discussion about the type and level of support that NGOs need from national governments and international agencies to increase their effectiveness and impact.

/non-governmental organizations/ /housing/ /low income/ /case studies/

\$65600 12 months

-Habitat International Council, The Hague, NL

84-0348 (SS)

Energy Planning and Rural Energy Studies (India)

The government of India places high priority on the development of energy supply sources. This project will support a program of research on energy planning, the development of newly discovered natural gas resources and issues in energy use in rural areas. Within the scope of the project, researchers will examine the use of renewable energy technologies; study the smoke emission characteristics of traditional and improved wood stoves; and examine the current energy consumption pattern in brick making and determine the scope for technological change to improve energy efficiency.

/energy policy/ /energy sources/ /energy utilization/ /energy economics/
/models/

\$90200 18 months

-Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi, IN

84-1001 (CP)

Coastal Management Study (Jamaica)

The continuing economic development of Jamaica is leading to rapid urbanization of the island's coastline. New tourist hotels, industrial complexes and housing schemes are being constructed. Knowledge of the marine communities and coastal environment, however, is sparse. The purpose of this project is to investigate the impact of development on the Hellshire coast, to provide coastal management guidelines for conserving this environment, and to apply the study's findings to coastal management problems in the wider Jamaican and Caribbean contexts.

/environmental protection/ /environmental management/ /littoral zones/
/coasts/ /ecology/ /ecodevelopment/

\$555469 36 months

-University of the West Indies (UWI). Zoology Department, Kingston, JM

-Dalhousie University. Department of Oceanography, Halifax, CA

84-1002 (IS CP)

Data Processing: CIMMYT -- Phase II

CIMMYT (International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement) has been aware for a long time of the inadequacies of its data processing/statistical services. Phase I of this project was designed to begin the upgrading of the data processing and bio-statistical services available to support the biological programs at CIMMYT. Cooperation between CIMMYT and Agriculture Canada was promoted in order to develop systems software for the new CIMMYT computer facility. Useful progress has been made to date. Phase II will further promote active cooperation between CIMMYT and Agriculture Canada in order to enhance data base management systems, statistical analysis, and biometrics research; and, to provide on-site training and support for a systems/application software specialist.

/scientific cooperation/ /CIMMYT/ /agricultural research/ /computer programmes/ /electronic data processing/ /systems design/

\$216500 24 months

-Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Mexico, MX

84-1003 (CP)

Cooperative Management: A Case Study Involving Tanzania and Canada -- Phase II

The government of Tanzania wishes to train people to establish and manage cooperatives in order to restore national growth and productivity. In phase I a team of Canadian and Tanzanian researchers studied the strengths and weaknesses of the cooperative systems of the two countries. The most significant single outcome of phase I has been the development of a proposal for a Cooperative Management Team Building project in the cooperative system in Tanzania (a proposal currently before CIDA). Researchers in phase II will design organizational strategies to enable the cooperative movements in Tanzania and Canada to undertake significant initiatives at the national level which yet foster development at the local (grass roots) level; strengthen cooperative management theory and practice in the respective countries; strengthen the research capacity of the Cooperative College at Moshi and assess the potential impact of the proposal for Cooperative Management Team Building on the programs of the College.

/cooperative movements/ /cooperatives/ /management/ /planning/ /comparative analysis/ /decision making/

\$475830 28 months

-York University. Faculty of Environmental Studies, Downsview, Ontario, CA
-Cooperative College, Moshi, TZ

84-1004 (SS CP)

Cooperative Educational Research (Chile and Canada)

In Chile, three problems have long held the interest of educational researchers: the quality of schooling; education for the poor; and the transition from school to work. The purpose of this collaborative project is to examine these concerns and to experiment with possible solutions. The project will allow researchers in Canada and Chile to extend and improve ongoing lines of research and action. The project represents an important means by which Chilean researchers can increase their capacity to examine and act upon educational issues.

/educational research/ /quality of education/ /access to education/ /transition from school to work/ /organization of research/

\$266600 24 months

-Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), Toronto, Ontario, CA
-Centro de Investigacion y Desarrollo de la Educacion (CIDE), Santiago, CL

84-1005 (SS CP)
Urban Growth Management (Africa)

Although Africa is still mainly rural, many of its largest cities have become virtually unmanageable because of rapid growth. The purpose of this project is to support research collaboration on urban growth management in Africa between Canadian and African institutions and between francophone and anglophone African institutions. The project will strengthen and build upon selected urban research projects that have received support from IDRC and improve the dissemination of their research results.

/urbanization/ /public services/ /applied research/ /scientific cooperation/

\$327600 24 months

-University of Toronto. Department of Anthropology, Toronto, CA

84-1006 (AFNS CP)
Leaf Spot (Alberta/Costa Rica)

A major coffee disease in Latin America is "ofo de gallo" or American leaf spot disease, caused by the fungus *Mycena citricolor*. The disease causes annual losses in Costa Rica of several million dollars, worth of coffee. Existing disease control techniques use expensive fungicides. The purpose of this project is to develop, through research collaboration between the University of Costa Rica and the University of Alberta, practical methods of disease control based on the chemistry, biology and ecology of the fungus and its hosts. Laboratory studies of the biochemistry and biology of *M. citricolor* and its natural enemies will complement fieldwork in seeking an array of tactics which, in combination, can reduce the economic impact of the disease.

/plant diseases/ /disease control/ /biological control/

\$382800 36 months

-University of Alberta. Department of Chemistry, Edmonton, CA

-Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, CR

84-1007 (CP)
Industrial Steel Alloys

The mechanical design of pressure vessels, tubes and other components that operate at high temperatures is based on a useful life of 100 000 hours or more. Among the factors that limit their useful life is the accumulation of damage in the materials structure through the mechanisms of creep deformation. Creep may be defined as the time-dependent deformation of metals under conditions of constant load or stress. In this cooperative project, Canadian and Brazilian researchers will investigate the application of existing methods for measuring creep damage in Brazilian industrial components and will determine any necessary adaptations. They will also evaluate the damage and remaining life in selected industrial components utilizing the techniques developed.

/steel/ /iron and steel industry/ /physical properties/

\$94000 24 months

-Metallurgical Consulting Services Ltd. (MCS), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA

-Fundacao Souza Marques, Rio de Janeiro, BR

84-1008 (CP)
Karst Detection (Malaysia)

Two major urban areas in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, are underlain extensively by limestone. The subsurface limestone displays typical karstic features, such as caverns, in the top 50 metres or so of the bedrock surface. In view of the potential hazards that may arise from development over weak bedrock, it is important to initiate a research program on the geotechnical properties of the shallow subsurface. This project will enable the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, to develop methods to study and map irregular subsurface topographic features for engineering and mining applications.

/geological surveys/ /physical geography/ /seismology/
\$95800 12 months
-University of Malaya. Department of Geology, Kuala Lumpur, MY
-Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, CA

84-1009 (IS CP)
INTERNATIONAL THESAURUS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Information collected in documentation centres on public administration is required by planners and administrators as well as researchers and academics. The use of an appropriate indexing vocabulary is essential to providing good access to this information. The aim of this project is to produce a trilingual thesaurus (English, French and Spanish) in public administration for use by documentation centres in the analysis, retrieval and exchange of information. Project participants will consult existing local thesauri, integrate terms into a classification scheme, and organize the testing of the draft thesaurus by a number of interested institutions in order to finalize the document for publication and distribution.

/THESAURUS/ - /PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ /INDEXING/
\$94600 18 months
-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ENCYCLOPEDIA, STE-FOY, QUEBEC, CA

84-1010 (CP)
International Development Office

This project will give continued institutional support to the International Development Office, a group formed in 1977 to inform Canadian universities of the needs of Third World countries. The Secretariat is made up of representatives from CIDA, IDRC and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). Its primary functions are to facilitate contact between Canadian universities interested in development and their counterparts in developing countries, and to provide information, publish documents and organize conferences related to higher education.

/development centres/ /international cooperation/ /universities/ /Canada/
\$63000 12 months
-Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), Ottawa, CA

84-1011 (COMM CP)
Training in Science Broadcasting (Asia)

Opportunities for training in the writing and production of radio information programs are inadequate or non-existent in most Third World countries. This project will allow the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to collaborate in an intensive three-week training course for radio professionals from Asia and South Pacific. The course will provide participants with the opportunity to improve and develop skills in the planning, writing, and production of radio programs about science and technology for development.

/radio/ /writing and editing/ /scientific information/ /training courses/
\$64242 6 months
-Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Kuala Lumpur, MY

84-1012 (AFNS CP)
Salmonids (Chile/HCL)

Over the last 50 years, attempts to introduce salmon to streams and rivers in southern Chile have met with varying degrees of success. In 1982, the Chilean government undertook a long-term program of introducing salmon into selected river systems in the region to provide economic opportunities for the local people. A new salmon fishery in the region would provide employment and food. The purpose of this project is to make a final selection of streams so that a program to develop self-sustaining populations of salmon can commence. Researchers will conduct ecological studies to assess seasonal variations in stream flow, water quality, food production and the presence of indigenous fish species; determine the most appropriate salmon species; and design hatcheries.

/freshwater fish/ /fishery development/ /rivers/ /ecosystems/
\$96800 14 months
-Hatfield Consultants Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, CA

84-1014 (CP)
Passenger Transportation (Sri Lanka)

Sri Lanka lacks transport planning at the national level. This project will help fill the information gap by examining passenger transportation, particularly between cities. Researchers from the University of Calgary and the University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, will develop and validate a model for estimating future intercity travel demand on the various transportation modes. Research results will assist decision-makers in determining transportation needs that will arise from the massive Mahaweli development scheme now under way in the central and north central regions.

/transport/ /modes of transportation/ /transport planning/ /models/
\$242900 36 months
-University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa, LK
-University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, CA

84-1016 (CP)
Air Pollution (Jordan)

Most developing countries with air pollution problems have been reluctant to adopt monitoring systems principally because of the high cost. The overall purpose of this project is to establish national air quality and emission standards in Jordan. Researchers will also develop, test and evaluate a cost-effective air pollution monitoring system. Specifically, an emission inventory and an air pollution dispersion model will be developed, and recommendations concerning the air quality standards and a pollution-control program will be submitted to authorities.

/air pollution/ /pollution control/ /pollution level/ /pollution sources/
\$407899 36 months
-Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Amman, JO

84-1017 (CP)
Agrogeology (Tanzania)

Maintaining soil fertility is a serious problem in most developing countries. Replenishing plant nutrients with imported fertilizers is expensive. An alternative to imported synthetic fertilizers, which are expensive, is the use of locally available minerals. Leaching of these materials releases small amounts of nutrients in a process similar to that of weathering by which soils maintain their fertility naturally. The purpose of this project is to increase the fertility of tropical soils in three areas of Tanzania in which small-farm agriculture is important. Researchers will examine the fertilizer potential of phosphates, carbonates and some types of igneous rocks; and field test these geological materials as soil fertilizers on maize and bean crops.

/soil fertility/ /fertilizers/ /soil chemistry/ /mineral resources/
\$455636 36 months
-University of Guelph. Department of Land Resource Science, Guelph, Ontario, CA
-Sokoine University of Agriculture. Dept. of Soil Science, Morogoro, TZ

84-1019 (AFNS CP)
Bean Utilization (Manitoba/INCAP)

IDRC has supported research on the quality of legumes in a number of countries. A major problem, yet to be solved, is over-hardening during storage which results in hard-to-cook characteristics. In this project, Guatemalan and Canadian researchers will develop standard methods for assessing bean quality based on Guatemalan consumer preferences. They will evaluate hardness development in beans stored on farm and in government-administered bulk storage; develop industrial and domestic procedures for utilizing hard-to-cook beans in local foods; and evaluate the effect of processing methods on nutritional quality.

/beans/ /food processing/ /food preparation/ /food storage/ /physical properties/
\$467900 24 months
-University of Manitoba. Department of Foods and Nutrition, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CA
-Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, US

84-1020 (AFNS CP)
Soy Rhizobia (Alberta/Thailand)

A major constraint to higher soybean yields in Asia is the inefficiency of the nitrogen-fixing symbiosis. The inoculation of legume seeds with rhizobia enhances the ability of the resulting plant to biologically "fix" the nitrogen it needs directly from the atmosphere. The purpose of this project is to establish collaboration between Canadian and Thai scientists in the application of nitrogen isotopes dilution ratio techniques to improve nitrogen fixation by soybean-rhizobium symbiosis in Asian soils.

/soybeans/ /crop yield/ /soil improvement/ /nitrogen fixation/
\$483000 48 months
-Agriculture Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta, CA
-Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), Bangkok, TH

84-1021 (SS CP)
School Failure in the French Caribbean (Haiti, Martinique and Guadeloupe)

The rate of school failure is high in several developing countries. In Haiti, for example, only 2 percent of students entering the school system complete their secondary education. Education specialists have a global picture of the extent of school failure but little is known about the cause. This study will analyze school failure on three islands in the French-speaking Caribbean: Haiti, Guadeloupe and Martinique. The project will collect comparative data on school failure in the three islands, as well as information on its social and geographic distribution. Socioeconomic and linguistic factors, as well as the attitudes of teachers, parents and students toward school failure, will be investigated. This project will allow researchers from four universities to work together and submit their results and recommendations to governments educators and international organizations.

/educational research/ /quality of education/
\$165700 24 months
-Université d'Etat, Port-au-Prince, HT
-Université Antilles-Guyane de la Guadeloupe et de la Martinique, Pointe-à-Pitre, GP
-Université de Montréal. Centre des recherches caraïbes, Montréal, Québec, CA

84-1022 (IS CP)
Remote Sensing Research and Training with Digital Image Processing (China)

Digital image analysis of satellite and other images is a developing technology that significantly improves the efficiency and depth of remote sensing research and applications. Digital image processors have begun to be used in remote sensing centres in China. The objectives of this project are to build the research and training capacity of China in state-of-the-art digital image analysis of remote sensing images and to establish closer cooperative links between Chinese and Canadian scientists in this field. The project will enable the Technical Training Department (Peking University) of the National Remote Sensing Center of China to upgrade its digital image analysis research and training programs. It will also permit the transfer of Canadian digital image analysis technology and expertise.

/remote sensing/ /technology transfer/
\$365000 30 months
-State Science and Technology Commission, Beijing, CN
-University of Waterloo. Faculty of Environmental Studies, Waterloo, Ontario, CA
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1023 (FAD CP)
Young Canadian Researchers

The Young Canadian Researchers Awards, introduced in 1982-83, aim to encourage the involvement of young Canadian researchers in scientific areas of concern to IDRC and to expose them to problems of Third World countries. The purpose of this project is to award research fellowships, through open competition, to two categories of recipients: Canadian doctoral students registered in a Canadian university and working in scientific areas of concern to IDRC; and young Canadian professionals in the fields of journalism, finance and administration.

/research fellowships/ /applied research/ /development research/
\$450000 12 months
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1024 (IS CP)
Canadian Journals of Research - Distribution Experiment

One of the basic requirements for conducting research is access to information and much of the most relevant information is reported in the world's academic journals. Low budgets and problems in acquiring foreign currency make it difficult for developing country research libraries to obtain current issues of scientific journals. This project proposes to place sets of the thirteen scientific journals published by the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) in approximately 100 selected developing country institutions in order to test the delivery channels to and within developing countries. The usefulness and appropriateness of Canadian scientific information to developing country researchers will be evaluated.

/periodicals/ /scientific information/ /research centres/ /scientific cooperation/
\$200000 36 months
-Canadian Organization for Development Through Education (CODE), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1025 (SS CP)
Economic Strategy (Tunisia) - Phase II

Commencing with its 1982-1986 Development Plan, the Tunisian government initiated major changes in economic policy to offset its dependence on petroleum exports. In phase I of this project, researchers sought to understand the problems entailed in restructuring the economy. Research concentrated on resource allocation, income distribution, and the impact of price changes on the economy. Phase II will allow this research to be continued. It will focus on further development of an economic model designed to test different policy choices.

/economic policy/ /resources allocation/ /income distribution/ /prices/ /policy making/
\$355000 24 months
-Université de Montréal. Centre de recherche et développement économique, Montréal, Québec, CA
-Tunisie. Ministère du Plan, Tunis, TN

84-1026 (CP)

Cairo Metro

The Cairo Metro, a high-capacity mass transport system, is being built by the Egyptian Ministry of Transport. The underground section of the line, running through densely populated areas, will be excavated by the cut-and-fill method. The purpose of this project is to train Egyptian researchers and technicians in the use of instrumentation for field measurement of ground motion in excavations. Egyptian engineers will determine the ground response to tunnelling, and produce a numerical simulation model for soil-structure interaction.

/public transport/ /tunnels/ /technical aspects/ /measurement/

\$94640 12 months

-University of Alberta. Department of Civil Engineering, Edmonton, Alberta, CA

-Ain Shams University. Dept. of Civil Engineering, Cairo, EG

84-1027 (CP)

Weather Radar (China)

Weather radar can be used to predict precipitation over a large area. The Gansu Province of China is a semi-arid area where hailstorms and flash floods frequently occur. This project will enable the Lanzhou Institute in China and McGill University in Montréal, Québec, to carry out scientific studies of the atmosphere in the Gansu, using a weather radar with digital recording and analysis equipment. The weather radar will track damaging hailstorms, forecast flash floods and help in the design and operation of irrigation schemes.

/weather forecasts/ /radar/ /meteorology/ /precipitations/ /floods/

\$224090 36 months

-McGill University, Montréal, Québec, CA

-Lanzhou Institute, Lanzhou, CN

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1028 (CP)

Transportation (Chile)

Chile is in need of the capability to plan and develop its urban transport systems. More efficient and adequate urban transport systems would contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country, as approximately 80 percent of the population lives in the urban centres. The purpose of this collaborative research project is to adapt and develop models and methodology for the analysis and planning of urban transportation networks. Researchers will identify specific characteristics of the Chilean urban transportation systems; identify and solve theoretical problems identified in the area of demand analysis and network analysis; adapt models to the particular circumstances of existing cities; and carry out pilot studies.

/urban transport/ /modes of transportation/ /transport planning/ /models/

\$349500 36 months

-Université de Montréal. Centre de recherche sur les transports, Montréal, Québec, CA

-Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, CL

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1030 (CP)
Fly-Ash Concrete (Argentina)

For the past few years, in an effort to curb the rise in construction cost, researchers in Latin America have attempted to identify less expensive cement substitutes. A by-product of the combustion of pulverized coal in thermal power plants, fly ash is one of the most promising substitutes identified to date. This collaborative research project will evaluate the performance of fly ash as a partial substitute to Portland Cement in the construction industry and to prepare guidelines for the utilization of fly ash in Argentina. Researchers will study the effect of fly ash on concrete and mortar properties; evaluate its technical performance; and estimate the reduction in construction cost resulting from the use of fly ash.

/cement/ /concrete/ /industrial wastes/ /waste utilization/
\$226905 36 months

-Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Laboratorio de Entrenamiento Multidisciplinario para la Investigacion Tecnologica (LEMIT), La Plata, AR

84-1031 (CP)
Upgrading Turkish Lignite

Steel industries in most developing countries lack the necessary good quality of coking coal and complement their mining production with imports. The purpose of this cooperative project is to test the economic feasibility of upgrading the coking quality of low rank coals used in the steel industry in Turkey by using readily available blast furnace gases in combination with steam in a closed and pressurized system. Researchers will design an experimental high pressure reactor to be used as a prototype for an industrial scale production; and attempt to develop prediction formulas in order to determine processing variables for different types of low rank coals.

/coke/ /coal/ /iron and steel industry/
\$346463 36 months

-Université de Sherbrooke. Département de génie chimique, Sherbrooke, Québec, CA
-University of Cukurova. Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Adana, TR
-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1032 (CP)
Activated Carbon (Colombia)

Colombia is the largest coal producer in Latin America. Coal mining operations leave behind tremendous quantities of fines, small granular particles of coal which are considered to be a waste material, with little commercial value. The purpose of this project is to use this waste material to produce activated carbon, a product with wide ranging industrial applications. Researchers will study the technical and economical feasibility of obtaining activated carbon at reasonable prices and with appropriate technology; and characterize the activated carbons obtained under different conditions.

/waste utilization/ /coal mining/ /appropriate technology/
\$209200 36 months

-Royal Military College of Canada. Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Kingston, Ontario, CA
-Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Medellin, CO

84-1034 (CP)
Foundry Technology (Argentina)

Cast iron is one of the cheapest iron based metals and is usually associated in the Third World with small-scale foundries. In approximately 1960, a technique was discovered to increase the durability of cast iron, making it roughly equivalent to mild steel. Compact graphite cast iron can be used in automobile parts as well as in casting molds and dies for the steel, aluminum and glass industries. This collaborative project will attempt to develop a technology to produce compact graphite cast iron in cupola smelting furnaces which are widely used by small and medium-scale foundries throughout Argentina.

/alloys/ /iron/ /iron and steel industry/

\$232250 36 months

-University of British Columbia. Department of Metallurgical Engineering, Vancouver, CA

-Laboratorio de Entrenamiento Multidisciplinario para la Investigacion Tecnologica (LEMIT), La Plata, AR

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1035 (AFNS CP)
Faba Bean Pathology (Manitoba / ICARDA) - Phase III

Faba beans are an important source of protein for people in many countries of the world, particularly in Asia and North Africa, but faba bean yields are frequently severely limited by diseases. Previous phases of this project supported collaborative research in faba bean breeding and disease. To date the research team has achieved substantial success in developing screening and selection methodologies for improving disease resistance in faba beans. This third phase will support continued research on the development of lines and populations with various combinations of resistance to several diseases including ascochyta blight, rust and yellow mosaic virus. Researchers will also investigate the use of bees as cross-pollinators in breeding research.

/faba beans/ /plant breeding/ /plant diseases/ /disease resistance/
/genetic improvement/

\$648500 36 months

-University of Manitoba. Department of Plant Science, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CA

-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, SY

84-1036 (SS CP)
Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment (S.E. Asia)

Since 1975, many countries in East and Southeast Asia have continued to enjoy high rates of growth. Their future development, however, is less certain since it depends on continued access to the markets of the developed market economies. However, increased market penetration has provoked strong pressures in the advanced countries to protect their threatened industries against "cheap imports" and "unfair competition". The purpose of this collaborative project is to study the impact of trade restrictions in industrialized countries on the industrial and trade prospects of developing and developed economies, with particular reference to East and Southeast Asia, and North America. Researchers will analyze the impact of protection in the vegetable oils, clothing and consumer electronics industries.

/international trade/ /protectionism/ /trade barriers/ /trade development/

\$417175 18 months

-North-South Institute (NSI), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

-Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, SG

84-1037 (CP)
Gas Insulation Systems (China)

China is planning to undertake a massive hydroelectric generation development program, much of it on the Yangtse River, and the power will have to be transmitted over long distances to the densely populated areas. Because of the distances involved, the cold climate and the mountainous terrain, compressed gas insulated equipment - unavailable at present in China - will have to be used. The overall objective of the project is to develop a research and development capability at Xi'an Jiaotong University in this field. Laboratory studies on compressed gases and gas mixtures will be conducted and the proper gas mixtures selected and tested on prototype equipment in collaboration with potential manufacturers. Steps will be taken to ensure the implementation of the results in the manufacturing industry.

/electrical equipment/ /research and development/ /hydroelectric power/
\$232271 36 months

-University of Manitoba. Faculty of Engineering, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CA
-Xi'an Jiaotong University. Department of Electrical Engineering, Xi'an, CN

84-1038 (CP)
Multi-Purpose Furniture (Hong Kong)

The Hong Kong Housing Authority is completing around 35 000 flats each year in order to provide needed public housing. However, immense problems remain in the safe utilization of the limited interior space of government housing, especially from the point of view of hygiene and fire hazards. The purpose of this collaborative research project is to create new multi-purpose furniture designs so as to improve the living conditions of the poor in public housing. Researchers will test a range of user requirements, then use the resulting specifications in the design of multi-purpose furniture and fittings.

/furniture/ /design/
\$97350 12 months

-Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ontario, CA
-Hong Kong Polytechnic, Kowloon, HK

84-1039 (CP)
Welding Consumables (Argentina)

The number of small- and medium-scale metal industries is growing rapidly in Argentina and in the last few years there has been a marked increase in the use of Cr-Mo steels. Because of this increase, there is a felt need for the development of new welding consumables for high toughness applications. As a principal component in any welded joint work, it is essential that the welding consumables combine many properties including good tensile and compressive strength upon solidification; resistance to corrosion and fracture under the whole range of service temperatures; and good deposition rates while maintaining homogeneity in the microstructure of the weld. The incorporation of flux in the core of welding consumables can make substantial improvements in all these areas if it is developed properly. The objective of this project is therefore to develop flux cored welding consumables for use by small- and medium-scale metal industries to improve the quality of their welding work.

/welding/ /metallurgy/ /steel/
\$254500 24 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-University of Alberta. Department of Mineral Engineering, Edmonton, Alberta, CA
-Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, AR

84-1040 (CP)
Moroccan Swelling Clays

Swelling clays are clays that undergo significant changes in volume at times of alternating humidity and aridity. These clays are widespread in the Moroccan coastal region, where 70 percent of the population lives. The differential swelling of clays in a semi-arid country like Morocco presents geotechnical problems, especially for the foundations of small- and medium-sized buildings, the construction and maintenance of roads, and the stability of slopes. This project aims to establish the specificity of Moroccan swelling clays, define their geotechnical characteristics, and propose analytical methods suited to Moroccan conditions and useful for predicting clay behaviour.

/soil types/ /clay/ /technical aspects/

\$315000 36 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
- Université de Sherbrooke. Département de génie civil, Sherbrooke, Québec, CA
- Ecole Mohammadia d'Ingénieurs. Département de génie civil, Rabat, MA

84-1041 (CP)
Urban Soil Engineering - Sfax

With a population of over 500 000, Sfax is Tunisia's second-largest city. Its growth over the last few years has been very rapid. The urbanization of this flat coastal region, which is made up of recent alluvial deposits, presents serious soil-engineering problems. Soil-engineering have been rare, however, and the institutions responsible for development lack the basic information they need to carry out their tasks. The main purpose of this project is to identify, map, analyse and interpret the main soil-engineering problems of the urban area in order to propose viable technical solutions. Moreover, a data base will be prepared for engineers and for municipal and national authorities.

/soil types/ /urbanization/ /technical aspects/

\$135500 36 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
- Université de Sherbrooke. Département de génie civil, Sherbrooke, Québec, CA
- Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs. Département de Géologie, Sfax, TN

84-1042 (AFNS CP)
Lentil Haploids (Manitoba / ICARDA)

Lentils are an important protein source for the rural and urban poor in many parts of the Third World. This project will develop tissue culture techniques of great significance to lentil breeders at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and worldwide. Recovery of haploid plants from culture has been achieved for numerous species, but there are very few successes reported in legumes. Researchers on this project will develop methods for the production of homozygous lentil lines through production of haploid plants from anther and pollen culture, for use in lentil breeding programs in the ICARDA region and elsewhere.

/lentils/ /genetic improvement/ /plant breeding/

\$146600 24 months

- University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CA
- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, SY

84-1043 (AFNS CP)
Oysterseed (Dalhousie/Jamaica)

There is good potential for the development of oyster farming in Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribbean. At present, however, the availability of natural supplies of seed oysters (*Crassostrea rhizophorae*) is limiting the expansion of culture operations. The purpose of this cooperative project is to study the reproductive biology and ecology of seed oysters in an attempt to develop an economically viable oyster hatchery technology and the means to control oyster mortality.

/oyster culture/

\$215900 36 months

-Dalhousie University. Department of Biology, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CA
-University of the West Indies (UWI). Department of Zoology, Kingston, JM

84-1044 (CP)
Urban Geology (Thailand)

In the city of Bangkok, excessive groundwater pumping (removal) and the resultant land subsidence renders the region susceptible to flooding during high periods of rainfall. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the geotechnical properties of the foundation soils in the urban area and identify and define the geotechnical problems related to subsidence. Researchers will produce sets of maps and related geological information for urban development land use planning, as well as propose actions for small-scale remedial measures to alleviate the land subsidence problem.

/land use/ /urban development/ /physical geography/ /geological surveys/

\$296800 36 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-McGill University. Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Montréal, Québec, CA
-Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, TH

84-1045 (CP)
Fiber Reinforced Roofing

The vast majority of houses in Ethiopia are constructed with chicha walls and corrugated metal roofs. The government is encouraging the development and use of alternative local building materials. This collaborative project will investigate the use of fiber reinforced concrete in the production of corrugated roofing sheets and other building materials. Researchers will determine the availability, cost, and physical and chemical properties of natural fibers and volcanic ashes available in the country. They will also determine appropriate mixes of fiber and mortar and develop a simple manual method for the production of fiber reinforced corrugated sheets for roofing and fiber reinforced poles for roofing support and framing.

/concrete/ /housing/

\$106800 36 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-University of Ottawa. Civil Engineering Department, Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-University of Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, ET

84-1046 (IS CP)

Microform Storage Experiment (Indonesia/Canada)

Micro-images on film and the film itself can deteriorate rapidly if not stored under proper conditions. Unfortunately, the heat, humidity and dust found in many developing countries are the worst possible conditions for storing film. However, the cost of constructing and maintaining buildings with the required atmospheric conditions is very high and beyond the means of most developing countries. This cooperative project will provide the opportunity to test, under adverse climatic conditions in Indonesia, a unique and inexpensive microform storage system developed by the Bank of Canada. The system uses hermetically sealed pouches to create a dry, inert, oxygen-free environment for the film.

/microfilms/ /microfiches/ /storage/ /evaluation/

\$62850 18 months

-Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional (PDIN), Jakarta, ID

84-1047 (CP)

Human Settlement Planning and Management

After several decades of development planning applied to human settlements, the results in terms of long-term development are still questionable. The purpose of this collaborative project is to collect, analyze and compare recent attempts in Latin America and the Caribbean to make the planning of human settlements more responsive to the needs and circumstances of the populations that it is supposed to serve. Researchers will develop a general model of development planning for human settlements which includes action (participatory) research and action learning approaches.

/human settlements/ /development planning/ /participatory research/

\$118700 12 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
 -York University. Faculty of Environmental Studies, Downsview, Ontario, CA
 -Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Buenos Aires, AR

84-1048 (CP)

Technology Adoption SMEs (Malaysia)

The fourth Malaysian development plan puts particular emphasis on the development of small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs). In order to compete in the world marketplace, SMEs must adopt technology appropriate to the changing market environment. The objectives of this two-phase project are to understand the processes involved in the acquisition and adoption of technologies within SMEs in Malaysia and, by considering the experiences of technology transfer to SMEs within Canada, develop a framework for a more effective flow of new technologies to SMEs in Malaysia. Researchers will determine the economic performance of Malaysian SMEs within the manufacturing sector, conduct a pilot study and finalize the research methodology to be used in the second phase.

/technological change/ /technology transfer/ /small enterprises/

/medium-scale industry/

\$129881 12 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
 -Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA
 -Institut Teknologi Mara, Selangor, MY
 -University of Saskatchewan. College of Commerce, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA
 -Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Selangor, MY

84-1049 (IS CP)
Resource Mapping - Sokoto Rima Basin (Nigeria)

For Nigeria, as well as for many other countries in Africa, better management of natural resources is a prerequisite to improving agricultural production and ensuring food self-sufficiency. New survey techniques like remote sensing can generate information essential to such tasks. The purpose of this cooperative project is to provide the Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority with updated maps on land cover and land use. The project will also help Nigeria strengthen its capabilities in the field of remote sensing data processing.

/remote sensing/ /resources inventory/ /mapping/
\$328530 36 months

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
- University of Waterloo. Faculty of Environmental Studies, Waterloo, CA
- University of Lagos, Lagos, NG

84-1050 (AFNS CP)
Fish Poisons (UBC/Thailand)

Plant extracts toxic for fish have long been used for removing unwanted species from ponds. In Thailand, there are immediate requirements for pest control in aquaculture that could be solved with a natural piscicide/molluscicide. The purpose of this project is to discover safe, efficient and cheap piscicides/molluscicides from readily available and easily grown plant species. Researchers will test the efficacy of the piscicides; and study their impact on the ecology of salt and freshwater ponds and lakes used for aquaculture.

/aquaculture/ /aquatic plants/ /toxicity/
\$433600 24 months

- University of British Columbia. Department of Biology and Botany, Vancouver, CA
- Prince of Songkla University, Haad Yai, TH

84-1051 (CP)
Canadian Area-Specific Learned Societies

The Centre has supported three Canadian Area-specific Learned Societies since 1974: Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS), Canadian Asian Studies Association (CASA), and Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS). The societies foster cooperation in research on development problems between developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit. The purpose of this project is to provide each of the Learned Societies with a terminal grant to allow them to meet current operational commitments over a period of 12 months.

/scientific cooperation/
\$94000 12 months

- Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
- Canadian Asian Studies Association (CASA), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
- Canadian Association of African Studies (CAAS), Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1052 (CP)
International Development Secretariat

The International Development Secretariat is an instrument to increase Canadian university involvement in international development. Its Secretariat is composed of a tri-partite development liaison committee guided by CIDA, IDRC and AUCC (the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada). Within the framework of Cooperative Programs, the role of the International Development Secretariat is to sensitize Canadian universities to development problems and help them choose projects which will be most beneficial to developing countries.

/development centres/ /international cooperation/ /universities/ /Canada/
\$67000 12 months
-Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), Ottawa,
Ontario, CA

84-1053 (AFNS CP)
Oilseed Anther Culture (Agriculture Canada/Network)

In vitro culture of pollen anther and ovule cells is a very promising new biological technique that allows the rapid reproduction of homozygous plant lines for use in breeding programs. In this project a team at the Ottawa Research Station of Agriculture Canada will attempt to apply the technique to three oilseed crops which are of great importance to small farmers in semi-arid areas of Africa and Asia: sesame, (*Sesamum indicum*); safflower, (*Carthamus tinctorius*); and niger seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*). If successful, the project will provide plant breeders in those regions with a much more rapid means of producing advanced germplasm for introduction to farmers. Researchers from India and Ethiopia will work on the project at the Ottawa Research Station.

/genetic improvement/ /plant breeding/ /oilseeds/
\$86700 24 months
-Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1054 (AFNS CP)
Weevil Resistance (Ottawa/CIMMYT)

Loss of stored grain to insect pests is one of the more serious problems faced by small farmers in the tropics. Recent research suggests that many traditional varieties of maize are more resistant to attack by storage insects than are the high-yielding hybrid varieties recently introduced. The purpose of this project is to determine the biological, physical and chemical nature of resistance to the corn weevil (*Sitophilus*). Researchers will assess resistance in maize lines provided by the International Centre for Wheat and Maize Improvement (CIMMYT) and in selected varieties from national programs (e.g. Belize Ministry of Agriculture).

/plant diseases/ /pests of plants/ /maize/ /disease resistance/
\$96900 18 months
-Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, CA

84-1055 (AFNS CP)
Faba Bean Pollination (Manitoba /ICARDA)

Faba beans are important in the diet of the poor in many developing countries. To date, however, efforts to produce improved varieties have been relatively unsuccessful, mainly for lack of adequate and cheap pollination control methods. This project aims to develop methods for reducing or eliminating out-crossing between field plots through the use of guard rows of a more attractive crop, and/or chemical insect repellents. It will also attempt to increase cross-pollination within cages, by manipulating honey or alfalfa bee management practices. Natural pollinating insects in West Asia and North Africa will be surveyed and studied to determine their pollinating potential.

/faba beans/ /plant breeding/ /genetic improvement/

\$99000 24 months

-University of Manitoba. Faculty of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CA
-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, SY

84-1056 (CP)
Quaternary Hydrogeology (Bénin)

A majority of the population of Bénin lives along coastal regions whose basins are made up of quaternary sediment. These sediments contain aquifers -- water-bearing strata of permeable rocks -- which supply water to urban and rural populations. Not much is known about how the rock formations affect the rational use of water resources. Problems such as the influx of salt water, the contamination of the water table with domestic and industrial pollutants, and the excessive lowering of the groundwater level have become serious. In this project the quaternary formations and the related hydrogeological systems will be defined and the use of water resources is evaluated.

/hydrogeology/ /groundwater/ /water supply/

\$98224 12 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Université du Québec. Département des sciences de la terre, Montréal, Québec, CA
-Université Nationale du Bénin, Cotonou, BJ

84-1057 (CP)
Fiber Reinforced Composite Materials (Mexico)

The use of fiber reinforced composite (FRC) materials has an important place in modern industry. Currently the auto parts industry is utilizing an increasing number of FRC parts as well as plastics. The purpose of this project is to study the economic and technical feasibility of utilizing fiber reinforced polymeric composite springs as a replacement for conventional steel leaf springs used presently in the automotive industry in Mexico. Researchers will design and develop an injection moulding system for the manufacturing of multiple leaf springs including detailed production procedures; and design and develop a prototype multiple leaf spring and evaluate its performance under service conditions.

/automobile industry/ /new products/ /product development/ /product design/ /prototypes/

\$86900 30 months

-International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, CA
-Metallurgical Consulting Services Ltd. (MCS), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA
-Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico, MX

84-1058 (AFNS CP)

Root Crop (Montreal/Ivory Coast)

Yams are an important staple food crop in several West African countries. The rapid multiplication of planting material, the transfer of disease free clones, and the storage of germ plasm of clonally propagated crops present special problems, however. This project will enable scientists at the University of Abidjan in Ivory Coast, working with scientists at the University of Montréal, Canada, to develop tissue culture methods for yam propagation and explore the possibilities of genetic improvement by advanced biotechnological methods.

/root crops/ /genetic improvement/

\$96200 24 months

-Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, CA

-Université d'Abidjan, Abidjan, CI



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